

2015 年考研专家指导丛书

# 考研英语翻译高分突破

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電子工業出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry

北京 · BEIJING

## 内 容 简 介

翻译对考生来说,是考研英语题型中比较难的板块。翻译是一门实践性很强的课程,给考生提供适量、题材多样的翻译练习至关重要。本书严格遵循最新考试大纲,对大纲所规定的考点进行全面、深入的剖析,详细讲解解题技法,全面剖析解题思路。每章给出足量的同步辅导与强化训练题,以供考生练习和提高。本书书后配有大量精选的练习,有助于考生对翻译技巧的消化和吸收,通过实践来掌握翻译技巧,培养和提高翻译技能。本书同时附有参考译文以及考研英语翻译词汇积累,便于学生参考。

本书适用对象:参加2015年研究生入学考试的广大考生。

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### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语翻译高分突破/李春艳,张永艳,张晓燕主编. —北京:电子工业出版社,2014.3

(2015年考研专家指导丛书)

ISBN 978-7-121-22253-5

I. ①考… II. ①李… ②张… ③张… III. ①英语—翻译—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料  
IV. ①H315.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第315127号

策划编辑:郭穗娟

责任编辑:周宏敏 文字编辑:韩 蕾

印 刷:

装 订:

出版发行:电子工业出版社

北京市海淀区万寿路173信箱 邮编 100036

开 本:787×1092 1/16 印张:15.25 字数:471.9千字

印 次:2014年3月第1次印刷

定 价:45.00元

凡所购买电子工业出版社图书有缺损问题,请向购买书店调换。若书店售缺,请与本社发行部联系,联系及邮购电话:(010)88254888。

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## 前言

近年来,我国对硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求量越来越大,这方面的教育也在稳步发展,规模不断扩大、层次逐步齐全、教学质量不断提高、测试更加规范化,考生人数也在迅猛增加。这对我国人才的知识水平也提出了更高的要求。参加全国硕士研究生入学统一考试的学生一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础和扎实的科研能力,另一方面还应该具备较强水平的外语能力。

从2005年起,根据《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》的要求,考研英语将翻译部分进行了新的调整,笔试中取消了听力部分,“英译汉”成为试题的第三部分“阅读理解”中的C节,共五小题,每小题2分,共计10分。它要求考生阅读一篇400词左右的文章,并将其中五个画线部分的句子翻译成汉语。以往的考生在备战考研英语的时候往往把绝大部分的精力集中在写作及阅读部分,让宝贵的10分白白溜走。殊不知,很多人的命运正是取决于一分、两分之差。如果考生能够运用合理有效的方法在翻译部分得到6至7分,将会大大增加成功的机会。

考生要想在最短的时间内掌握更多、更好、更实用的翻译技能,需要好的理论指导与实践训练。为了满足广大考生的迫切需求,我们特地组织了大量富有教学、辅导及培训经验的专家和教授,花费大量时间精心编写了这本《考研英语翻译高分突破》。本书的特色如下:

### 一、鲜明的创新特色,编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本书全面吸收了同类图书的优点,结合作者丰富的辅导经验,博采众长、推陈出新,使书中的结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。编写者都是多年从事全国硕士研究生入学统一考试命题研究和考试辅导的专家、学者,他们熟悉考试的大纲、教材,考生的需要和考试辅导;深谙命题原则、思路和最新考试动态,精心研究、认真组织、编写出了这套高水平的辅导用书。

### 二、观点新颖,实用性强

本书取材广泛,集众家之长;重理论,更注重翻译技巧的传授;资料新颖、知识面广、指导性强。本书的讲解部分详细解释了评分标准和原则,针对考生应掌握的各种翻译技巧,通过对英汉两种语言的对比分析,加深了考生对英语语言规范的理解,并且在讲解翻译的过程中提高了学生对汉语的领悟力和表达力,同时还对历年真题部分进行了评析,提供参考译文,让考生能熟练掌握翻译部分的考试特点和翻译技巧,从容应对考试。

### 三、配套练习丰富

翻译是一门实践性很强的课程,为考生提供适量、题材多样的翻译练习至关重要。本书书后配有大量的精选练习,有助于考生对翻译技巧的消化和吸收,通过实践来掌握翻译技巧,培养和提高考生翻译技能,同时附有参考译文,便于学生参考。

总之,本书一定会成为广大立志参加全国硕士研究生入学统一考试的莘莘学子的良师益友。好的学习方法、好的辅导老师、好的辅导教材以及好的学习热情,是必不可少的成



功要素。我们的精益求精和热情付出，正是广大考生迫切需要和殷切期待的。

本书还附赠以下内容：1 篇北大考研英语高分秘籍，2 套原命题组成员密押试卷，10 篇考研英语大作文万能模板，11 篇考研英语小作文万能模板。下载网址：<http://www.hxedu.com.cn>（华信教育资源网）。

参加本书编写的除了主编李春艳、张永艳、张晓燕，还有王光福、郝显纯、任丽娟、王静、李智忠、刘爽、苗红宜、陶卫琼、童武、张飞飞、赵晓放、叶青、董亮、黎兴刚、涂振旗、陈娟和高晓琼。在此一并表示感谢。

尽管我们为编写本书付出了十分的心血和努力，但书中疏漏在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者 于北京外国语大学  
2014 年 1 月

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# 第一章

## 考研英语翻译的命题特点及评分标准



### 一、翻译的基本要求

(1) 翻译是运用一种语言把另一种语言所表达的思想内容准确而完整地表达出来的一种活动。翻译在某种程度上也是一个思维再创造的过程。在翻译的过程中，译者必须遵守一定的标准与原则。对于考研翻译而言，“忠实”和“通顺”是两项最基本的要求。

(2) 忠实：由于翻译是在理解了别人用一种语言所表达的意思后，把同样的意思用另一种语言表达出来，因此译者首先要忠实于原作的内容，也就是说翻译的过程主要是传达别人的意思，而不是自己进行创作，不得篡改、歪曲、遗漏原文所表达的思想。由此可见，准确地理解原文是翻译好一篇文章的关键。

通顺：这条原则指的是将一种语言翻译成另一种语言后，译文要流畅、明白、易懂。具体到英译汉来说，就是将英语翻译成汉语后，语言必须符合汉语的习惯和规范，用词要准确，文字不晦涩、不生硬、不洋化。



### 二、考研英语翻译的命题特点及评分标准

#### (一) 考研英语翻译的命题特点

##### 1. 翻译题型概述

2005 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题有所调整，笔试中取消了听力部分，“英译汉”成为试题的第三部分“阅读理解”中的 C 节。本节共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共计 10 分。它要求考生阅读一篇 400 词左右的文章，并将其中五个画线部分的句子翻译成汉语，要求汉语译文准确、完整、通顺。英译汉属于主观题，要求考生将答案写在答题纸 2 上。从历年考研翻译题目来看，画线句常为一个独立完整句子，偶尔会是一个句子的一部分（如并列句），仅有一次为两个句子（1996 年 71 题）。因而从考研翻译的命题形式来看，其考查对象主要是考生的语法分析能力、词汇理解能力、中文表达能力和对上下文关联内容的定位判断能力。另一方面，鉴于考研翻译的命题形式，考生的解题难点主要集中在对于独立句式的分析、理解和翻译上，而并非是对上下文关系和内容的把握。尽管在考研翻译中也偶有题目涉及上下文中的定位和指代，但总体来看，考研翻译更多聚焦于以句子为着眼点的语言能力。

##### 2. 考研英语翻译的题材范围

英译汉试题所选用文章的体裁以议论文和说明文为主，多是从报刊、杂志和书籍中摘录的片段。但涉及的内容和意思有相对的独立性，且比较抽象。在近年的英译汉试题所选

文章中，这一点非常明显。表 1-1 为近几年英译汉试题的题材范围。

表 1-1 英译汉题材范围

| 年份   | 题材    | 内容           |
|------|-------|--------------|
| 2014 | 书评类   | 贝多芬及其无畏的精神   |
| 2013 | 自然科学类 | 建筑与人类需求      |
| 2012 | 自然科学类 | 人类语言         |
| 2011 | 书评类   | 环境与人         |
| 2010 | 环境生态类 | 环保体系中的经济利己主义 |
| 2009 | 教育文化类 | 日常教育和正规教育    |
| 2008 | 政治历史类 | 达尔文自传        |
| 2007 | 政治历史类 | 法律学习         |
| 2006 | 社会生活类 | 知识分子         |
| 2005 | 新闻艺术类 | 欧洲电视媒体       |
| 2004 | 教育文化类 | 语言与思维        |
| 2003 | 科学技术类 | 人类学研究        |
| 2002 | 社会生活类 | 行为科学与行为技术    |
| 2001 | 科学技术类 | 展望未来几十年的科技   |
| 2000 | 经济管理类 | 政府的社会经济职能    |

从上面的内容可以看出，英译汉试题多选自自然科学以及社会科学的科普性、常识性文章。这是因为研究生入学英语考试是公共课考试，需兼顾人文和理工各科考生。文章语言规范、逻辑严谨、句式工整。由于材料内容常常与当年的热点话题和人们普遍关心的问题有关，因此，经常阅读中英文报纸、杂志和期刊会对考生有所帮助。

## （二）考研英语翻译的评分标准

（1）如果句子译文扭曲原文意思，该句得分最多不得超过 0.5 分。

（2）如果某考生给出两种或两种以上的译法，若均正确，给分；若其中一种译法错误，不给分。

（3）汉语错别字不个别扣分，按整篇累计扣分。在不影响意思的前提下，三个错别字扣 0.5 分。

从以上评分标准并结合考研翻译的历年大纲评分来看，考研翻译的评分主要是评价考生正确理解句子并通顺译为中文的能力，因而考研翻译的解题策略应是正确破解句子，往往是复杂句的句式结构，而后按照一些基本的翻译原则组织语言并完成译文。

现以考研英语英译汉真题为例，说明该部分各句如何分段给分。

### （2007 年真题）

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)



The study of law has been recognized for centuries as a basic intellectual discipline in European universities. However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities. (46) Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person. Happily, the older and more continental view of legal education is establishing itself in a number of Canadian universities and some have even begun to offer undergraduate degrees in law.

If the study of law is beginning to establish itself as part and parcel of a general education, its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators. Law is a discipline which encourages responsible judgment. On the one hand, it provides opportunities to analyze such ideas as justice, democracy and freedom. (47) On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news. For example, notions of evidence and fact, of basic rights and public interest are at work in the process of journalistic judgment and production just as in courts of law. Sharpening judgment by absorbing and reflecting on law is a desirable component of a journalist's intellectual preparation for his or her career.

(48) But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media. Politics or, more broadly, the functioning of the state, is a major subject for journalists. The better informed they are about the way the state works, the better their reporting will be. (49) In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

Furthermore, the legal system and the events which occur within it are primary subjects for journalists. While the quality of legal journalism varies greatly, there is an undue reliance amongst many journalists on interpretations supplied to them by lawyers. (50) While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments. These can only come from a well-grounded understanding of the legal system.

篇章分析：本文节选自一本关于法律的专著 *A Sourcebook of Canadian Media Law*。文章内容主要介绍法律学习正在成为大学教育的一个重要组成部分，这对于新闻记者在报道中更好地利用自己的法律知识独立地做出判断具有积极作用。需要翻译的五个句子具有三个特点。一是句子结构比较复杂，如将作状语的介词词组插入动词词组中，而不是放在其后；定语从句中又套定语从句和状语从句；同位语从句；并列结构修饰同一个中心词；本身包含从句的从句作 it 的真实主语；含有并列结构的不定式作 it 的真实主语等。二是画线句子对上下文的依赖较大，一方面是名词和代词词组的所指，如第一句中的 *such institutions*，第二句中的 *it*、*these concepts* 等需要到上文中去找；另一方面，对第二句的翻译有赖于其后边的例子所作的进一步的解释和说明。三是词汇的难度较大，用词抽象、一词多义较多，如 *special preserve*、*intellectual*、*equipment* 等，其具体含义需要根据上下文进





行引申理解。总之，词义和代词及名词词组对上下文的依赖是这套题非常突出的特点之一，这进一步提醒我们要注重对语篇的理解，培养根据上下文猜测词义的能力。另外，在平常记忆单词时，要用联想记忆等科学的方法全面掌握一个单词的多个含义。

评分标准：

(46) Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed (0.5 分) in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers (0.5 分) rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person. (1 分)

参考译文：

1. 传统意义上讲，这些学校一直将法律知识当作是律师的专有特权，而非一个受教育者知识素养的必要组成部分。(2 分)

2. 传统上，法律方面的学习在这种大学被视为律师的专业课程安排，而不是每一个被教育者的知识储备中的必不可少的一部分。(1.5 分)

3. 从传统意义上讲，法律学习在这些学院里一直被看成只有律师们才应该具有的特殊素质，但却不是教育者的智力工具。(1 分)

4. 通常讲，作为特殊的律师，合法学习已经被认为是一种制度，而不是受教育者的知识设备。(0.5 分)

5. 传统教育通常反映在一些机构如法律中指定的机构，不是给受训者提供一些先进的设备。(0 分)

核心词汇与短语：

1. legal learning: 法律学习；学习法律

2. the special preserve (of lawyers): 律师的特权；律师的特有领域

3. intellectual equipment: 知识体系；知识储备

(47) On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities (0.5 分) in a manner which is parallel to (0.5 分) the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news. (1 分)

参考译文：

1. 另一方面，就像记者每天在报道和评论新闻时会和生活建立起联系一样，法律把公正、民主和自由这些概念和日常生活中的做法加以结合。(2 分)

2. 另一方面，它将法律概念与日常生活联系起来，其联系的方式正如记者与其日常报道的和评论的新闻之间的联系一样。(1.5 分)

3. 另一方面，它把法律概念与每天的生活联系在一起，这种联系就像旅行家每天进行评论一样。(1 分)

4. 另一方面，它联系着那些日常的思维和习惯，就像记者批评新闻一样。通过和记者相联系的。(0.5 分)

5. 另一方面，它把日常现实规为一定的程序，通过和记者相联系的一种行为，记者忘记了覆盖和辩论新闻的日常基础。(0 分)

核心词汇与短语：

1. parallel to: 就像；与……相似；与……一样

2. on a daily basis: 每天的做法



(48) But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen (1 分) rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media. (1 分)

参考译文:

1. 但是, 新闻记者对法律的了解比普通公民更透彻, 这种看法取决于他们对新闻媒体业既定惯例和特殊责任的理解。(2 分)

2. 但是记者必须比普通市民更深刻地掌握理解法律这个观念, 建立在他们掌握了新闻媒体中已形成的方法和特殊责任的基础上。(1.5 分)

3. 但是记者必须比一般市民更加深刻地懂得法律知识观点; 依据于对已形成的传统思想及对新闻媒体的特殊看法。(1 分)

4. 但是, 旅行家必须比一般人对法律有更加深入的理解, 只是停留在对已建立起来的评论的领悟和对新闻媒体的独到的个人看法上。(0.5 分)

5. 但是, 这个方法是新闻工作者必须要比普通市民更尊敬法律, 由此才能了解新闻媒体的重要工具便利性和特殊的意义。(0 分)

核心词汇与短语:

1. more profoundly: 更深刻; 更深入

2. rests on: 建立在……上; 立足于……

3. the established conventions: 已确定的约定; 建立起来的规定

(49) In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of (1 分) the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories. (1 分)

参考译文:

1. 事实上, 我们很难想像那些对加拿大宪法的基本要点缺乏明确了解的新闻记者怎么能胜任政治新闻的报道工作。(2 分)

2. 事实上, 没有清楚地抓住加拿大宪法的记者很难胜任报道政治新闻的工作。(1.5 分)

3. 事实上, 很难发现一个没有很好抓住加拿大宪法的记者能否胜任关于政治故事报道的工作。(1 分)

4. 事实上, 一个不能清楚把握加拿大机构基础条文的记者能在政治上做一件有竞争力的工作还是挺难的。(0.5 分)

5. 事实上看到一个没有清楚的加拿大国家基本特征观点的记者做一个关于政治事件的报道是很困难的。(0 分)

核心词汇与短语:

1. have a clear grasp of: 清晰地理解; 清楚地了解; 清楚地把握

2. a competent job on political stories: 做好政治新闻的报道工作

(50) While comment and reaction from lawyers (0.5 分) may enhance stories, (0.5 分) it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments. (1 分)

参考译文:

1. 尽管律师所提供的评论和反馈会使报道水准有所提升, 但新闻记者最好还是凭借自己对重要性的理解做出判断。(2 分)



2. 尽管律师所做出的评价和反应可以加强故事的可读性，但记者最好能依靠自己对该新闻意义所具有的看法，做出他们自己的判断。(1.5 分)

3. 虽然律师的评论和反应能增强对故事的理解，但更重要的，记者需要依靠他们对事件重要性的看法，并做出他们自己的判断。(1 分)

4. 当律师的评价和反应能增加故事性时，对记者来说理解和判断会十分完美。(0.5 分)

5. 法律界可能增强故事，依靠他们自己国家的影响做出他们自己的判断，这是很重要的。(0 分)

核心词汇与短语：

1. while: 虽然

2. enhance stories: 提升报道质量；为报道增色；加强报道效果；提高新闻水平

3. it is preferable for journalists: ……对记者来说是好事

4. rely on: 凭借；依靠；根据

## 第二章

# 考研英语翻译理论讲解

### 一、英汉两种语言的比较

英语是一种形合的语言，而汉语则是意合的语言。这意味着英语句子中需要靠使用连词或关联词去表示各个部分的逻辑关系，而汉语句与句之间的种种逻辑关系则“隐含”于上下文中，如：I shall be very disappointed if you do not come.（你不来我会失望的。）英语中主句和从句需要用 if 来连接，否则其不成为一个完整的句子。而汉语中则无须用“如果”之类的词亦可表达此意，译成“如果你不来，那么我会失望的。”反而令人觉得生硬别扭。

然而这并不是说，汉语中没有形合句。事实上，汉语的形合句有时会显得语气庄重，措辞严谨。就科技文体而言，形合句有利于清晰地译出原句内部所含的因果、目的、转折、选择、并列、条件、递进等关系。句子的承先启后更是离不开形合句。

在词序方面，两种语言亦不尽相同。虽然这两种语言的主谓宾位置比较相似，然而状语、定语等的位置亦有不同之处。

1. 英语多长句、松散句（句子中心在句首），而汉语多短句和圆周句（句子中心在句尾）。
2. 英语的状语从句位置灵活，可以放在主句的前面或者后面，而汉语中则一般放在主句的前面。在状语的顺序上，英语一般为：方式状语+地点状语+时间状语，而汉语则是：时间状语+地点状语+方式状语。
3. 汉语的定语在大部分情况下放在被修饰词的前面，而英语的定语则可放在被修饰词之前（如形容词、名词修饰）或之后（如定语从句等修饰）。
4. 英语中名词使用的频率比汉语高一些，而汉语中动词使用频率较英语高，这意味着许多英语中的名词需要译成汉语中的动词才能符合汉语习惯。

如：

The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

分析：句子的主语是一个含动词意义的名词构成的词组 emphasis on data，为了符合中文行文习惯，它要采用名词转换成动词的译法，即应译为“强调资料（的收集）”，而不是“对（收集的）资料的强调”。句子中有两个过去分词结构修饰名词的形式，即 data gathered first-hand 和 a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis。它们若采用直译的方法也不符合汉语习惯，因此转换为带动词性质的动宾结构，即不直译为“被第一手收集的资料”和“被用来分析的跨文化视角”，而意译为“收集第一手资料”和“分析……时采用跨文化视角”。

译文：强调收集第一手资料，加上在分析过去和现在文化形态时采用跨文化视角，使得这一研究成为一门独特并且非常重要的社会科学。



5. 英汉在词的搭配能力上区别很大。英语动词和名词的搭配和汉语有相同的地方，但是更多的是不同。因此，要根据汉语的搭配去选择词语。



## 二、英译汉的注意事项

做好英译汉的关键首先是要理解、吃透原文。只有对原文理解得透彻，在翻译时才能跳出英文原文，用地道的汉语表达出来。要想理解正确，首先要对原文词义理解正确，这就涉及考生的词汇知识；然后要对原文结构理解正确，这涉及考生的语法知识；第三是对内容理解正确，这要求考生具有较丰富的背景知识。

理解过程完成之后，就是翻译过程，应注意以下几个方面。

### （一）译文符合汉语的习惯

要想使译文符合汉语的习惯，就要在理解原文的基础上跳出原文。英译汉中的一个普遍存在的问题是“死译”，即从词义到语序都太受原文的影响，因而使译文显得不地道。下面举几个例子。

a. The emphasis was helped by the speaker's mouth, which was wide, thin, and hard set.

译文 1：说话人那又阔又薄又紧的嘴巴帮助他加强了语气。

译文 2：说话人的嘴巴又阔又薄，绷得紧紧的，更加强了他的语气。

b. A few of the pictures are worth mentioning both for their technical excellence and interesting content.

译文 1：其中有些照片既由于其技术高超，又由于内容有趣而值得一提。

译文 2：有些照片技术高超，内容有趣，值得一提。

c. What's wrong about being left-handed?

译文 1：左撇子有哪些错的地方？

译文 2：当个左撇子有什么不好？

以上 a、b、c 三个句子的译文 2 都明显优于译文 1，更符合汉语习惯表达。

### （二）选择正确的词义

词在句子里才有意义，在大量的一词多义的英语中尤其如此。只有对上下文融会贯通才能正确地判断词性及词义，机械地按照字典中的解释进行翻译是不行的。仅举 hard 一词为例，它在下面的 6 个句子中分别有不同的意思。

a. He works hard. (他工作很努力。)

b. Don't be hard on the child. (不要对孩子太严厉。)

c. It was a hard hit. (这是个沉重的打击。)

d. These are hard words, but they are brutally true. (这些话听起来很刺耳，但却是千真万确。)

e. She was looking at me very hard. (她紧紧地盯着我。)

f. With so much investment, the chairman had a great many hard questions. (因为投资额巨大，董事长自然要问个究竟。)



### （三）正确安排语序

汉语和英语的句子结构有很多差异。

1. 英语多被动句，要尽量翻译成汉语的主动句。如：A plan was needed to help him with his English studies.（必须制订一个帮助他英语学习的计划。）
2. 英语复杂句和长句较多，翻译成汉语时要把句子拆开，变成简单句和短句。如：It was a real challenge that those who had learned from us excelled us.（过去向我们学习的人，现在反而超过了我们，这对我们确实是个鞭策。）
3. 英语的倒装句多翻译成汉语的正装句。如：Little did I know what was the meaning of War.（我一点也不懂战争的意义是什么。）
4. 英语多后置定语，而汉语多前置定语。如：I shall never forget the man who helped me.（我永远不会忘记那个帮助过我的人。）
5. 要注意英、汉语状语顺序的区别。英语的状语顺序为：方式状语+地点状语+时间状语；而汉语的语序为：时间状语+地点状语+方式状语。

## 三、英译汉的基本翻译方法

英译汉的基本翻译方法包括通读和理解、翻译和表达以及审查和校核三个阶段。

### （一）通读和理解

为了从整体上把握整篇文章的内容，理解画线部分与文章其他部分之间的语法与逻辑关系，首先要通读全文。翻译试题中画线部分一般来说句子结构都比较复杂，如果不搞清楚它的语法结构，很难达到正确完整理解原文的要求。在分析画线部分的句子结构时，要首先注意把句子的主、谓、宾找出来，明确句子的骨干结构，同时要注意分析句子成分是否有省略的地方，主句和从句之间的关系是否明确等。理解画线部分的含义不仅要弄清句子中所有实词和虚词的词汇意义，还要理解全句的整体意思及该句子所处的具体的语言环境。

### （二）翻译和表达

翻译是核心阶段，翻译的好坏取决于译者对英语原文的理解程度以及汉语的修养，一般分为直译和意译两种方式。

1. 直译。所谓直译，就是在译文语言条件许可时，在译文中既保持原文的内容，又保持原文的形式。但是也不能生搬硬套地硬译，如果这样来译一篇文章，结果可想而知是不伦不类了。
2. 意译。所谓意译，就是不拘泥于原文的形式以及格式，重点在于正确表达原文的意思。在考试中一般提倡直译法，但我们也可以在考试中把直译和意译结合起来，以直译为主，意译为辅，先把句子直译，再把直译出来的译句中的某些比较生硬的词加以意译，符合汉语语言习惯，变成比较通顺的句子。

### （三）审查和校核

在英译汉过程中，考生应该进行反复推敲，以使译文达到“忠实”、“通顺”的要求。校核过程中主要的任务是：校核原文中的时间、日期、人物名称、地点以及有关数字等是



否和译文相符合，校核标点符号的正确性，校核修改翻译过程中译错或表达不够准确的词组、词汇和句子，校核汉语译文中的词和句有无错漏。

在理解翻译原文时应弄清楚下列问题：

1. 句子中是否含有代词和其他具有指代意义的词，如果有，应根据上下文确定它们指代的内容是什么。
2. 句子中的短语和一些常用的词具有多种含义和用法的，应结合它的“左邻右舍”，确定具体含义是什么。
3. 该部分的意义是否与全篇文章的内容一致，是否相互矛盾。



## 四、考研英语翻译的复习重点

### （一）词汇的复习策略

考研翻译的词汇复习可以结合考研整体的词汇复习而进行。因为在考研翻译中所涉及的词汇均为考研大纲中的词汇，且考研翻译词汇大多以常见和简单词为主，即便涉及难词，也可在上下文中通过定位找到其含义。因而对于考研翻译的词汇复习应集中于对考研大纲词汇的复习整理，但在复习过程中应留意以下内容：

1. 对于词汇的认知并不是考研的考察重点，因而做到能够认识单词即可。而需要深入掌握的是词汇之间的搭配以及词汇在不同语境中所表达的含义，所以最佳的复习词汇的途径是增大阅读量。通过大量阅读多方面的文章以增加对于同一词汇在不同语境和搭配中含义的理解。必要时也可通过字典进一步明确其含义，而在此过程中应尤为重视例句的作用。因为只有通过例句，才能更好地理解词汇的含义。
2. 考研翻译的生僻词汇有一定的重复性，因而对于历年考研真题中所出现的词汇，无论是出现在题目中或是文章中，均应进行透彻的了解，才能以不变应万变。
3. 词根词缀的相关知识是考研大纲要求掌握的内容，因而考生在复习词汇的过程中也应对词根词缀的相关内容有所了解。

### （二）语法与阅读相结合

考研翻译的语法复习可以结合阅读进行，尤其是阅读中对长难句的分析。因为考研翻译的句式与考研阅读中的长难句并无二异，只是将文章缩短，独立出题，并要求考生翻译中文而已。考生可以多对考研阅读中的长难句进行句子结构分析，甚至可以将部分较为复杂的句子翻译为中文，以磨炼和提高翻译能力。

### （三）重复真题的复习

考生在练习时应更多关注历年真题的考点和解题思路，而非某一年份或某一句子的翻译结果，并且应对真题进行透彻地分析和详尽地归纳总结。历年真题是应对考研翻译最好的、也是最权威的复习资料，近几年的真题可以作为模拟考试之用，因此过早做完全部真题在某种程度上反而会影响冲刺阶段的复习。此外，历年真题的考点和知识点从考研的命题规律来看尤为重要，并不仅是画线句子，整篇文章所出现的复杂句式和虽然熟悉却意思生僻的词汇均值得考生仔细分析和总结，因此对于考研历年翻译真题的复习不应仅仅止于画线句子，而应从全文的角度进行深入复习。

### 第三章

## 洞悉考研英语翻译历年真题

### 一、考研英语翻译历年真题剖析

在近 20 年的考研英语中，翻译项目从命题至形式均没有太大的调整 and 变化。但从 2002 年开始，该项目的所占分数从 15 分减少到了 10 分，比例有所下降。一方面说明翻译项目颇具难度，根据命题角度需要降低其比例以协调试题的整体难度，另一方面也说明翻译项目对于考研英语仍有重大意义，因而即便降低其比例，但仍需通过该项目考察考生的英语语言理解能力和中文语言表达能力。所以在翻译项目上，各位考生马虎不得。不过从应对翻译的角度来看，翻译学是语言学的一大分支体系，涉及内容广泛而深邃，因而想要在考研复习中从翻译理论学习入手并不实际，而是要结合考研的实际情况，具体分析考研翻译的命题特点和规律，从而在短时间内找到一条提高翻译水平以及分数的捷径。

### 二、考研英语翻译的命题特点和规律

英译汉作为阅读理解的一部分，主要是考查考生准确理解概念或结构比较复杂的英语材料的能力。要做好英译汉，考生既要有较强的理解能力，又要掌握英译汉的基本技能。

#### （一）词汇一词多义

试题中的词汇一词多义现象比较多，要求考生根据句子内容确定词义后再对词义进行引申。在翻译时如果不考虑上下文的需要，照搬词典的解释，硬译成汉语，将使译文生硬，不能准确表达原文的意义。

**例句：**Probably there is not one here who has not in the course of the day had occasion to set in motion a complex train of reasoning, of the very same kind, though differing in degree, as that which a scientific man goes through in tracing the causes of natural phenomena.

**译文：**在座的诸位中，大概不会有人一整天都没有机会进行一连串复杂的思考活动。这些思考活动与科学家在探索自然现象原因时经历的思考活动相比，尽管复杂程度不同，但是在类型上是完全一样的。

**分析：**句中的 course、reason、train 等词，无不有一个以上的意思，这就需要根据上下文选择正确的意项。如 train 在这里的意思是“一串……”，而不作“火车”解。

#### （二）文章内容比较抽象、句子长、成分复杂

文章中的定语从句、宾语从句、被动语态、代词指代和比较状语从句是设制试题的重点。例如，代词指代是指 this、that、it、they 等词的指代。在文章中，它们往往不是单纯地代表另一个简单名词，而是出现代指上文或下文的一件事、一句话等复杂的情况。比较状语从句也很少是两个事物数量、程度等具体方面的比较，取而代之的是较为复杂的、抽





象意义上的比较。

此外，考试文章的特点还体现在被动句数量非常多。这些特点给考生增添了很大难度。在翻译这类文体时，要求准确、简洁、符合规范。

**例句：**They are the possessions of the autonomous(self-governing)man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements.

**译文：**自由和尊严（它们）是传统理论定义的自主人拥有的，是要求一个人对自己的行为负责并因其业绩而被给予肯定的必不可少的前提。

**分析：**这个句子有 35 个词，由两个并列句组成，包含了一个定语从句、两个被动语态，许多词比较抽象，需要就文章的内容给出合适的解释，如 possessions、autonomous、practices 等。

### （三）用词比较正式

在用词方面，往往用比较正式的词。很多句子在表意方式、语序方面体现了英语语言的习惯和特点，这增加了试题的难度。

**例句 1：**Science moves forward, they say, not so much through the insights of great men of genius as because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools.

**译文：**他们（新学派科学家们）说，科学的发展与其说源于天才伟人的真知灼见，不如说源于改进了的技术和工具等更为普通的东西。

**分析：**句子中的 not so much...as 是典型的英语表达方式，汉语无对等结构，所以成为解題的难点，需要考生有一定的理解能力和语言转换能力。

**例句 2：**Until such time as mankind has the sense to lower its population to the point where the planet can provide a comfortable support for all, people will have to accept more “unnatural food.”

**译文：**除非人类终于意识到要把人口减少到这样的程度，使地球能为所有人类提供足够的饮食，否则人们将不得不接受更多的“人造食品”。

**分析：**这种以 until 或 not...until 连接的句子体现了英美人的思维方式。在英汉翻译时只有调整句序，才符合中文的表达习惯。

### （四）画线部分的理解与翻译对上下文的依赖性很强

这样命题的目的是要求考生在读懂全文的基础上对相关部分进行翻译，这就是把英译汉并入阅读理解部分的原因。因此，考生在翻译过程中要把准确理解原文的意义作为重要的环节。

**例句：**To criticize it for such failure is roughly comparable to criticizing a thermometer for not measuring wind velocity.

**译文：**批评智力测试不反映上述情况，犹如批评温度计不能测风速一样。

**分析：**这个句子中 it, such failure 都有所指代，需要根据上下文判断具体指代何物，否则无法正确理解全句。



### 三、历年考研英语翻译试题统览

从最近几年考研英语译汉的文章选材来看,主要涵盖了社会生活、科学技术、政治历史、经济管理和新闻艺术等方面。体裁一般都为议论文。由历年真题看来,翻译题要求考生具备一定的科学常识,如果考生在这一方面的知识储备上有所欠缺,下笔翻译则有一定的难度;从文章句子所语法的复杂性来看,难度有所降低,长、难句渐少,侧重考查考生基本的翻译技巧掌握能力。翻译句子中的词汇并不偏,但是对单词的多义或引申方面进行考查。考生发现,读句子时感觉理解原文大意并不难,但是用恰当的中文表达则具有一定难度,因此不难看出,翻译这一题同时还考查了考生的汉语功底。要想确切掌握考研英语翻译的命题特点及命题趋势,首先必须对历年考试翻译部分的试题有一个清楚的了解。

#### (2001 年试题)

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

In less than 30 years' time the Star Trek holodeck will be a reality. Direct links between the brain's nervous system and a computer will also create full sensory virtual environments, allowing virtual vacations like those in the film Total Recall.

(46) There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend (47) Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell-television, and digital age will have arrived.

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium (a period of 1,000 years), when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life.

(48) Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an extended life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs coming into use between now and 2040.

Pearson also predicts a breakthrough in computer-human links. "By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up what we feel and, hopefully, simulate feeling too so that we can start to develop full sensory environments, rather like the holidays in Total Recall or the Star Trek holodeck," he says. (49) But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration: "It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century."

Through his research, Pearson is able to put dates to most of the breakthroughs that can be predicted. However, there are still no forecasts for when faster-than-light travel will be available,



or when human cloning will be perfected, or when time travel will be possible. But he does expect racial problems as a result of technological advances. A boom in neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, cause problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to distinguish between their human friends and the droids. (50) And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.

### (一) 核心词汇与短语

sensory *a.* 感觉的, 知觉的, 传递感觉的

The optimum and effective method is necessary for sensory assessing. (选择适宜有效的感官评定方法是必要的。)

simulate *vt.* 假装; 模仿, 模拟

A sheet of metal was shaken to simulate the noise of thunder. (猛力抖动金属片以模仿雷声。)

synthetic *a.* 合成的, 人造的; (口) 假的, 非天然的, 虚伪的. (*n.* 合成物, 合成纤维)

It's the synthetic diamond. (这是人造钻石。)

We felt the salesman's synthetic friendliness. (我们感觉到那位销售员的虚情假意。)

Nylon is a synthetic; it is not from nature. (尼龙是一种合成纤维, 不是天然物质。)

pick up 拾起, 捡起, 抬起; 安排接取, 使搭乘, 搭救; 爬(站)起来, 振作起来

He picked up the child and put her on his shoulders. (他抱起孩子, 让她骑在自己的肩膀上。)

The ship calls at each port on this coast to pick up passengers and mail. (那艘轮船在沿海每个港口停下, 搭载乘客和接取邮件。)

His spirits picked up. (他的精神振奋起来了。)

### (二) 篇章分析

本篇文章是关于科学技术给人类生活带来的各种影响。在文章中, 未来学家对科学突破性进展的日期进行了预测, 对于某些技术进步可能会给人类带来某些社会问题, 也进行了描述。

### (三) 试题具体解析

(46) There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend.

【考点分析】 本题考查代词指代和词义具体意义。该句的主干部分是 There will be television chat shows and cars with pollution monitors. 其中, there will be 可译作“将会出现……”; 后置定语过去分词结构 hosted by robots 用来修饰 chat shows, 翻译时可以放在前面; 句末由 that 引导的定语从句在此处并非是对先行词的修饰和限制, 而是介绍 pollution monitors 的功能, 因此翻译时独立成句比较好; when 引导的是时间状语从句。

【词义确定】 chat show 的意思是“(电视或广播电台的)访谈节目”; host 的意思是“(电视等的)节目主持人”, offend 的意思是“犯规, 触犯”; disable 的意思也应当根据上下文



确定为“使（汽车）无法运转”。

【参考译文】届时，将会出现由机器人主持的电视谈话节目和装有污染监控器的汽车，一旦这些汽车排污超标（违规），监控器就会使其停驶。

(47) Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of small television, and digital age will have arrived.

【考点分析】 本题重点考查介词结构的译法。该句是由 and 连接的四个并列分句构成的，但是从含义上讲，最后一分句是对前三个分句内容的总结。第一分句中，过去分词结构 equipped with...用来修饰 dolls，是其后置定语；第二个分句中，介词结构 with...作 computers 的后置定语，结构 be regarded as...rather than...，是被动语态的一种，可译为“被看作……而不是……”；第三句的字面意思为“休闲将在气味电视机前面”，不太恰当，因此可以将本句暗含的主语添加上，即可译成：人们将在气味电视机前休闲；第四句的翻译需要注意该句时态：将来完成时。

【词义确定】 with “用；支持；随着；和……在一起”；computers 后的 with 意思是“带有、具有”；in built 意为“内置的、内装”；rather than “宁可……也不愿；而不是”；personality “品格；个性；名人”；relaxation “放松；缓和；消遣”。

【参考译文】 儿童将与装有个性化芯片的玩具娃娃玩耍，具有个性内置的计算机将被视为工作伙伴而不是工具，人们将在气味电视机前休闲，届时数字化时代就来到了。

(48) Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place.

【考点分析】 本题考查复合句的译法。该句子包括三层结构。第一层结构是句子主干部分：Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers...，第二层结构是 that 引导的定语从句；第三层结构是一个 when 引导的定语从句。

【词义确定】 piece together “把……拼合（凑）起来”；to produce “录制，制片”；around the world “世界各地，环游世界，全世界”；unique “唯一的，独一无二的；独特的，稀罕的”；millennium technology calendar 技术千年历；latest dates “最迟日期”；key breakthroughs “重大突破”。

【参考译文】 皮尔森汇集世界各地数百位研究人员的成果，编制了一个独特的新技术千年历，它列出了人们有望看到数百项重大突破和发现的最迟日期。

(49) But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration: “It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century.”

【考点分析】 本题考查从句翻译。Pearson points out 在句子中作插入语，正常语序为 Pearson points out that is the start, that 部分作 point out 的宾语。引号中的内容是对 the start of man-machine integration 的具体解释。引号中的 that 引导定语从句，修饰 the process of integration，定语较长，翻译时习惯另起一句，不直接放在先行词的前面。

【词义确定】 point out “指出，把注意力引向……”；process integration “联合工艺”。

【参考译文】 但皮尔森指出，这个突破仅仅是人机一体化的开始：“它是人机一体化漫



长之路的第一步，最终会使人们在下世纪末之前就研制出完全电子化的仿真人。”

(50) And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.

【考点分析】 本题考查词义引申。so...that..., “如此……以至……”。句子主语是 home appliances, 谓语是 will become。that 引导的是结果状语从句, 从句的主语是 controlling and operating them; 从句的谓语是 will result in, 而 in 的宾语是 the breakout of...。破折号后面的内容是对前面内容的解释。

【词义确定】 smart “思维敏捷的, 伶俐的, 聪明的; 有力的, 猛烈的”, 但是在这里需要结合上下文理解为 “智能化的”; breakout 一般译为 “爆发”, 句子中的意思是 “引起, 引发”; home appliances “家庭电器; 家用电器”; psychological disorder “心理混乱; 心理错乱”; kitchen rage “厨房愤怒”, 文中意思 “厨房狂躁症”。

【参考译文】 家用电器将会变得如此智能化, 以致控制和操作它们会引发一种新的心理疾病——厨房狂躁症。

#### (四) 全文参考译文

特列克星号的全像舱面(全景操作平台)在将来不到三十年的时间里即将变成现实。脑神经与电脑之间建立起直接连接, 将设计出全方位感受虚拟环境, 使像电影《全部回忆》里表现的虚拟假期变为可能。

届时, 将出现由机器人主持的电视谈话节目以及装有污染监控器的汽车, 一旦这些汽车排污超标(违规), 监控器就会使其停驶。儿童将与装有个性化芯片的玩具娃娃玩耍, 具有个性内置的计算机将被视为工作伙伴而不是工具, 人们将在气味电视机前休闲, 那时数字化时代就来临了。

根据英国电信公司的未来学家皮尔逊所预测, 这些都归于新千年前几十年发展计划之列。那时, 超级计算机将快速加剧生活各个领域的发展。

皮尔逊汇集世界各地数百位研究人员的成果, 编制了一个独特的新技术千年历, 它列出了人们有望看到数百项重大突破和发现的最迟日期。数项最大的进步在医学上——包括延长人的预期寿命及数十种人造器官。这些人造器官从现在到 2040 年之间将不间断地投入使用。

皮尔逊还预言说, 在计算机与人的连接上会有突破性进展。他说: “通过直接和我们的神经系统连接, 计算机能够感知我们感觉到的东西, 我们希望它可以模仿感觉, 从而使我们能够开发全方位感知环境, 如同电影《全部回忆》中的虚拟假期或特列克星号上的全像舱面。”但皮尔逊指出, 这个突破仅仅是人机一体化的开始: “它是人机一体化漫长之路的第一步, 最终会使人们在下世纪末之前就研制出完全电子化的仿真人。”

通过研究, 皮尔逊可以预测大部分突破的时期。但是, 什么时候可以进行超光速旅行, 什么时候人类克隆技术能够改善, 什么时候时间旅行能够成为可能, 他仍未做出预测。可他确实预测到技术进步引发的社会问题。例如, 住宅区附近监视器的增加在 2010 年会引发隐患; 逼真的机器人将代表着可能不能分辨人类朋友和仿真机器人。家用电器将会变得如此智能化, 以致控制和操作它们会引发一种新的心理紊乱——厨房狂躁症。



(2002 年试题)

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Almost all our major problems involve human behavior, and they cannot be solved by physical and biological technology alone. What is needed is a technology of behavior, but we have been slow to develop the science from which such a technology might be drawn. (46) One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on. Physics and biology once followed similar practices and advanced only when they discarded them. (47) The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find. The environment is obviously important, but its role has remained obscure. It does not push or pull, it selects, and this function is difficult to discover and analyze. (48) The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied. As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be understood, however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available. It will not solve our problems, however, until it replaces traditional prescientific views, and these are strongly entrenched. Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty. (49) They are the possessions of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements. A scientific analysis shifts both the responsibility and the achievement to the environment. It also raises questions concerning “values”. Who will use a technology and to what ends? (50) Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

### (一) 核心词汇与短语

accessible *a.* (常后跟介词 to) 容易取得的, 容易达到的

Medicine should not be kept where it is accessible to children. (药物不应放在容易被小孩拿到的地方。)

assign *vt.* (分配, 交给; 指派, 选派; 指定, 订出)

They have assigned me a small room. (他们已给我分配了一个小房间。)

The captain assigned two soldiers to guard the gate. (上尉派了两个士兵守大门。)

He assigned the students a few books to read. (他给学生指定了几本书要他们读。)

draw *vt. & vi.* 绘画, 画; 拖, 拉





He drew some pictures. (他画了一些画。)

The cart draws easily. (这辆马车很容易拉。)

vt. 拔出, 取出, 抽出; 提取, 汲取, 领取

He drew his gun and fired. (他拔出枪就开火。)

She draws a good salary. (她领取丰厚的薪水。)

end *n.* 最后部分, 末尾; 端, 尽头, 梢; 终止, 结局; (正) 结果, 目标, 目的

We must fight on until the end. (我们必须战斗到底。)

Don't give away the end of the story. (别把故事结局说出来。)

Do the ends justify the means? (只要目的正当就可以不择手段吗?)

entrenched *a.* 确立的, 不太可能改变的; trench *n.* 壕沟, 沟渠, 堑壕, 战壕

But we have the best group of managers in the insurance business, and in most cases they oversee entrenched and valuable franchises. (但是我们在保险业务领域有最好的经理人队伍, 而且他们管理着确立的和有价值的牌照。)

## (二) 篇章分析

本文主要内容是关于行为科学的。介绍了行为科学发展慢的原因, 部分原因是用来解释行为的依据似乎往往是直接观察获得的, 另外一些原因是其他方面的解释方式一直难以找到。然后说明行为科学要想快速发展, 必须解决遇到的问题。

## (三) 试题具体解析

(46) One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on.

【考点分析】 本题考查词义引申和被动的翻译。这个句子是 *that* 引导的表语从句, *One difficulty is that* 是主系表结构。表语从句中又包含一个 *what* 引导的宾语从句。

【词义确定】 *continue* 在翻译时动词的词性转化为汉语中的副词, 意思为“仍然”; *trace...to...* 为固定短语, 意思“上溯; 追查到”; *state of mind* 意为“心理状态, 思想状态; 心境”; *trait* 意为“特征, 特点, 特性”; *human nature* 意为“人性; 人类本性”。

【参考译文】 难题之一在于所谓的行为科学几乎全都依然从心态、情感、性格特征、人性等方面去寻找行为的根源。

(47) The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find.

【考点分析】 本题考查被动的翻译和词的具体意义。本句是一个原因状语从句, 主句“*The behavioral sciences have been slow to change*”是个主系表结构, *and* 前后的两个“*partly because*”是两个并列的原因状语从句。状语从句中都含有两个被动结构。

【词义确定】 *behavioral sciences* 行为科学; *have been slow to change* 变化很慢; *the explanatory items* 不能直译, 词义根据上下文确定为“解释行为的依据”; *directly observed* 虽然是副词修饰的动词, 翻译时需要转化为名词, 表示“直接观察的结果”。

【参考译文】 行为科学之所以发展缓慢, 部分原因是用来解释行为的依据似乎往往是直接观察到的, 部分原因是其他的解释方式一直难以找到。



(48) The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied.

【考点分析】 本题考查被动的翻译。句子虽然很长，其实是 and 连接的两个简单句。介词结构 in shaping ...individual 作后置定语来修饰第二个分句的主语，only a little...ago 在句子中作时间状语。两个分句都是被动，但是根据中英文表达习惯，英文中的被动在汉语中经常翻译成主动。

【词义确定】 role 的意思是“作用，职责”；formulate 的意思是“构想出，规划，确切地阐述”；a little more than a hundred years 意为“一百多年”；shape 的意思是“塑造”；in evolution “进化中”；maintaining “维持；维修，保养；坚持；赡养，维护”；recognized “公认的，经过验证的承认”。

【参考译文】 自然选择在进化中的作用仅在一百多年前才得以阐明，而环境在塑造和保持个体行为时的选择作用则刚刚开始被认识和研究。

(49) They are the possessions of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements.

【考点分析】 本题考查代词指代和被动翻译。该句是一个并列句，句子之间由 and 连接。两个分句都是主系表结构，且主语都是 they，因此可以推断它们是指代 freedom 和 dignity。在后一分句中，in which...achievements 是定语从句来修饰 practices。从句主干是 a person is held...and given...。

【词义确定】 held 在这里是“认为”的意思。文中 is held responsible for...可以意译为“要求一个人对……负责”；give credit for sb 意为“归功于某人”；practice 的意思是“练习，实习；实践，实际；惯例，常规”，此处译为“习惯，做法”；essential 意为“必不可少的，绝对必要的，非常重要的；本质的，实质的，基本的”；possessions “所有物；所具备的东西；财富（产）”；autonomous (self-governing) “自主行为的；自我管理的；自我控制的；自我约束的”；is held responsible for “必须对……负责”。

【参考译文】 自由和尊严是传统理论定义的自主人拥有的，是要求一个人对自己的行为负责并因其业绩而给予肯定的必不可少的前提。

(50) Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

【考点分析】 本题考查代词指代。该句子为主从复合句，时间状语从句 Until these issues are resolved 位于句首，a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected 和 the only way to solve our problems (will continue to be rejected) 在句子中是两个并列的成分，不定式结构 to solve our problems 作定语修饰 the only way。

【词义确定】 technology of behavior “研究行为的技术手段”；Until...resolved “除非这些问题得到解决”；be rejected “被抛弃；被拒绝；被否定；被反对”。

【参考译文】 （如果）这些问题得不到解决，研究行为的技术手段就会继续受到排斥，解决问题的唯一方式可能也随之继续受到排斥。





#### (四) 全文参考译文

几乎我们所有的主要问题都和人类行为有关，并且这些问题仅仅通过生理和生物技术难以解决。现阶段所需要的是研究行为的技术方法，但这类技术的研究进程缓慢。难题之一在于所谓的“行为科学”几乎全部都依旧从心态、情感、性格特征、人格等方面去寻找行为的根源。物质的和生物的研究手段曾经很相近。不抛弃它们，研究不能向前发展。行为科学之所以发展缓慢，部分原因是用来解释行为的依据似乎往往是直接观察获得的，部分原因是其他方面的解释方式一直难以找到。虽然环境很关键，但其作用表现得还不明显。环境并不具备推动或拉动的效果；它具有选择的效果，可这一效果很难发现也很难对其进行分析。自然选择在进化中的作用仅在一百多年前才被阐明，而环境在塑造和保持个体行为时的选择作用则刚刚开始被认识和研究。但伴随着人们开始了解有机体和环境之间的相互联系，从前曾被认为是影响心态、情感及其特征的因素开始从可利用的条件去探索根源，因此，有可能得到一种研究行为的技术方法。但仅有当这种技术方法代替传统科学出现时才能解决这些问题，而这些传统观念十分不易改变，其难点主要表现为自由和尊严。自由和尊严是传统理论定义的自主人所拥有的，是要求一个人对自己的行为负责并因其业绩而给予肯定的必不可少的前提。科学分析由责任和成就转变为环境。它与此同时也提出了价值观的问题：谁来使用这一技术，而最终的目的是什么？如果这些问题得不到解决，研究行为的技术手段就会继续受到排斥，解决问题的唯一方式可能也随之继续受到排斥。

#### (2003 年试题)

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Human beings in all times and places think about their world and wonder at their place in it.

Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity. (46) Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies. Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge resulting from such studies can lead humans to more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet Earth.

“Anthropology” derives from the Greek words *anthropos* “human” and *logos* “the study of”. By its very name, anthropology encompasses the study of all humankind. Anthropology is one of the social sciences. (47) Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

Social science disciplines include geography, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology. Each of these social sciences has a subfield or specialization which lies particularly close to anthropology.



All the social sciences focus upon the study of humanity. Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. (48) The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

Anthropological analyses rest heavily upon the concept of culture. Sir Edward Tylor's formulation of the concept of culture was one of the great intellectual achievements of 19th century science. (49) Tylor defined culture as "...that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." This insight, so profound in its simplicity, opened up an entirely new way of perceiving and understanding human life. Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior.

(50) Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture", like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

### (一) 核心词汇与短语

(be) possessed of sth 拥有(占有, 具有)

He is possessed of health, wealth and good sense. (他身体好, 有钱, 又有见识。)

field-study *n.* 现场研究, 实地研究

Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. (人类学是一个广泛使用比较方法分析研究领域方向的学科。)

implicit *a.* 不言明(含蓄)的; 无疑问的, 绝对的

Her silence gave implicit consent. (她的沉默表示默许。)

A soldier must give implicit obedience to his officers. (士兵必须绝对服从他的长官。)

perceive *vt.* 感觉, 察觉, 理解

She has perceived the danger. (她已觉察到那危险了。)

subject *n.* (1) 主题, 题目, 问题

This is a book on the subject of love. (这是一部以爱情为主题的书。)

(2) 话题, 考虑的问题

(3) 学科, 科目, 课程

She's taking three subjects in her exams. (她参加三门课程的考试。)

(4) 主语, 主词

*a.* (1) 常有(常患, 常遭受)……的, 倾向于……的

He is subject to fever. (他易发烧。)

(2) 须服从……的; 受……支配的

We are subject to our country's laws. (我们必须遵守国家的法律。)





(3) 受约束(管辖)的, 不独立的

This is a subject tribe. (这是个受他人统治的部落。)

(4) 取决于……的, 有待于……的

The plan is subject to the manager's approval. (该计划须经经理批准。)

vt. 使服从, 征服, 制伏

He tried to subject the whole family to his will. (他试图使全家人服从他的意愿。)

thoughtful a. (1) 沉思的, 思考的

He had a thoughtful look on his face. (他脸上露出深思的表情。)

(2) 体贴的, 关心的

She is thoughtful for her friends. (她很体贴她的朋友们。)

wonder vt. & vi. (1) 对……感到疑惑

Jacelin says he didn't do it, but I still wonder. (杰斯林说他没那样做, 可我仍然怀疑。)

(2) 想知道, 问自己

I was just wondering. (我只不过是好奇而已。)

n. (1) 惊奇, 惊叹, 惊异, 惊诧

He felt wonder mingled with awe at the Grand Canyon. (面对着大峡谷, 他又惊奇又敬畏。)

(2) 奇人, 奇才

He's a wonder with the way he arranges everything without any help. (他不要任何帮忙就把事情样样办妥, 真是个奇才。)

(3) 奇观, 奇景, 奇迹, 奇事

Books are filled with many wonders. (书中充满了新奇的事物。)

## (二) 篇章分析

本文主要是关于人类学的。文章首先对研究人类学的重要性进行说明, 接着在第二段介绍了人类学的起源。三、四段介绍了社会学, 并拿它和人类学进行比较。最后指出人类学的核心是“文化”。

## (三) 试题具体解析

(46) Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies.

【考点分析】 本题考查定语从句的翻译。句子主干是 humans have the ability; 不定式 to modify the environment 在句子中作后置定语, 用来修饰 the ability; 定语从句 in which they live 用来修饰 the environment; thus subjecting all other...fancies 在句子中作状语。

【词义确定】 Furthermore “而且, 此外”; modify 的意思有“更改、修改、修饰”, 在句中应译为“改变、改善”; fancy “想像力, 幻想, 喜好, 爱”, 文中译为“(人类特别的)想像”; subject...to... “使服从; 使遭受; 受……管制”; other life forms 其他生命形态。

【参考译文】 而且, 人类还有能力改变自己的生存环境, 从而让所有其他生命形态服从人类自己独特的想法和想像。



(47) Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors, in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

【考点分析】 本题考查定语从句翻译。此句为一个主从复合句，句子主干是：Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry，它是一个主系表结构；which 引导的是一个定语从句，用来修饰 intellectual enquiry；in the same...manner 在句子中作方式状语，修饰动词 study；that 引导的是一个定语从句，来修饰 manner；for the study of natural phenomena 在句子中作目的状语。

【词义确定】 enquiry 原意为“询问，询盘”，intellectual enquiry 在句中的意思是“知识的探索/求/究”；endeavor 原意为“努力，尽力，进取心”，句中含义为“行为”；seeks “试图，致力于”；reasoned “详尽论述的，理由充分的，推理的”；orderly “有秩序的，整齐的，一丝不苟的”；dispassioned “冷静地，理性的，客观的”；systematic “有系统的，系统化的”。

【参考译文】 社会科学是知识探索的一个分支，它力图像自然科学家研究自然现象那样，用理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式去研究人类及其行为。

(48) The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

【考点分析】 本题考查词性转换。本句是一个简单句，句子主干是 The emphasis on data makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science；过去分词短语 gathered first-hand 和 brought to the analysis 作后置定语分别修饰 data 和 perspective；介词短语 of cultures past and present 作后置定语修饰 analysis；过去分词短语 combined with a cross-cultural perspective 作伴随状语。

【词义确定】 first-hand “第一手的，直接的”；emphasis 原意为“强调，重点”，句中意思为“对……的重视”；combined with “联合，结合”；cross-culture “文化交汇的”；perspective “视角，观点；观察”；cultures past and present “古今文化”；unique “唯一的，独一无二的；极不寻常的”；distinctly important “极为重要的，非常重要的”。

【参考译文】 强调收集第一手资料，加上在分析过去和现在的在文化形态时采用跨文化视角，使得这一研究成为一门独特并且非常重要的社会科学。

(49) Tylor defined culture as “...that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society”.

【考点分析】 本题考查定语从句。句子主干：“Tylor defined culture as... that complex whole”；which includes 引导的定语从句用来修饰 whole；acquired by man as a member of society 是后置定语来修饰 belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits

【词义确定】 whole 原意是“全部”，complex whole 在句中指“文化的复合整体”；defined culture as “将文化定义为”；which includes... “包括……”；acquired “获得的”。

【参考译文】 泰勒把文化定义为“……一个复合整体，它包括人作为社会成员获得的信仰、艺术、道德、法律、风俗，以及任何其他的能力和习惯。”

(50) Thus, the anthropological concept of “culture”, like the concept of “set” in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and



understanding.

【考点分析】 本题考查词性转化。本句主干 the anthropological concept of “culture” is an abstract concept; 介词短语 like the concept of “set” in mathematics 作后置定语; which 引导的定语从句来修饰 concept。

【词义确定】 anthropological 的意思是“人类学的”; set “集”; an abstract concept “一个抽象的概念”; makes possible... “使……成为可能”; immense amounts of “大量的”; concrete “具体的”。

【参考译文】 因此, 人类学中的“文化”概念就像数学中“集”的概念一样, 是一个抽象概念。它使大量的具体研究和认识成为可能。

#### (四) 全文参考译文

各时期各地区的人们都在思考各自的世界, 并想知道自己在其中所占的位置。人类既善于思考又善于创造, 具有永远都无法满足的好奇心。而且, 人类还有能力改变自己的生存环境, 从而让所有其他形态的生命服从于人类自己独特的思想和想像。所以, 对人类的丰富性和多样性进行冷静而系统地研究显得尤为重要。人们希望这些研究的成果可以使人类内部以及与地球上其他生命形态和睦相处。

人类学一词来源于希腊词“人类”和“研究”。根据名称本意, 人类学包括对整个人类的研究。人类学是一门社会科学。社会科学是知识探索的一个分支, 它力图像自然科学家研究自然现象那样, 以理性、有序、系统和冷静的方式研究人类及其行为。

社会科学的科目包括地理学、经济学、政治学、心理学和社会学。每一门社会科学都有一个分支或专业与人类学特别接近。

所有社会科学都集中对人类进行研究。人类学是一个以实地研究为方向的学科, 该学科常常大量使用对比分析方法。强调第一手材料的收集, 加上采用跨文化视角分析过去和现在的文化形态, 使得这种研究成为一门独特且极其重要的社会科学。

人类学分析主要依赖于文化概念。爱德华·泰勒爵士对文化概念的阐述是 19 世纪社会科学的伟大文化成就之一。泰勒将文化定义为“……一个复合的整体, 它包括人作为社会成员所获得的信仰、艺术、道德、法律、风俗, 以及任何其他的能力和习惯”。这一见解非常深刻, 为对人类生活的观察和理解提供了新方法。泰勒的文化定义蕴含着这一概念, 即文化是后天习得、人类共有以及被仿照的行为。

所以如同数学中的“集合”的概念, 人类学中的“文化”概念也是一个抽象概念, 它使大量的具体研究和认识成为可能。

#### (2004 年试题)

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

The relation of language and mind has interested philosophers for many centuries. (46) The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought,



which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from their own. Two anthropologist-linguists, Franz Boas and Edward Sapir, were pioneers in describing many native languages of North and South America during the first half of the twentieth century. (47) We are obliged to them because some of these languages have since vanished, as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages. Other linguists in the earlier part of this century, however, who were less eager to deal with bizarre data from “exotic” language, were not always so grateful. (48) The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied languages of Europe and Southeast Asia that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data. Native American languages are indeed different so much, in fact that Navajo could be used by the US military as a code during World War II to send secret messages.

Sapir’s pupil, Benjamin Lee Whorf, continued the study of American Indian languages. (49) Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society. He reasoned that because it is easier to formulate certain concepts and not others in a given language, the speakers of that language think along one track and not along another. (50) Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which, in its strongest form, states that language imprisons the mind and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society. Later, this idea became to be known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, but this term is somewhat inappropriate. Although both Sapir and Whorf emphasized the diversity of languages, Sapir himself never explicitly supported the notion of linguistic determinism.

### (一) 核心词汇与短语

assume *vt.* 假设, 臆断, 猜想; 假装; 承担, 担任, 就职; 呈现, 采取

We can’t assume anything in this case. (在这种情况下, 我们不可能做出假设。)

He assumed a look of innocence. (他装出一副天真无邪的样子。)

We assumed a new method. (我们采取了一种新方法。)

explicitly *ad.* 明确地; 明白地

They were explicitly warned not to go up the mountain at night. (他们得到明确警告, 不要在晚上爬山。)

formulate *vt.* 构想出, 规划; 确切地阐述

He formulated a plan of attack. (他制订了进攻计划。)

He took care to formulate his reply very clearly. (他字斟句酌, 清楚地做了回答。)

given *a.* 规定的, 特定的; *prep.* (表示原因) 考虑到; (表示假设) 倘若; 假定

The work must be done within the given time. (这个工作必须在规定的时间内完成。)

Given the present conditions, I think she’s done rather well. (考虑到目前的状况, 我认为她已做得相当出色。)



Given the chance, I'll do it again. (如果有机会, 我会再干一次。)

imprison vt. 下狱, 监禁

They imprisoned many of those they caught. (他们把抓来的许多人关入了监狱。)

## (二) 篇章分析

文章主要是对语言学中的萨皮尔—沃尔夫假说的形成进行介绍。20 世纪后半叶, 博厄斯和萨皮尔首先开始研究其他语言, 尤其是美洲印第安语言。其学生沃尔夫继续研究, 并形成了语言决定论。两人的观点被后人合称为萨皮尔—沃尔夫假说。

## (三) 试题具体解析

(46) The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

【考点分析】考查多重复合句的译法。本句为主从复合句, 句子主干为: The Greeks assumed+that 从句。that 引导的为宾语从句, which 引导部分为定语从句, 关系词 which 指代整个 that 从句的内容, 因此可将其译成“这种观点”; 在 which 引导的定语从句中又嵌入一个以 long before 引导的时间状语从句, 充当该从句的状语; 而该状语从句中又包含了一个以 how 引导的宾语从句。

【词义确定】assume 的意思是“认为”; some 的意思是“某种”, 表不确切; long before 的意思是“早在……之前就……”; diverse 的意思是“不同的”; some connection 的意思是“某种(一定)联系”; the process of thought 的意思是“思维过程; 思考过程”; which 一词指代前文的 thought, 因此译为“这种观点”; took root in 的意思是“扎根于……”; diverse 的意思是“差别; 多样性”。

【参考译文】希腊人认为语言结构与思维过程存在某种关联, 这早在人们意识到语言多样化之前就在欧洲扎根了。

(47) We are obliged to them because some of these languages have since vanished, as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages.

【考点分析】考查主从复合句的译法。首先分析本句句子结构, 本句为重复合句。句子主干为: We are obliged to them because..., 以 because 引导的 because some of these languages have since vanished... 为原因状语从句, 该原因状语从句中又包含一个由 as 引导的原因状语从句, 该原因状语从句中包含一个以 who 引导的定语从句。them 这个代词, 此处指代上文所提“两位先驱人类学家兼语言学家 Franz Boas and Edward Sapir”; as 表原因, 可译为“因为”; peoples 后面跟的定语从句 who spoke them, 因其长度较短, 翻译时可考虑将其提前; or 连接的两个并列部分 died out 和 became assimilated and lost 为谓语。

【词义确定】be obliged to 的意思是“感谢, 感激”; since 的意思是“从此之后”; vanish 的意思是“消失”; peoples 的意思是“民族”; assimilated 的意思是“同化; 融合”。

【参考译文】我们要感谢这两位先驱, 因为从那以后一些语言就消失了, 因为讲这些语言的人灭亡或者是因为他们被同化而失掉了自己的母语。

(48) The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied



languages of Europe and Southeast Asia that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data.

【考点分析】考查词义引申和词性转换。本句句子结构为：The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied languages of Europe and Southeast Asia. 其中以 that 引导的 that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data 部分为结果状语从句。过去分词 newly described 和 well studied 作定语，修饰 languages。were often so strikingly different from 翻译时按照汉语习惯，将 different 变为名词“差别”。

【词义确定】strikingly different 的意思是“差别显著”；accused...of...的意思是“指责；责备”；fabricating 的意思是“捏造；虚构”；data 的意思是“资料；数据”。

【参考译文】这些最近描述的语言和已被很好研究的欧洲语言和东南亚地区语言有着惊人的不同，所以有些学者甚至指控波阿斯和萨丕尔，认为那是他们编造出来的。

(49) Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society.

【考点分析】本题考查分词作状语和同位语从句的译法。本句句子主干为：Whorf developed the idea. 其中，that 引导部分为 idea 的同位语。现在分词结构 Being interested in the relationship of language and thought 为原因状语。翻译时，可按照汉语表达习惯，将主语 Whorf 提前，译为主谓句，加上“因为……所以”将原因状语从句部分连接。翻译以 that 引导的同位语从句中的 that 时可将其加译“这样的”。

【词义确定】developed 的意思是“得出，形成”；habitual thought 的意思是“习惯思维”。being interested in 的意思是“出于/因为……的兴趣”；the idea 的意思是“这种观点”；determines the structure of habitual thought in a society 的意思是“在社会中，决定一个社会的习惯思维方式”。

【参考译文】由于对语言和思维之间的关系很感兴趣，沃尔夫产生了这种看法：语言的结构决定了社会习惯思维的结构。

(50) Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which, in its strongest form, states that language imprisons the mind, and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society.

【考点分析】本题考查主从复合句的翻译和增词译法。本句句子主干为：Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism. which 引导定语从句，对 linguistic determinism 进行修饰；in its strongest form 为插入语，这里的 its 指代的是 which，which 又指代前文中的 linguistic determinism。该定语从句中包含以 that 引导的宾语从句。

【词义确定】come to 的意思是“逐渐，进而”；determinism 的意思是“决定论”；imprison 的意思是“限制，禁锢”；far-reaching consequences 的意思是“深远的影响”；come to believe 的意思是“开始相信”；a sort of 的意思是“某种”；in its strongest form 的意思是“其最激烈的/极端的说法”；imprisons mind 的意思是“限制思维”；grammatical patterns 的意思是“语法形式”。

【参考译文】沃尔夫进而相信某种类似语言决定论的观点，其极端说法是：语言禁锢思维，语言的语法结构可以对一个社会的文化产生深远影响。





#### (四) 全文参考译文

几个世纪以来, 哲学家们一直对语言同思维之间的关系很感兴趣。希腊人认为语言结构与思维过程存在某种关联, 这早在人们意识到语言多样化之前就在欧洲扎根了。

直到最近, 语言学家才开始对那些有异于本国语的语言加以严肃认真的研究。在 20 世纪前半期, 弗朗茨·博厄斯和爱德华·萨丕尔这两位人类语言学家是描述北美和南美许多本土语言的先驱。我们要感谢他们, 因为从那以后一些语言就消失了, 因为讲这些语言的人灭亡或者是因为他们被同化而失掉了他们的母语。但是, 本世纪早期的其他语言学家并不热衷于处理外来语种的奇异数据资料, 所以他们并不总是表示感激。这些最近描述的语言和已被很好研究的欧洲语言和东南亚地区语言有着惊人的不同, 所以有些学者甚至指控博厄斯和萨丕尔, 认为那是他们编造出来的。美国本土语的确有所不同, 事实上, 在二战期间, 美国军方可能把纳瓦霍语作为一种传递机密信息的编码而使用。

萨丕尔的学生沃尔夫继续对美国印第安语言的研究。由于对语言和思维之间的关系很感兴趣, 沃尔夫产生了这种看法: 语言的结构决定了社会习惯思维的结构。他推理说, 在特定的语言中, 构思出某特定观念要比其他观念简单得多, 讲这种语言的人思维会遵循一定的方式而不是其他方式。沃尔夫进而相信某种类似语言决定论的观点, 其极端说法是: 语言禁锢思维, 语言的语法结构可以对一个社会的文化产生深远影响。后来, 这种观点开始作为萨丕尔—沃尔夫假说而被人们所知晓, 但这种表达有点不太恰当。虽然萨丕尔和沃尔夫都强调了语言的多样性, 但萨丕尔本人从没有明确地支持过语言决定论观念。

#### (2005 年试题)

##### Part C

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET2.(10 points)

#### (2005 年北京地区 PART C 试题)

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase in European history. History and news become confused, and one's impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism. (46) Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed—and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. The Europe that is now forming cannot be anything other than its peoples, their cultures and national identities. With this in mind we can begin to analyze the European television scene. (47) In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful: groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another. One Italian example would be the Berlusconi group, while abroad Maxwell and Murdoch come to mind.

Clearly, only the biggest and most flexible television companies are going to be able to compete in such a rich and hotly-contested market. (48) This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.



Moreover, the integration of the European community will oblige television companies to cooperate more closely in terms of both production and distribution.

(49) Creating a “European identity” that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice—that of producing programs in Europe for Europe. This entails reducing our dependence on the North American market, whose programs relate to experiences and cultural traditions which are different from our own.

In order to achieve these objectives, we must concentrate more on co-productions, the exchange of news, documentary services and training. This also involves the agreements between European countries for the creation of a European bank for Television Production which, on the model of the European Investments Bank, will handle the finances necessary for production costs. (50) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say, “United we stand, divided we fall”. and if I had to choose a slogan it would be “Unity in our diversity.” A unity of objectives that nonetheless respect the varied peculiarities of each country.

### (一) 核心词汇与短语

overwhelming *a.* 势不可挡的, 压倒的; 巨大的

The act was adopted by an overwhelming majority. (该法案以压倒性人数制胜并通过。)

skepticism (又作 scepticism) *n.* 怀疑论, 怀疑态度

skeptical (又作 sceptical) *a.* 持怀疑态度的, 不相信的; -ism 用以构成名词的后缀, 表示一种独特的教条、系统或理论, 它常常和其他词合成为“……主义、学、术、论、法”, 如: socialism 社会主义

Skepticism is the antidote for the confirmation bias. (怀疑态度正是确认偏颇的解药。)

optimism

*n.* 乐观, 乐观主义

Optimism made him alive through the hard days. (依靠乐观主义, 他才挺过了那段最艰难的岁月。)

convey

*vt.* (1) 运送; 传达。(2) 通知; 通报; 传达。

I can't convey my feelings in words. (言语也表达不出我的情感。)

demonstrate

*vi.* 举行示威游行 (或集会)

Large crowd demonstrated outside the British Embassy. (英国大使馆外有很多示威群众。)

*vt.* 说明, 演示

Recent events demonstrate the need of change in policy. (最近的事态表明政策需要改变。)

integration

*n.* (1) 结合, 综合, 集成, 整合。

The closer integration of the countries' economies. (各国经济的联合更紧密。)



(2) (群体或社会中的) 同化, 融入。

All of these wartime developments had an impact on the postwar integration of Negroes into the economy. (这些战时措施对战后把黑人纳入经济结构这一发展发挥了影响。)

oblige

vt. & vi. (1) 迫使做, 使负义务。

We'd be happy to oblige. (我们乐于效劳。)

(2) 满足请求, 施惠。

Sorry, I can't oblige you. (很抱歉, 我帮不了你。)

vt. 感激

I should be obliged if you wouldn't say so. (你如果不这样说, 我就谢谢你了。)

identity

n. (1) 身份。

He had to conceal his identity to escape the police. (为了躲避警方, 他只好隐瞒身份。)

(2) 个性, 特性。

The planners decided to preserve their distinct identities. (设计者决定保留他们各自的特色。)

(3) 同一性, 一致性。

Please note the identities in the two cases. (请注意这两个案子的相同点。)

fabric

n. (1) 纺织品, 织物; 结构。(2) 建筑物。

The cost of repairing the fabric of the church was very high. (修复教堂建筑物的费用很高。)

entail

vt. (1) 使……成为必要, 需要。

This job entails a lot of hard work. (这份工作得十分努力才行。)

(2) 限定继承。

The castle and the land are entailed on the eldest son. (按规定, 由长子继承城堡和土地。)

peculiarity

n. (1) 古怪, 怪癖。(2) 特色, 特性。(3) 奇形怪状, 独特性。

Each country has its own peculiarity. (每个国家都有自己的独特之处。)

## (二) 篇章分析

本文论述了欧洲各国的传媒发展, 然后讨论了现阶段电视的功能和发展现状。文章最后作者指出欧洲传媒如果想继续发展, 就必须团结合作, 同时还得尊重各国的文化。

## (三) 试题具体解析

(46) Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed—and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe.



【考点分析】考查复合句的翻译。首先分析句子结构，本句分两个部分进行翻译。第一个部分 Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed 中嵌套了一个以 by which 引导的定语从句，修饰 the means。翻译时，从句中的被动语态可以转化为汉语中的主动语态。第二部分 and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. 翻译时，首先得注意否定副词 never before has it served... 为倒装句，因此翻译的时候应换成正常语序，其次是要注意比较结构 so much as... 以及 it 所指代的具体内容，由前文可看出，此处代词 it 指代 television。

【词义确定】feelings 此处指代上文的 a mixture of skepticism and optimism，因此需将其译为“怀疑和反对情绪”；people 此处译为“民族”；means “手段，方式”；created “引发，引起”；conveyed “传播，传达”；served so much 发挥如此大的作用。

【参考译文】其中电视就是引发、传达这类情绪的媒介之一，它发挥了前所未有的作用：加强了各民族和国家之间的联系，把各民族和国家紧紧相连。

(47) In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful; groups which bring together television, radio newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another.

【考点分析】考查定语从句的翻译。首先将本句划分结构，主句部分 In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful 的主语：multi-media groups，系动词：have been，表语：successful。介词短语 as elsewhere 这个插入部分在句子中充当状语，译为：和其他地方一样。Groups which bring together television, radio newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another 对前面的 multi-media groups 进行补充说明。which bring together television, radio newspapers, magazines and publishing houses 部分，以 which 引导的部分为定语从句，以 that 引导的 that work in relation to one another 部分是对前面的 television, radio newspapers, magazines and publishing houses 进行修饰。

【词义确定】in relation to “与……有关”；multimedia groups “传媒集团”；groups which... “这些集团……”；bring together “组合在一起”；that work in relation to one another “相关的”。

【参考译文】和其他地方一样，欧洲传媒集团越来越成功；这些集团整合了相关的电视节目、广播、报纸、杂志和出版社。

(48) This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

【考点分析】考查复合句的翻译。首先分析本句句子结构，不难看出本句子是一个多重复合句。本句主语：this，谓语：demonstrates，宾语：that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989. 代词 this 指代上文相关内容，翻译时可将其具体化。以 that 引导的部分是一个宾语从句，该从句中不定式 to survive in 是 world 的后置定语，对其进行修饰；整个前面部分的同位语是 a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989，可单独翻



译。其中过去分词 underlined 可按照汉语习惯翻译成主动语态，译成：统计数字更证实了这个事实。show 后面 that 引导的 that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989 部分为宾语从句。

【词义确定】 alone 可译为“仅靠这一点”；demonstrate 的意思是“表明”；underline 的意思“强调”；out of “超出”；take a loss “亏损”；This alone demonstrates that... “这一点足以说明”；a fact underlined... “说明了这一事实”；no less than “不少于”。

【参考译文】 光是这一点就表明：要在电视行业中立足并非易事，有关事实的数据表明 1989 年，80 家欧洲电视集团一半以上都遭遇亏损。

(49) Creating a “European identity” that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice.

【考点分析】 考查复合句。首先分析句子结构，句子主语是 Creating a “European identity”，宾语：a strategic choice，其中谓语是系表结构 is 和动词 demands。而以 that 引导的定语从句又包含一个以 which 引导的定语从句 which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent，对 cultures and traditions 进行修饰。因主语的后置定语过长，翻译时可按照汉语习惯，将其提前。

【词义确定】 identity 原意“身份、特性”，但此处译为“品牌”；Fabric 原意“纤维，纺织品，构造”，此处译为“网络”；the Old Continent 此处特指发现北美新大陆之前的欧洲大陆。make up “组成；构成；编织成”；which go to make up... “不同的文化和传统构成”；connecting fabric “一体”；the Old Continent “欧洲大陆”。

【参考译文】 欧洲大陆有各种文化和传统，要创造出一种尊重各种文化与传统的“欧洲品牌”绝非易事，这需要有战略性的策略。

(50) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say “United we stand, divided we fall”.

【考点分析】 考查简单句中句意引申。本句是个简单句，句子主语：it，系动词：is，表语：no exaggeration to say...，意为“说……也不为夸张”。it 为形式主语，不定式 to say “United we stand, divided we fall” 是真正的主语，介词短语 In dealing with a challenge on such a scale 在句中充当状语，其中介词短语 on such a scale 此处为后置定语，对前面 challenge 一词加以修饰。

【词义确定】 scale: “规模”；United we stand, divided we fall 改自美国总统肯尼迪的一句话 “United, there is little we cannot do; divided, there is little we can do”，句中的表达可意译为：“团结，我们会胜利，分裂，我们会失败”；deal with “应对；对付”；on such a scale “如此规模的”；stand “生存；成功”；fall “灭亡；失败”。

【参考译文】 要应对一个如此规模的挑战，我们可以毫不夸张地说：“合则立，分则灭”。

#### (四) 全文参考译文

要在欧洲历史上这个意义非凡的阶段谈论大众媒体的作用并不是那么容易的事情。人们已经搞混了历史事件和新闻之间的界限，对大众传媒往往一面持怀疑态度，另一面又乐观对待。其中电视就是引发、传达这类情绪的媒介之一，它发挥了前所未有的作用：加强



了各民族、国家之间的联系，把各民族和国家紧紧相连。现在欧洲各民族文化、国家品牌都正形成。了解这一点以后，我们才能分析欧洲电视的现状。和其他地方一样，欧洲传媒集团越来越成功，这些集团整合相关的电视节目、广播、报纸、杂志和出版社。我们想得到的意大利的例子就是贝鲁科尼集团，而国外的例子则有麦斯威尔集团和默多克集团。

显然，只有规模最大、最灵活的公司才能在这个利润丰厚、竞争激烈的市场上争高下。光是这一点就表明：要在电视行业中立足并非易事，有关事实的数据表明 1989 年，80 家欧洲电视集团一半以上都遭遇亏损。

此外，欧共体的形成会迫使电视公司加强制作和发行方面的合作。

欧洲大陆有各种文化和传统，要创造出一种尊重各种文化与传统的“欧洲品牌”绝非易事，这需要有战略性的策略，即在欧洲制作欧洲的本土节目。这就意味着我们将削弱对北美市场的依赖，而他们的节目和我们的经历路程和文化传统大不相同。

为了达到以上目标，我们必须更加关注制作节目、交换新闻、文件服务及培训等方面的信息。这也意味着，欧洲国家需要达成某种协议，创建一个电视节目制作的银行（可参照欧洲投资银行的模式）处理与制作成本相关的财务问题。要应对一个如此规模的挑战，我们可以毫不夸张地说：“合则立，分则灭”。如果我非得选一个口号的话，那它应该是“多样但统一”，也就是目标一致，且尊重各国的差异。

（2006 年试题）

Part C

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET2. (10 points)

Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society? I am going to suggest that it is not true. Father Bruckbergen told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected America. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of intellectual. It is they, not American, who have become anti-intellectual.

First, the object of our study pleads for definition. What is an intellectual? (46) I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in Socratic(苏格拉底) way about moral problems. He explores such problem consciously, articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained. (47) His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals—the average scientist, for one. (48) I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems. Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in



everyday performance of his routine duties—he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports.(49)But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business.During most of his waking life he will take his code for granted, as the businessman takes his ethics.

The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living. (50)They may teach very well, and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment.This description even fits the majority of eminent scholars. Being learned in some branch of human knowledge in one thing; living in “public and industrious thoughts”, as Emerson would say, “is something else”.

### (一) 核心词汇与短语

of no account *a.* 不重要的, 无价值的

This subject is of no account and isn't worth discussing. (这个问题无关紧要, 不值得讨论。)

plead *vi.* 恳求, 请求。 *vt.* 提出……为借口。 *vt. & vi.* 申诉; 答辩; 为……辩护

She wept and pleaded until he agreed to do as she wished. (她哭着恳求, 一直到他答应按她想的那样去做。)

He will plead in court. (他将出庭辩护。)

articulate *a.* 明了的, 明白的; 发言清晰的, 音节分明的; 能说会道的, 口齿清晰的; 关节相连的, 有关节的; 铰链的, 曲柄的, 活节的

A baby cannot use articulate speech. (婴儿发音不清晰。)

Mary is the most articulate of the sisters. (玛丽是姐妹中最会说话的。)

The backbone is an articulate structure. (脊椎骨是一种关节相连的结构。)

analogous *a.* 相似的, 可比拟的

An experiment closely analogous to this one but using light waves, provided the conclusive evidence of the wave nature of light. (一个与此极其类似但应用光波的实验提供了证实光的波动性的确切证据。)

cook *vt. & vi.* 烹调, 煮, 烧; 编造, 篡改。 *n.* 做饭的人, 厨师

Meat cooks more slowly than vegetables. (肉比菜熟得慢。)

He is quite capable of cooking the evidence. (编造这个证据足以证明他很能干。)

My mother is a terrific cook! (我母亲饭烧得好极了!)

doctor *n.* 医生, 大夫; 博士。 *vt. & vi.* 医疗。 *vt.* 修理; 作弊, 做手脚

He would not dream of becoming a doctor. (他做梦也没想到要当大夫。)

Dr. Edward is a most learned scholar. (爱德华博士是一个知识渊博的学者。)

His father doctored there for over 20 years. (他爸爸在那儿行医 20 多年。)

govern *vt. & vi.* 统治 *vt.* 控制, 支配



A king governs in that country. (那个国家由国王统治。)

One can't completely govern one's thoughts at all times. (人无法始终控制得住自己的思想。)

ethics *n.* 伦理学; 道德规范

Ethics deals with moral conduct. (伦理学是研究道德行为的。)

The ethics of his profession don't permit him to do that. (职业道德不允许他那样做。)

eminent *a.* (人) 知名的; 受人尊崇的

We are expecting the arrival of an eminent scientist. (我们静候某著名科学家的来访。)

in the light of 根据, 鉴于, 考虑到

He reviewed his recent decision in light of recent developments. (他根据最近的事态发展重新考虑自己的决定。)

learned *a.* 有学问的, 博学的; 学术上的

He is a very learned man. (他学识渊博。)

He wrote a learned book on frogs. (他写了一部有关青蛙的学术著作。)

## (二) 文章结构分析

本文内容先提出美国知识分子遭受排斥, 接着给“知识分子”重新下定义, 该定义将常被称为“知识分子”的普通科学家和大多数教师排除在外, 还指出人类只是在某一个领域内学识渊博是一回事, 而生活在“公共、卓越的思想”中则是另一回事。

## (三) 试题具体解析

(46) I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic(苏格拉底) way about moral problems.

【考点分析】本题考查代词指代和词性转换。首先分析句子结构, 本句由一个主句 I shall define him as an individual 和一个定语从句 who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic way about moral problems 构成。主句主语: I, 谓语: shall define, 宾语: him as an individual。由前文可知代词“him”指代的是“intellectual”。而 individual 后面的后置定语是由 who 引导的定语从句, 为避免重复, 从句的主语可用代词“他”。在从句 who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic way about moral problems 中, as his primary duty and pleasure in life 将谓语和宾语隔开, 翻译时应按照汉语习惯, 译为: 选择对道德问题进行苏格拉底式思考活动作为他的主要职责和乐趣。

【词义确定】individual “个人”; elect “选择”; primary “主要的”; moral “道德”; moral problems “道德问题”。

【参考译文】我将知识分子定义为这样一类人: 他们以苏格拉底式思维思考道德问题并将此作为自己人生的首要任务和兴趣所在。

(47) His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.





【考点分析】考查多重复合句的译法。本句句子结构较为复杂，翻译时可将其拆分成简单句。该句子主语是 His function，系动词 is analogous to，表语：that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision。表语部分替代词 that 替代 function，此种做法是为了避免重复。翻译时，应将此代词转换成具体含义。judge 后以 who 引导的部分 who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision 是一个定语从句，翻译时可将其独立翻译成一个句子。course 后的 which 引导的 which led him to his decision 部分是一个定语从句，因其不长，可将其译成前置定语。

【词义确定】is analogous to 的意思是“类似于……”；lead sb to sth 意为“引导某人做某事”；judge “法官”；revealing “揭示”；reasoning “推理”。

【参考译文】知识分子的职责与法官相似，他必须承担以下责任：以尽可能明了的方式展示做出决定的推理过程。

(48) I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems.

【考点分析】本题考查复合句译法。首先查看本句，对本句结构进行分析：该句子是一个主从复合句。主句主语：I，谓语：have excluded，宾语：him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems. 该部分包含一个以 because 引导的原因状语从句；而该原因状语从句又是一个主从复合句结构，主句部分：he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems。以 while 引导的 while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems 部分为让步状语从句。主句中代词 him 指代上文 average scientist，可译为：普通科学家。名词短语 the solution of moral problems 应译为汉语中的动宾结构：解决道德问题。句子中出现了固定搭配 not...any but...，意为：仅仅。

【词义确定】charge 本意“指责；赋予……职责或任务”，但文中 be charged with a task 应译为：“承担一项任务”；approach 本意有：“接近；接洽；着手处理”；此处 approach factual aspects 应译为：“动手研究事实”；excluded “不包括”；accomplishments “成就”；contribute to “促成……”；factual “事实”。

【参考译文】我之所以将普通科学家排除在外，是因为尽管他的成就可能会帮助人们解决道德问题，但他承担的任务却只停留在所研究问题的事实表层上。

(49) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business.

【考点分析】本题考查并列复合句的译法。首先分析句子结构，该句主语 his primary task，系动词 is，表语：to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business. 句子中包含有固定搭配 not A any more than B，表示否定两者。不定式结构 to think



about the moral code 作句子的表语, which 引导的定语从句 which governs his activity 作 moral code 的后置定语, 因其长度不长, 因此考虑将其直接译为汉语中的前置定语。后半句 any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business 中 any more than 后接的句子使用被动语态, 据汉语习惯将其译为主动语态。

【词义确定】 code 原意: “代码, 密码”; 文中此处译为: “道德准则”; governs “支配, 控制”; dedicate his energies to “将他的精力专注于……”; rules of conduct “行为规范”。

【参考译文】 但是, 如同我们不能指望商人专注于探索行业规范一样, 一般科学家的首要任务并不是思考支配自己活动的道德规范。

(50) They may teach very well, and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgement.

【考点分析】 考查并列复合句的译法。首先还是分析句子的结构, 该句子为一个由 but 连接的具有转折意味的并列句, 可译为: 虽然……但是……。在前一分句 They may teach very well, and more than earn their salaries 中, 出现并列状语 very well 和 more than earn their salaries, 共同修饰谓语 teach; 后一分句 but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgement 中, 以 which 引导的定语从句 which involve moral judgement 对 problems 进行修饰, 由于句子较短, 可译成汉语中的前置定语。

【词义确定】 more than: “超过”; little 本意: “一点、几乎没有”, 此处 make little 应译为: “没有进行”。reflection 本意有: “映像; 反射; 深思”; 此处译为: “思考”; teach well: “教得好”; more than earn their salaries: “不光是为了挣钱”; independent: “独自的”; reflections: “思考”; judgement: “判断”。

【参考译文】 知识分子可能会教得很好, 而且不仅仅是以此谋生, 但他们大多数人中却很少有人甚至根本没有人独立思考那些需要从道德层面来判断的人类问题。

#### (四) 全文参考译文

人们认为美国知识分子遭受社会排斥且不被重视, 确实如此吗? 我要指出事实并非如此。当布鲁克伯格神父发现知识分子排斥美国时, 他只说对了一半。事实上知识分子所为并非仅此而已。他们对知识分子这一角色越来越不满。因此, 反知识分子的人正是知识分子他们自己, 而不是美国。

首先, 我们应该立即给研究某事物的人下个定义。什么是知识分子? 我将知识分子定义为这样一类人: 他们以苏格拉底式思维思考道德问题并将此作为自己人生的首要任务和兴趣所在。他自觉、清晰、坦率地探索这类问题: 首先针对某些事实提出问题, 然后向道德层面提问, 最后根据自己掌握的事实和道德资讯提出针对行为的恰当建议。知识分子的职责与法官相似; 他必须承担以下责任: 尽可能明了地展示自己做出决定的推理过程。

这个定义将很多被人们认为是知识分子的人排除在外, 比如: 普通的科学家。我之所以将普通科学家排除在外, 是因为尽管他的成就可能会帮助人们解决道德问题, 但他承担的任务却只停留在所研究问题的表面。像其他人一样, 科学家在行使日常职责时也会面临道德方面的问题——他不应该伪造实验结果, 编造证据, 或修改报告。但是, 就像我们



不能指望商人专注于探索行业规范一样，一般科学家的首要任务并不是思考支配自己活动的道德规范。正如商人看待自己的道德规范一样，科学家大部分时候也会将自己的道德规范视为理所当然。

尽管一直以来很多知识分子靠教学谋生，该定义也把大部分教师排除在外。知识分子可能教得很好，而且不仅仅是以此谋生，但他们大多数人中却很少有人甚至根本没有人独立思考那些需要从道德层面来判断的人类问题。这一描述甚至适用于大部分出色的学者。正如爱默生所说，精通某门人类学科是一回事，生活在“公共、卓越的思想”中则是另一回事。

(2007 年试题)

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

The study of law has been recognized for centuries as a basic intellectual discipline in European universities. However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities. (46) Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person. Happily, the older and more continental view of legal education is establishing itself in a number of Canadian universities and some have even begun to offer undergraduate degrees in law.

If the study of law is beginning to establish itself as part and parcel of a general education, its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators. Law is a discipline which encourages responsible judgment. On the one hand, it provides opportunities to analyze such ideas as justice, democracy and freedom. (47) On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news. For example, notions of evidence and fact, of basic rights and public interest are at work in the process of journalistic judgment and production just as in courts of law. Sharpening judgment by absorbing and reflecting on law is a desirable component of a journalist's intellectual preparation for his or her career.

(48) But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media. Politics or, more broadly, the functioning of the state, is a major subject for journalists. The better informed they are about the way the state works, the better their reporting will be. (49) In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

Furthermore, the legal system and the events which occur within it are primary subjects for



journalists. While the quality of legal journalism varies greatly, there is an undue reliance amongst many journalists on interpretations supplied to them by lawyers. (50) While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments. These can only come from a well-grounded understanding of the legal system.

### (一) 核心词汇与短语

part and parcel of 不可缺少的一部分, ……的重要部分, ……的组成部分

Working irregular hours is part and parcel of being a journalist. (工作时间不规律是记者工作的基本特征。)

journalism *n.* 新闻业

Rewarding a criminal by paying him for an exclusive account of his crime is one of the worst forms of cheque-book journalism. (重金酬劳罪犯以取得独家报道其犯罪的权利是重金新闻业最糟糕的形式之一。)

discipline *vt.* 训练, 训导; 处罚, 惩罚 *n.* 训练, 锻炼, 训导

She must have been well disciplined for her orderliness. (她有条不紊, 一定受过良好的训练。)

The boy was often disciplined for staying away from school. (那孩子常因为逃学而受到处罚。)

She needs the discipline of having to write an essay every week. (她需要每周写一篇文章进行训练。)

democracy *n.* 民主, 民主制; 民主国家

Did democracy have its beginnings in Athens? (民主制度是创始于雅典吗?)

be parallel to 与……平行; 与……类似

A hamburger must be parallel to the other bread, otherwise, the meat and vegetable will be fall out. (汉堡包的上、下面包必须平行, 不然中间的夹的肉和蔬菜容易掉。)

forged *vt.* 锻造; 伪造, 仿造 *vi.* 突然向前 *n.* 锻造车间; 铁匠铺; 熔铁炉

The blacksmith is forging the horseshoe. (铁匠正在打造马蹄铁。)

He forged money. (他伪造钱币。)

absorb *vt.* 吸收; 吸引……的注意; 吞并; 兼并; 承受, 承担; 吸取(知识); 占有; 吸引; 使专心; 使全神贯注

【习惯用语】①be absorbed by 被……吞并, 为……所吸收②be absorbed in 全神贯注于, 一心从事, 热衷于③absorb sb's attention 吸引某人注意

We will not absorb these charges. (我们不能承担这些费用。)

This job absorbs all of my time. (这件工作占有了我的全部时间。)

to absorb in study (专心研读)

reflect *vt. & vi.* 反射(光、热、声或影像); 考虑 *vt.* 表达; 反映

A mirror reflects. (镜子能映出影像。)



After reflecting for a time he decided not to go. (思考了一会儿后, 他决定不去了。)

Does this letter reflect how you really think? (这封信能反映你的真实想法吗?)

cover vt. 盖, 覆盖; 包括, 论及; 负担支付, 弥补(损失), 补空, 冲销 n. 盖子;  
(书的)封面; 代替, 顶替

under separate cover (另函)

Will you cover for John today, Joan? (琼, 你今天能顶替约翰吗?)

ground vt. [常用被动]以……为根据, 建立在……基础上; 对(某人)进行基本训练  
(用~sb in st)

His arguments are well grounded. (他的说法有充足的根据。)

The recruits were grounded in combat techniques. (新兵接受了格斗技巧的基本训练。)

undue a. 不当的; 过分的, 过度的

It would be wise not to give undue importance to his criticisms.

(最好不要过分看重他的批评。)

## (二) 篇章分析

本文节选自一本关于法律的专著 *A Sourcebook of Canadian Media Law*。文章内容主要介绍法律学习正在成为大学教育的一个重要组成部分, 这对于新闻记者在报道中更好地利用自己的法律知识独立地做出判断具有积极作用。

## (三) 试题具体解析

(46) Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person.

【考点分析】 本题考查被动转主动, 词义引申。本句句子主干为: legal learning has been viewed as..., 谓语部分为被动结构, 翻译时可将其译成主动句。译成主动时, 谓语后的介词短语 in such institutions 可转换为名词并译成汉语句子中的主语成分“这些大学”。句首的副词 traditionally 在句中充当状语。rather than a necessary part 后两个后置定语 of the intellectual equipment of an educated person, 翻译时应注意相应的汉语语序, 此处应译成前置定语。view...as...可译为“把……看成……”。

【词义确定】 such institutions 指代上文加拿大大学, 此处为避免重复带来的烦琐感, 可译为“这些大学”; Institutions“大学; 学院”; legal learning“法律学习”; the special preserve of lawyers“律师的特权”; intellectual equipment“知识才能, 知识素养”。

【参考译文】传统意义上讲, 这些学校一直将法律知识当做是律师的专有特权, 而非一个受教育者知识素养的必要组成部分。

(47) On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news.

【考点分析】 考查复合句译法。本句句子主干为: it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner, 注意此处 it 并不是形式主语, 它指代的是上文“law”一词; in a manner“以……的方式”, 此处作方式状语, 翻译时照顾到汉语的表达习惯将其前移。which 引导



的定语从句对 *manner* 一词进行修饰, 因此翻译时可另起一句, 从句又包含一个定语从句 *journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news*, 该从句修饰 *the links*, 该定语从句首省略了引导词 *that*。此外, 在 *which* 引导的定语从句中, *on a daily basis* 和 *as they cover and comment on the news* 均为状语, 由于句子不算长, 因此翻译时考虑将其前置。

【词义确定】*forge* 的含义有“锻造; 建立; 形成”, 而此处的 *forge links* 应理解为“建立联系”; *cover* 此处与 *news* 一词搭配, 译为“报道”; *parallel to* “就像; 与……一样”; *on a daily basis* “日常生活的做法”。

【参考译文】另一方面, 就像记者每天在报道和评论新闻时会和生活建立起联系一样, 法律把公正、民主和自由这些概念和日常生活中的做法加以结合。

(48) But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media.

【考点分析】本题考查复合句译法。本句句子主干为: *the idea rests on an understanding*, 而 *that* 引导的从句 *that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen* 是 *idea* 的同位语。翻译这种句子时, 可采用定语从句类似的处理手法: 如果同位语从句句子较简单且短, 可进行合译; 倘若该句子结构较为复杂且长, 则拆开翻译, 译成分句。而对于 *of the news media* 后置定语部分的并列名词短语 *established conventions and special responsibilities*, 翻译时则考虑将其前移。

【词义确定】*rest on* 本意“停留在……”, 但此处抽象地译为“取决于”; *more profoundly* “更深刻地”; *the established conventions* “既定惯例”。

【参考译文】但是, 新闻记者对法律的了解比普通公民更透彻, 这种看法取决于他们对新闻媒体业既定惯例和特殊责任的理解。

(49) In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

【考点分析】本题考查多重复合句的译法。首先对该句子结构进行分析, 在这个句子中, *it* 为形式主语, 后面的不定式 *to see how journalists...* 才是句子真正的主语, 因此, 翻译 *it* 时, 将不定式的内容译出即可, 无需重复说明以避免累赘之感。不定式结构 *to see* 后 *how* 引导的部分为宾语从句。对该宾语从句进行分析, 可知本句主干为: *journalist can do a competent job*, 其中 *who* 引导的定语从句 *who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution* 修饰 *journalists* 一词, 翻译时将其译成前置定语。

【词义确定】*the basic features* 译为“基本要点”; 将 *do a competent job* 中 *competent* 由形容词转换为动词, 译为“胜任(工作)”; *a competent job on political stories* “胜任政治新闻的报道工作”; *have a clear grasp of* “清楚地了解”。

【参考译文】事实上, 我们很难想像那些对加拿大宪法的基本要点缺乏明确了解的新闻记者怎么能胜任政治新闻的报道工作。

(50) While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments.

【考点分析】本题考查复合句译法。本句句子主干为: *it is preferable to rely on...*, 其中 *it* 为形式主语, 真正的主语为不定式 *to rely on their own notions of significance and make*



their own judgments 部分。while 引导的让步状语从句 While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories 可译成：尽管律师的见解和反应会提高报道水准。

【词义确定】 enhance “提高”，enhance stories “提升报道质量”；notion “观念”；it is preferable for journalists... “对记者来说更为可取，记者最好还是……”；rely on “凭借；依靠”；notions of significance “对重要性的理解”。

【参考译文】 尽管律师所提供的评论和反馈会使报道水准有所提升，但新闻记者最好还是凭借自己对重要性的理解做出判断。

#### （四）全文参考译文

几百年来，欧洲的大学一直把法律学习看成是一门基础性知识学科。然而，直到最近几年它才成为加拿大大学本科专业的一个特色。传统意义上讲，这些学校一直将法律知识当做是律师的专有特权，而非一个受教育者知识素养的必要组成部分。令人高兴的是，加拿大的许多大学正在树立更加传统、更具欧洲大陆特色的法律教育观点，其中有些大学已开始开设法律专业本科教育。

如果法学研究正开始成为普通教育的一部分的话，那么它的目标和方法会立刻吸引新闻学教育者。法律这门学科鼓励进行负责的判断。一方面，它为分析像公正、民主以及自由这样的概念提供机会；另一方面，就像记者每天在报道和评论新闻时会和生活建立起联系一样，法律把公正、民主和自由这些概念和日常生活中的做法加以结合。比如，有关证据和事实、基本权利和公共利益这样的概念在新闻判断和新闻编写过程中就如同在法庭上一样发挥作用。通过研读、思考法律以提高判断力是一名新闻记者为其事业所储备的一项必需知识。

但是，新闻记者对法律的了解比普通公民更透彻，这种看法取决于他们对新闻媒体业既定惯例和特殊责任的理解。政治，或者从更为广义的方面来说，国家的职能，是新闻记者报道的主题。他们对国家的运作方式了解得越多，报道就越好。事实上，我们很难想像那些对加拿大宪法的基本要点缺乏明确了解的新闻记者怎么能胜任政治新闻的报道工作。

另外，法律体系及其中所发生的事件是新闻记者报道的主题。虽然与法律相关的新闻报道质量良莠不齐，但是许多新闻记者对律师所提供的解释颇为依赖。尽管律师所提供的评论和反馈会提高报道水准，但新闻记者最好还是凭借自己对重要性的理解做出判断。要做到这些，只能依靠对法律体系进行深入准确的理解。

#### （2008 年试题）

##### Part C

##### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

In his autobiography, Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but (46) he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating



advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley. (47) He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. His memory, too, he described as extensive, but hazy. So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry. (48) On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning. This, he thought, could not be true, because the “Origin of Species” is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men. No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some power of reasoning. He was willing to assert that “I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense or judgment, such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not, I believe, in any higher degree.” (49) He adds humbly that perhaps he was “superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully.”

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years. Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure. Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight. In 1881, however, he said: “Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music.” (50) Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

### (一) 核心词汇注释

able *a.* 能够……的, 得以……的; 有才干的, 有本事的

Most children are able to walk before they are able to talk. (多数孩子在会说话前就会走路。)

He was acknowledged as an able statesman. (他被公认为是个有才干的政治家。)

autobiography *n.* 自传, 自传文学

The series was based on the autobiographies of the author. (这部连续剧是根据那位作家的自传拍摄的。)

disclaim *vt.* 否认

He disclaimed any interest in the plan. (他否认对该计划有任何兴趣。)

distinguished *a.* (以……著名的, 杰出的)

Premier Zhou is a distinguished politician. (周总理是一位卓越的政治家。)

extensive *a.* 广泛的, 广阔的; 大量的; extensive damage 重大损害

There is now extensive literature dealing with the First World War. (现有大量关于第一次世界大战的文献。)

follow *v.* 跟随; 顺……前进; 领会; 密切注意; 遵循; 结果是; 接着, 随后是; 从事





The plot is almost impossible to follow. (故事情节几乎叫人看不懂。)

Spring follows winter. (冬去春来。)

He follows the trade of baker. (他从事烤面包行业。)

run *vt. & vi.* 跑; 移动; (使) 流动 *n.* 跑, 奔跑; 旅行, 旅程; 行驶路线; 时期, 一段时间

Rabbits run fast. (兔子跑得快。)

Some of these old cars are still running. (有些这样的老车仍在行驶。)

Have you left the bath running? (你忘了关浴缸的水龙头了吗?)

Catching sight of the dog, he broke into a run. (他一看见那只狗, 就赶紧跑。)

Oxford to London is about an hour's run by train. (从牛津到伦敦乘火车大约有一小时行程。)

The boat operates on the Dover—Calais run. (这艘船运行的是多佛——加莱航线。)

The play had a good run of six months. (那出戏演了六个月。)

## (二) 篇章分析

本文着重介绍达尔文对自己智力水平的谦虚评价, 而且提出自己的观点——他认为培养兴趣爱好有益于智力发展。题目考查知识点包括: 从句、倒装句式中的宾语后置、较长的后置定语、前置和后置翻译法、顺译法、词义确定及短语译成句子。

## (三) 试题具体解析

(46) He believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations.

【考点分析】 本题考查词性转换以及增词法。首先分析本句句子结构, 句子主干为: He believes that...。that 引导的从句的主干部分是 this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage, 主语 this very difficulty 在原文前文中的 much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, 因此翻译时可将其具体含义完整译出。Forcing him..., enabling him... 部分是 of 宾语的并列成分。the compensating advantage 从字面上看, 是“补偿的优势”, 但是翻译时应根据前文将具体所指翻译出来, 这样读者在阅读中文句子时才明了清晰。

【词义确定】 very 意为“正是的”; force sb to do sth 意为“强迫某人做某事”; enable sb to do sth 意为“使某人能够做某事”。

【参考译文】 他相信, 也许正是他在这一方面的困难使他在另一个方面得到了补偿, 使得他能够长久地专注于思考每个句子, 从而能令他发现存在于自身推理和观察中的错误。

(47) He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics.

【考点分析】 本题考查词义引申以及断句。首先分析本句句子结, 句子主干为: He asserted that..., that 引导的宾语从句句子主干为: his power was limited, 不定式 to follow 部分作 power 的后置定语, 对 power 一词进行修饰; for which reason he felt certain that he never



could have succeeded with mathematics 部分在此为原因状语, 该原因状语当中又包含一个以 that 引导的 that he never could have succeeded with mathematics 宾语从句。

【词义确定】 follow 本意为“跟随”, 此处应为“理解”之意; assert “断定, 断言”; power “能力”; a train of thought 可译为“思维, 思考”; for which reason 字面上意思应为“是……的原因”, 此处应灵活译为“由此”。

【参考译文】 他断言: 自己领会长时间纯抽象的思维能力也十分有限, 因此他确信自己不可能在数学领域有很大作为。

(48) On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning.

【考点分析】 本题考查词性转换以及语义的正确选择。首先分析本句句子结构, 发现该句使用了倒装语序, 该句的正常语序应是: he did not accept the charge...as well founded。句子主干为: he did not accept the charge..., 宾语补足语: as well founded, 此处 as well 容易被误为词组“除……之外, 也, 还”, 但仔细阅读该句子便可排除这种可能, 而且该词组一般单独使用或者用于 as well as sb/sth 结构, 不接并列动词, 而且句中 accept 和 founded 时态不同。该句宾语部分较长, 包含过去分词结构 made by sb 和同位语从句 that..., 因此在翻译本部分时应将其划分为句子展开论述, 使译文达到一目了然的效果。

【词义确定】 accept sth as sth “认为某事属实”; well founded 意为“有根据的”; charge “指责”。

【参考译文】 另一方面, 对于一些批评家对他“虽然善于观察, 却不具备推理能力”的指责, 达尔文拒不接受, 认为他们的指责毫无依据。

(49) He adds humbly that perhaps he was “superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully”.

【考点分析】 本题考查反译法。首先分析本句句子结构, 句子主干为: He adds that..., that 引导的宾语从句句子主干: he was superior to the common run of men, 介词短语 in noticing...and in observing...在从句中为并列成分, 在此处充当状语, 翻译的时候应根据汉语习惯把它提前到从句主干部分之前; which 引导的定语从句作名词 things 的后置定语, 翻译时可将其译为前置定语。

【词义确定】 easily escape attention 字面意思为“很容易逃脱注意”, escape 这里意为“被忽视, 未被注意”, 实际上此处可采用反译法, 译成“不容易注意到”; superior...to...“超过, 胜于”。

【参考译文】 他谦虚地补充, 或许和普通人比起来, 自己能更注意观察那些别人不容易注意到的东西, 并对其进行细致的观察。

(50) Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

【考点分析】 本题考查词性转换, 被动, 增词的译法。首先分析本句句子结构, 句子主干为: Darwin was convinced that...。that 引导的宾语从句中主语: the loss..., 谓语: was not only a loss..., but might possibly be injurious to..., 宾语成分: happiness, the moral character。not only...but(also) 连接两个并列表语 a loss of happiness 和 injurious to the moral



character。分析完句子结构后，翻译时应将句子省略部分和代指部分补充完整，为了照顾到汉语的表达习惯，也应考虑将词性进行转换。

【词义确定】intellect 意为“智力，思维逻辑领悟力”；was convinced “深信/确信”；the loss of these tastes “丧失这些爱好”；be injurious to “对……有害”；moral character “品德”。

【参考译文】达尔文深信这些爱好的丧失不仅减少了乐趣，而且很可能对思维能力有所损害，更可能损伤一个人的品德。

#### （四）全文参考译文

在自传中，达尔文谈到自己的智力时极其谦虚。他指出自己总是很难简洁而清晰地表达自己的思想。但是（46）他相信，也许正是他在这一方面的困难使他在另一个方面得到了补偿，使得他能够长久地专注于思考每个句子，从而能令他发现存在于自身推理和观察中的错误。他认为自己并不具备如同著名的赫黎胥一样敏锐的理解力和智慧。（47）他断言：自己领会长时间纯抽象的思维能力也十分有限，因此他确信自己不可能在数学领域有很大作为。他也这样描述自己的记忆：博而不精。从某种意义上说他的记忆力是如此差以至于他对一个日期或一行诗句的记忆从来无法维持几天。（48）另一方面，对于一些批评家对他“虽然善于观察，却不具备推理能力”的指责，达尔文拒不接受，认为他们的指责毫无依据。他认为，这不可能是真的，因为《物种起源》是一篇彻头彻尾的长篇大论，而它也成功说服很多能人。他认为：一个不具备某种推理能力的人不可能写出这本书。他乐于向外界宣称：“就像成功律师或医生一样，我有着自己的创造力、常识和判断力，但我确信并不比他们更好。”（49）他谦虚地补充，或许和普通人比起来，自己能更注意观察那些别人不容易注意到的东西，并对其进行细致观察。

在他生命的最后一年里，达尔文在作品中表达了这一观点：在之前的二三十年里，他的思想已经发生变化的方面有两至三个。到他三十岁或年龄更大时，各种诗歌给他带来很大愉悦。在那之前，音乐和绘画也曾给他带来巨大愉悦。然而，他在 1881 年又说：“我已经很多年无法阅读半句诗歌，也失去了对绘画和音乐的欣赏力”。（50）达尔文深信这些爱好的丧失不仅减少了乐趣，而且很可能对思维能力有所损害，更可能损伤一个人的品德。

#### （2009 年试题）

##### Part C

##### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written carefully on ANSWER SHEET 2.(10 points)

There is a marked difference between the education which every one gets from living with others, and the deliberate educating of the young. In the former case the education is incidental, it is natural and important, but it is not the express reason of the association. (46) It may be said that the measure of the worth of any social institution is its effect in enlarging and improving



experience, but this effect is not a part of its original motive. Religious associations began, for example, in the desire to secure the favor of overruling powers and to ward off evil influences, family life in the desire to gratify appetites and secure family perpetuity; systematic labor, for the most part, because of enslavement to others, etc. (47) Only gradually was the by-product of the institution noted, and only more gradually still was this effect considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution. Even today, in our industrial life, apart from certain values of industriousness and thrift, the intellectual and emotional reaction of the forms of human association under which the world's work is carried on receives little attention as compared with physical output.

But in dealing with the young, the fact of association itself as an immediate human fact, gains in importance. (48) While it is easy to ignore in our contact with them the effect of our acts upon their disposition, it is not so easy as in dealing with adults. The need of training is too evident; the pressure to accomplish a change in their attitude and habits is too urgent to leave these consequences wholly out of account. (49) Since our chief business with them is to enable them to share in a common life, we cannot help considering whether or not we are forming the powers which will secure this ability. If humanity has made some headway in realizing that the ultimate value of every institution is its distinctively human effect we may well believe that this lesson has been learned largely through dealings with the young.

(50) We are thus led to distinguish, within the broad educational process which we have been so far considering, a more formal kind of education—that of direct tuition or schooling. In undeveloped social groups, we find very little formal teaching and training. These groups mainly rely for instilling needed dispositions into the young upon the same sort of association which keeps the adults loyal to their group.

### (一) 核心词汇与短语

appetite *n.* 欲望；胃口，食欲

He was a person of gross sexual appetites. (他是个性欲旺盛的人。)

The baby has a good appetite. (这个婴儿食欲很好。)

association *n.* 协会，社团；联合，结合；交往

The association is[are] having its[their] annual conference next week. (该协会在下个星期举行年度会议。)

Our long association with your company has brought great benefits. (我方和贵公司的长期合作带来了巨大利益。)

deliberate *a.* 故意的，蓄意的；慎重的，深思熟虑的；不慌不忙的，从容不迫的  
*vt. & vi.* 仔细考虑；研讨，商讨

He told us a deliberate lie. (他故意跟我们撒谎。)

He did it in a deliberate manner. (他以慎重的态度来做这件事。)

The old man stood up in a very deliberate way and left the room. (这位老人不慌不忙地站





了起来，然后离开了房间。)

Don't be deliberating again. (别再考虑了。)

They were still deliberating. (他们仍在商讨。)

disposition *n.* 气质，天性，性格；安排，布置

He has a cheerful disposition. (他性情开朗。)

He has made a good disposition of his property. (他已对财产做了妥善处理。)

enslavement *n.* 奴役，强制

In the modern history, the Chinese people tasted to the full the bitterness of foreign aggression and enslavement. So, it treasures all the more its hard-winning peace and freedom. (近代以来，中国人民长期饱受外来侵略和奴役之苦，更加珍惜来之不易的和平与自由。)

express *vt.* 表达，表示，陈述；特快发送，快运 *n.* 快；[英]快运 *a.* 特快的，高速的；明确的

He expressed his views at the meeting. (他在会上发表了自己的观点。)

We've expressed the package. (我们已将包裹以快件寄出了。)

That evening they saw her get on the No.12 special express to London. (那天晚上他们看见她上了开往伦敦的12次特快车。)

Express mail service has just begun in this town. (在这个小城，特快专递服务刚刚开始。)

It is an express provision. (那是一项明文条款。)

for the most part 多半，通常

The contributors are, for the most part, professional scientists. (投稿的大多是专业科学家。)

headway *n.* 取得(缓慢的或艰难的)进展(towards/in/with); 向前行进

We are making little headway with the negotiations. (我们的谈判没有取得什么进展。)

incidental *a.* 附带的，次要的；作为自然结果的，伴随而来的 *n.* 附带的次要事情

The discovery was incidental to their main research. (这一发现是他们主要研究中的附带收获。)

These risks are incidental to the work of a firefighter. (这些风险是担任消防员不可避免的。)

You'll need money for incidental such as tips and taxis. (你将需要准备好付小费和乘出租车之类的杂项开销。)

measure *vt. & vi.* 量 *vt.* 量出；记录；估计，估量；仔细考虑；(通过竞争、冲突等)考验某事物，较量

You must measure accurately. (你一定要量准。)

They measured the strength of an electric current. (他们测量了电流强度。)

It's hard to measure his ability when we haven't seen his work. (没有见过他的作品，很难估计他的能力。)

He's a man who measures his words. (他是个用词很讲究的人。)

You have to measure your determination with that of other people. (你得与其他人较量一下决心了。)

out of account 不考虑

Make sure that nothing is left out of account. (一定要把一切情况都考虑到。)



overrule *vt.* 批驳, 推翻, 拒绝

A higher court of law overruled a lower court and set the accused person free.

(上级法院否决了下级法院的判决, 把被告释放了。)

secure *a.* 牢固的, 可靠的; 有把握的, 确切的 *vt.* 握紧; 关牢; 使安全; (使) 获得;  
把……弄到手

That is a secure foothold. (那是一可靠的落脚点。)

Your future in the company is secure. (你在公司的前途有保证。)

Secure the prisoner so that he won't escape again. (严密监禁那个囚犯以免他再逃掉。)

The regiment secured its position while awaiting the enemy attack. (该团在等待敌人进攻时, 加强了防御工事。)

We have secured a first-class cook. (我们已经请到了一位一流厨师。)

tuition *n.* 学费; 课程讲授

Her yearly tuition is \$2000. (她一年的学费是两千美元。)

He received tuition in painting for one year. (他学了一年绘画。)

## (二) 篇章分析

本文节选自 1916 年出版的教育专著《民主与教育》第一章第三节 *The Place of Formal Education*。本文主要是关于广义教育, 即生活中的教育, 这为下文所要介绍的正规教育做了前期铺垫。

第一段内容指出: 我们一直没有对社会机构在经验教育方面发挥的作用给予足够的关注。

第二段内容指出: 对年轻人的性情产生影响是机构存在的最终价值。

第三段内容指出: 从广义的教育中区分出正式教育。

## (三) 试题精解

(46) It may be said that the measure of the worth of any social institution is its effect in enlarging and improving experience, but this effect is not a part of its original motive.

【考点分析】 本题考查并列复合句和词性转变的译法。分析句子结构不难发现该句是由 *but* 连接的两个并列句。*it* 为形式主语, *that* 引导的主语从句是真正的主语。*it* 作形式主语, 而该主句的谓语位于被动语态句子中, 一般将句子转译为主动语态, 可译为“据”、“有人”、“大家”、“我们”等。该句的主句译为“我们可以说”。第二个分句中主语 *this effect*, 指代前一分句中的 *effect in enlarging and improving experience*。

【词义确定】 *measure* 的意思是“量出; 仔细考虑”, *the measure of the worth* 的意思是“衡量(价值的)标准”; *institution* 的意思是“机构”。

【参考译文】 或许可以这样说: 衡量任何社会制度价值的标准在于其扩展与增进经验的成效, 但这种成效并不是该制度最初动机的一部分。

(47) Only gradually was the by-product of the institution noted, and only more gradually still was this effect considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution.

【考点分析】 本题考查倒装结构、名词和代词的转换和增词法。这个句子包括两个并



列倒装句,“only+状语”位于句首表示强调时引起倒装,两个句子由 and 连接。首先将两个倒装句语序进行调整,第一个分句正常语序应为: the by-product of the institution was noted only gradually, 后一分句正常语序为: this effect was considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution。在对该句子进行翻译时,可将英文句子主语译为汉语宾语,同时增补泛指性词语作汉语句子真正的主语,使译文更为流畅。

【词义确定】 by-product 的意思是“副产品;副作用”; still 的意思是“还,更”; be considered as 的意思是“被认为是,被当做是”; directive 的意思是“指示的”; conduct 的意思是“经营、管理方式”。

【参考译文】慢慢地人们才认识到这是一种制度的副产品,也是慢慢地人们才将这种效果视为实施这种制度的指导性因素。

(48) While it is easy to ignore in our contact with them the effect of our acts upon their disposition, it is not so easy as in dealing with adults.

【考点分析】 本题考查名词和动词之间的转换和语序调整。分析句子结构不难发现该句句首是一个以 While 引导的让步状语从句, it 为形式主语,真正的主语是不定式结构部分。因此可将句子还原为: to ignore the effect of our acts upon their disposition is easy, 句子状语 in our contact with them 把句子主语和宾语分割开来。翻译时,应按照汉语表达习惯,根据“谓前为状谓后宾”的顺序将状语置于谓语之前;主句和从句结构中的同等成分被省略,因此翻译时要将句子省略部分翻译出来。为避免重复,翻译时可以用“这”来指代省略内容。

【词义确定】 ignore 的意思是“不顾”; contact with 的意思是“与……有联系”; disposition 的意思是“气质;安排”; deal with 的意思是“与……交易,处理;对待”。

【参考译文】我们在和年轻人接触时,虽然容易忽略自身行为对他们的性情所产生的影响,但是也不像与成年人打交道那么简单。

(49) Since our chief business with them is to enable them to share in a common life, we cannot help considering whether or not we are forming the powers which will secure this ability.

【考点分析】 本题考查定语从句、状语转化成宾语。分析该句不难发现本句实为多重复合句。本句主句为 we can not help considering whether..., 而宾语是以 whether 引导的宾语从句, since 引导的句子又是一个原因状语从句。宾语从句中所包含的 which 引导的定语从句,因其较短,故翻译时可照汉语习惯译成带“……的”前置定语。

【词义确定】 business 的意思是“商业;企业;职责;重要的事情,状况”, business 此处的意思是“所负责任”; share 的意思是“共享”; can't help doing sth 的意思是“忍不住做某事”; power 的意思是“影响力;权力”; secure 的意思是“获得;(比喻义)确保”; secure ability 的意思是“确保……的力量”。

【参考译文】因为我们的主要职责是让他们参与共同生活,我们就不禁会这样想:我们是不是也在这一过程中加强了自身能力,而该能力能够确保职责的履行。

(50) We are thus led to distinguish, within the broad educational process which we have been so far considering, a more formal kind of education—that of direct tuition or schooling.

【考点分析】 本题考查被动语态转为主动语态的译法。分析本句句子的结构可知,本句句子的主干是 we are thus led to distinguish..., 该句属于被动结构,翻译时,按照汉语习惯可



译为主动语态。该句宾语是 a more formal kind of education, 句子状语 within the broad educational process... 将谓语动词 distinguish 及其宾语分割, 翻译时应按照汉语表达习惯, 将状语前置置于谓语动词之前; which 引导的定语从句为名词 process 的后置定语, 对其进行修饰, 因其句子较短, 故可按照汉语习惯译成带“……的”前置定语; 句末破折号部分, 译成汉语时可用冒号或破折号连接, 也可加“即”来引出其解释内容。

【词义确定】 lead sb to do sth 的意思是“引导某人做某事”; tuition 的意思是“讲授, 指导”; schooling 的意思是“学校的教育”。

【参考译文】 这就使得我们能够在一直考虑的广义教育过程中区分出一种更为正式的教育形式, 即直接讲授或学校教育。

#### (四) 全文参考译文

和别人共同生活时所学的东西和年轻时受到的专门教育之间存在着明显区别。在前一种情况下, 教育是偶然的, 它自然且重要, 但它并不是人们交往的具体原因。或许可以这样说: 衡量任何社会制度价值的标准在于其扩展与增进经验的成效, 但这种成效并不是该制度最初动机的一部分。例如, 宗教联合始于保障权利、驱逐邪恶的与你共享的欲望; 家庭生活始于满足各种欲望和维持家庭的愿景; 有组织的劳动在很大程度上是因为想奴役他人等。慢慢地人们才认识到这是一种制度的副产品, 也是慢慢地人们才将这种效果视为实施这种制度的指导性因素。即使今天在我们的工业生活中, 除了勤奋节俭这些特定价值外, 对促使工作得以进行的人类交往的各种标准做出的理性和感性反应比物质产品所受到的关注要少得多。

但是在对待年轻人时, 交往作为人类本能的这个事实就显得非常重要。我们在和年轻人接触时, 虽然容易忽略自身行为对他们的性情所产生的影响, 但是也不像与成年人打交道那么简单。训练十分有必要, 他们态度和习惯的改变也如此迫切, 以至我们不得不考虑这些后果。因为我们的主要职责是让他们参与共同生活, 我们就不禁会这样想: 我们是不是也在这一过程中加强了自身能力, 而该能力能够确保职责的履行。如果人类认识到各种制度的最终价值在于它对人类的特殊影响, 我们也许会认为这个启示主要是通过和年轻人的相处所得。

这就使得我们能够在一直考虑的广义教育过程中区分出一种更为正式的教育形式, 即直接讲授或学校教育。在不发达的社会群体中, 我们很难找到正规的教学和培训。这些社会组织主要依靠让成年人对该群体忠诚交往, 而这种交往可逐渐灌输给年轻人某些所需要的性情。

#### (2010 年试题)

##### Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written carefully on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

One basic weakness in a conservation system based wholly on economic motives is that







most members of the land community have no economic value. Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community and, if its stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled to continuance.

When one of these non-economic categories is threatened, and, if we happen to love it, we invent excuses to give it economic importance. At the beginning of century songbirds were supposed to be disappearing. (46) Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them, the evidence had to be economic in order to be valid.

It is painful to read these roundabout accounts today. We have no land ethic yet, (47) but we have at least drawn near the point of admitting that birds should continue survival as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us.

A parallel situation exists in respect of predatory mammals and fish-eating birds. (48) Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on "worthless species". Here again, the evidence had to be economic in order to be valid. It is only in recent years that we hear the more honest argument that predators are members of the community, and that no special interest has the right to exterminate them for the sake of a benefit, real or fancied, to itself.

Some species of trees have been "read out of the party" by economics-minded foresters because they grow too slowly, or have too low a sale value to pay as timber crops. (49) In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the non-commercial tree species are recognized as members of native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason. Moreover, some have been found to have a valuable function in building up soil fertility. The interdependence of the forest and its constituent tree species, ground flora, and fauna is taken for granted.

To sum up: a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided. (50) It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning. It assumes, falsely, that the economic parts of the biotic clock will function without the uneconomic parts.

### (一) 核心词汇与短语

shaky *a.* 不稳固的, 摇晃的

Their marriage got off to rather a shaky start. (他们的婚姻一开始就有些不稳固。)

He could maintain his position while Haldeman's prospects were shaky. (他能保住自己的职务, 而霍尔德曼的前途却岌岌可危。)

jump to 赶快……, 立即……

I know I was standing near the till when you came back into the shop, but don't jump to conclusions. (我明白, 你回到商店时我确实是站在收款抽屉旁边, 但且不要忙着下结论。)

intrinsic *a.* 固有的, 本质的, 内在的



There may exist intrinsic conflict of interest between shareholders, the company itself and the board of directors. (公司的股东与公司自身以及董事会之间可能存在一种内在的利益冲突。)

regardless of 不顾, 不惜

He continue speaking, regardless of my feelings on the matter. (他不顾及我在此事上的感情继续往下说。)

She is determined to do regardless of all consequences. (她不顾一切后果, 决心这样做。)

overwork v. (使) 劳累 n. 过分劳累

I was completely knocked up from overwork. (由于工作过度, 我完全累垮了。)

evidence n. 根据, 证据, 迹象

There wasn't enough evidence to prove his guilt. (没有充分的证据能证明他有罪。)

There are evidences that somebody has been living here. (有迹象表明有人一直住在这里。)

The evidence is very shaky. (这证据相当靠不住。)

prey n. 捕获物; 受害者 v. 捕食; 折磨

The thought that he was responsible for her death preyed on his mind. (他一想到自己对她的死负有责任就感到心如刀割。)

Fear of the consequences preyed on her mind. (她担心其后果而惴惴不安。)

The lion was hunting for its prey. (狮子在觅食。)

The owl preys on mice. (猫头鹰捕食老鼠。)

community n. 社区, 社会; 团体, 界; (动植物的)群落

His wife has become a woman of some standing in the community. (他的妻子在那个群体中成为颇有地位的女子。)

The money will go to finance a new community centre. (这些钱将用来资助一个新社区中心。)

essential a. 必不可少的; 本质的, 基本的 n. [pl.]要素

In considering this problem, you should grasp its essentials. (在考虑这一问题时, 你应当抓住实质。)

A degree is by no means an essential qualification for a journalist. (文凭并不是成为一名记者的关键条件。)

function n. 功能; 重大聚会; 函数 vi. 运行, 起作用

The machine won't function properly if you don't oil it well. (如果你不给机器好好加油的话, 它就不会正常运转。)

The teacher did not explain its grammatical function. (老师没有解释它的语法功能。)

## (二) 篇章分析

本文属于社会环境类。本文选自一本有关于生态环保的经典著作 *A Sand Almanac* 《沙乡年鉴: 利奥波德的自然沉思》。本文分为四个层次:

第一层次(第一段): 提到没有经济价值的物种也有存活资格。

第二层次(第二段): 以燕雀为例表明人们在保护某个物种时都要赋予该物种某种经济



利益。

第三层次（第三至五段）：抨击人们过渡关注经济利益的现象，指出另一个让人稍稍心感安慰的现象：物种有其自身存在的权利。

第四层次（第六段）：得出结论，只基于经济利益的保护系统是片面的。

### （三）试题精解

46. Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them.

【考点分析】 本题考查同位语从句和条件状语从句以及词性转换。该句含有一个同位语从句，从句中又包含一个 if 引导的条件状语。句子主干为：Scientists jumped to the rescue, (with) to the effect that..., that 之后所带部分为对 the effect 的进一步解释，充当其同位语。该同位语部分又含有由 if 引导的条件状语从句。

【词义确定】 jump to, 考生初看到该词时，很可能会想到与之相对应的汉语意思“跳起来”，然而在此处理解为“立即，赶紧”之意；rescue, 该词词性为名词，但此处应理解为动词，将名词进行转化；shaky 本意为“摇晃的”，此处 shaky evidence 解释为“站不住脚的证据”比较稳妥；to the effect that “大意是说”。

【参考译文】科学家们立即以那些明显站不住脚的证据前来挽救，大意是说如果鸟类无法控制昆虫的话，害虫就将侵吞人类。

47. But we have at least drawn near the point of admitting that birds should continue survival as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us.

【考点分析】 本题考查同位语从句、省略和增词以及词性转换。该句为含有同位语从句的复合句，句子结构为：we have (at least) drawn...that..., 其中 at least 为程度副词，修饰动词 drawn, the point of...部分为宾语，该宾语部分含有一个 that 引导的同位语从句，为 admitting 进一步解释说明。as a matter of intrinsic right 为 birds 的主语补足语，regardless of...部分为让步状语。

【词义确定】 draw near 本意为“临近，靠近”，后接 the point of admitting, 此处应理解为：我们几乎承认了这个观点；regardless of 本意为“不管，不顾”；the presence or absence 译为“是否存在”（此处为名词转换成动词）；advantage 本意为“优势，优点”，此处与 economic 连用，该理解为：“经济效益”。continue “继续”，此处 continue survival 应理解为“延续”。

【参考译文】但是，我们至少几乎承认这样的一种观点：无论鸟类对于我们人类是否具有经济效益，基于它们与生俱来的权利，鸟类都可以继续生存。

48. Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on “worthless species”.

【考点分析】 本题考查表语从句、同位语从句以及词性转换。本句为含有表语从句的复合句，表语从句中又含有同位语从句。Time was when, when 引导的部分为表语从句；The evidence that...or that...为并列句式，在此处均作同位语；by killing the physically weak 为方式状语。



【词义确定】 time was when 一般译为“曾经一度，曾有段时间”，翻译句子时将其放在句子最前面，转换成时间状语；preserve 意为“保护”，preserve the health of game 此处应理解为：“维持食物链的正常运作”；the physically weak 指代体格弱小动物；worthless species “没有价值的物种”。

【参考译文】 曾一度，生物学家们过度重述以下论证：这些生物为维持其食物链的正常运作而捕杀体格弱小的动物或者是被认为“没有价值的物种”。

49. In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the non-commercial tree species are recognized as members of native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason.

【考点分析】 本题考查定语从句以及语义、增词的确认。本句句子主干：the non-commercial tree species are recognized as members (of the native forest community)。in Europe 是地点状语，where...部分是一个定语从句修饰 Europe，to be preserved 是不定式作结果状语；within reason 此处可理解为宾语。

【词义确定】 ecologically advanced 此处可理解为“从生态上来看”；native forest community 此处理解为“原始森林群落”；as such “就这样”；within reason 可以理解为“适当地，有道理”，注意此处：reason 为“理智，有道理”之意，而非“理由”。

【参考译文】 从生态上来看，欧洲的林业更为先进，它将非商用树种视为当地原始森林群落的组成部分，从而使得这些树木受到适当保护，而这也在情理之中。

50. It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning.

【考点分析】 本题考查主从复合句，定语从句和代词翻译的确定。本句句子主干为：It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate many elements...，其中第一个 that lack commercial value 和 that are essential to its healthy functioning 属于并列句式，and thus eventually to eliminate 实际上省略了 it tends。“that lack commercial value”此处为定语从句，修饰 elements。

【词义确定】 ignore 的意思是“忽视”，tends to ignore 的意思是“容易忽视”；element 的意思是“元素，成分，组成部分”，此处 many elements in the land community 应理解为“陆地生物物种”；functioning healthy 的意思是“健康运行”。

【参考译文】 这一体系易于忽视并最终消灭陆地上很多没有商业价值的物种，然而这些物种对于整个生物群落的健康运行极其重要。

#### (四) 全文参考译文

一个完全基于经济原动力的保护体系，其弱点之一就是陆地群落中的大多数物种不具有经济价值。同时，这些生物属于生物群落的组成部分，而且如果这个生物群落的稳定性取决于其自身的完整性，那么它们便有权利继续生存。

当那些没有经济价值的物种中的一种受到威胁并且恰巧是我们喜爱的物种时，我们会以种种借口为它寻找经济价值。本世纪初，人们认为燕雀正在消失。科学家们赶紧用一些明显站不住脚的证据进行证明，该事实就是：假如鸟类无法控制昆虫，那么昆虫就会侵吞人类。该证据有效的条件是它必须具有经济价值。



今天, 这些有关各种物种的经济数据让人心痛。目前关于陆地物种的生存伦理不复存在, 但是, 我们至少承认这样一种观点: 无论鸟类对于人类是否具有经济效益, 基于它们与生俱来的权利, 鸟类都可以延续生存。

相似的情形还发生在猎食性哺乳动物和食鱼鸟类身上。曾一度, 生物学家们过度重述以下论证: 这些生物为维持其食物链的正常运作而捕杀体格弱小的动物或者是被认为“没有价值的物种”。重申一下, 证据必须具有经济价值才算有效。只有在近几年我们才听到更诚实的论断, 即食肉动物是生物圈的成员, 没有谁可以以对他自身特定的利益有益为理由去灭绝它们, 无论这些理由真实与否。

一些树种或因为生长太慢, 或因为其作为木料的经济价值太低, 已经被满脑子都是经济价值的森林学家“逐出树族”。从生态上来看, 欧洲的林业更为先进, 它将非商用树种视为当地原始森林群落的组成部分, 从而使得这些树木得到适当保护, 而这也情理之中。另外, 人们发现有些树种在增加土壤肥沃度方面具有价值。人们理所当然地认为森林与组成森林的各树种, 植物群以及动物群之间互相依赖。

总体而言, 单单基于私利的保护体系绝对是片面的。这一体系易于忽视并最终消灭陆地上很多没有商业价值的物种, 然而这些物种对于整个生物群落的正常运行极其重要。它错误地认定: 在生物链中, 有经济价值的成员能够脱离没有经济价值的成员而单独发挥作用。

(2011 年试题)

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

(46) Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share—that because we are not robots, we therefore control our thoughts—and reveal its erroneous nature. Because most of us believe that mind is separate from matter, we think that thoughts can be hidden and made powerless, this allows us to think one way and act another. However, Allen believed that the unconscious mind generates as much action as the conscious mind, and (47) while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: “Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?”

Since desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with desire, Allen concluded: “We do not attract what we want, but what we are.” Achievement happens because you as a person embody the external achievement; you don't “get” success but become it. There is no gap between mind and matter.

Part of the fame of Allen's book is its contention that “Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him.” (48) This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument. Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth. If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people, then humanity would never have progressed. In fact,



(49) circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us and if we feel that we have been “wronged”, then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person's early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

The sobering aspect of Allen's book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. (50) The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

### (一) 核心词汇与短语

weaver *n.* 纺织工; 编织者

After some time had passed, the Emperor said to himself, “I wonder how the weavers are getting along with my cloth.” (过了一些时候, 皇帝心想: “我想知道两个织工把我的布织得怎么样了。”)

erroneous *a.* 错误的, 不正确的

It's erroneous to assume that the press always prints the truth. (认为新闻报道总是发表真相, 这是错误的。)

contention *n.* 论点; 争论, 争辩

The border has always been a bone of contention between these two countries. (这两国之间的边界问题历来是争议的焦点。)

illusion *n.* 幻想, 错误的观念; 错觉, 幻觉, 假象

I was under the illusion that he was honest until he was caught stealing some money. (他偷钱当场被人抓住, 在此之前我一直误以为他是个老实人。)

embody *vt.* 使具体化, 包含, 代表, 使(精神)肉体化

The country's constitution embodies the ideals of freedom and equality. (这个国家的宪法体现了自由和平等的理想。)

rationalization *n.* 合理化

It seems an injustice beyond rationalization. (那它似乎显得很不公平, 很不合理。)

inferiority *n.* 自卑, 低劣

Some of them developed a great inferiority complex. (他们有些人养成了严重的自卑感。)

### (二) 篇章分析

本文属于书评类文章。本文共三段:

第一段: 开篇便指出艾伦这本书的贡献是做出大家都认可的某种设想, 而后揭示这种设想的错误本质。指出大家这么认为的原因, 还点出艾伦对此的看法, 最后以一个问题埋下伏笔。

第二段: 结合上文末段提到的问题, 点出原因。进而引出艾伦的总结词和本书的论点“环境不会造就人, 只会揭示人”。



第三段：首句便点出这种论点属于条件反射，其次，指出各种环境都能激发人的最佳潜能，而人早期的生活体验也是个人发展的瑰宝；最后，点明如果个人不满于现状，要怪的只有自己，任何事情我们都有决定权，因此，也就有无限可能。

### （三）试题具体分析

46. Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share—that because we are not robots, we therefore control our thoughts—and reveal its erroneous nature.

【考点分析】 本题考查含有破折号句子的简单句、词性转换的处理方法。该句是含有破折号的简单句，句子的主干是 Allen's contribution was to take an assumption and reveal its erroneous nature，有两个谓语 to take and to reveal。破折号是解释 assumption 的内容，此处的破折号相当于括号，因此，考生翻译的时候可以保留破折号。

【词义确定】 contribution 文中为名词，翻译时可以考虑将其转换成动词“作出贡献”；还要注意的一个词便是 share，本意为“分享、共用”，此处连接 assumption 一词，则暗含“认可、认同”之意，因此翻译时应做出相应调整；erroneous “错误的”。

【参考译文】 艾伦作出的贡献便是向我们做了一种大家都认可的设想，并揭露了其错误的本质。这种假设是：因为我们不是机器人，所以能控制自己的思想。

47. while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: “Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?”

【考点分析】 本题考查引语和副词的翻译手法。该句为两个单句构成的复合句，句子结构为：前半句以 while 引导的单句含有让步意味，后半句句主干为主系表结构。表语部分含有一个问句引语。句子结构简单，处理起来相对容易。

【词义确定】 sustain 一词本意“维持、保养、经受”，此处和 illusion of control 连用，翻译时采用“持续控制幻觉”；through 原意是指“以某种方式”，此处可以考虑译为“靠”；face with 原意“面对”，此处实际是指“受到困扰”；continually 这个副词的本意是“持续不断地”，翻译时结合 faced with a question 可以译为“有一个问题不断困扰着我们”。

【参考译文】 我们可能仅靠意识便能持续控制幻觉，实际上却有一个问题不断困扰着我们：为什么我不能自己做好这件事或者完成那件事情。

48. This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

【考点分析】 本题考查简单句中中介词短语、词性转换。本句为简单句，句子主干：this seems a justification...and a rationalization. 句子结构简单，但是理解程度上对考生的要求并没有降低，考生分清句子主干后，应通过 for、of 这些介词仔细分析从属性，理清思路：a justification [for neglect of (those in need)]; a rationalization of {exploitation, [of the superiority of (those at the top)] and [the inferiority of (those at the bottom)]}。

【词义确定】 justification: “辩护”；those “这个代词是指某一类人”；at the top(bottom) “社会顶层（底层）”；superiority: “优势”；inferiority: “自卑、低劣”；rationalization: “合理化”。

【参考译文】 看起来这似乎能为必要时的忽视进行合理辩解，同时还把顶层社会有优



势的人对底层社会处于劣势的人的剥削合理化。

49. circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us and if we feel that we have been “wronged”, then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation.

【考点分析】 本题考查条件句、宾语从句、被动语态的翻译。本句为并列句，本句句子主干：circumstances seem to be...and if...then we are unlikely...；后半部分句子是主系表结构，表语部分含不定式的补语。

【词义确定】 be designed to: “为……而设计的”；bring out the best in us: “激发我们的最佳潜能”；have been wronged: “被人误会，被人冤枉”；escape from 原意是“逃离某处”，此处考生可以引申理解为“改变现状”。

【参考译文】 各种环境似乎是为了激发我们的最佳潜能而设计的，如果我们觉得自己“被冤枉了”，我们就不可能下意识做出努力来改变身处的现状。

50. The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

【考点分析】 本题考查定语从句，分句的处理以及增词手法的运用。本句句子主干为：the upside is...；contained in knowing that...部分修饰表语 possibilities。因为句中修饰表语的内容较长，考生翻译时，应根据汉语习惯做出相应调整，使其符合汉语表达习惯。其中 that 引导的部分为宾语从句，修饰 knowing；后一分句中含有今昔对比意味，以 where 引导的部分为地点状语。

【词义确定】 upside: “正面”；contained in knowing that...这个部分，翻译时，不需将其文字字面意思一一对等，只需把其内含意思译出即可；possibilities 一词原意为“可能性”，因其为复数形式，结合句子，可以将其译为“一切皆有可能”，含有多重可能性之意；what is possible 原意是“什么事情是可能的”，结合句子的 authorities 一词可知：“现在我们成了分辨什么事情是可能的权威人士”。

【参考译文】 而正面的一点便是：我们知道任何事情都由自己决定，因此一切皆有可能，之前我们是各种局限下的专家，现在成了分辨什么事情是可能的权威人士。

#### （四）全文参考译文

艾伦作出的贡献便是向我们做了一种大家都认可的设想，并揭示了其错误的本质。这种假设是：因为我们不是机器人，所以能控制自己的思想。因为大多数人都以为思想和物质各自分离，我们还认为思想能够被隐藏并能软化，这样一来，我们才能想着一套而做着另一套。然而，艾伦却认为无意识的思想和有意识的思想一样能指挥行动，我们可能仅靠意识便能持续控制幻觉，实际上却有一个问题不断困扰着我们：为什么我不能自己做好这件事或者完成那件事情？

因为期望和意愿遭到了与愿望不符的思想的破坏，艾伦总结道：“想要的事物并不能吸引我们，只有‘我们会变成怎样的人’才能吸引我们。”因为个人将外在成就具体化时就获得了成功；你并没有“获得”成功，而自己本身就成了成功。思想和物质之间没有鸿沟。艾伦这本书能大受追捧的部分原因便在于书的论点：“环境不会造就人，只会揭示人”。看





起来这似乎能为必要时的忽视进行合理的辩解，同时还把顶层社会有优势的人对底层社会处于劣势的人的剥削合理化。

然而这一点本身就是对微妙论点的本能反应。不管环境糟糕与否，都为人们提供了独特的发展机遇。如果环境总是决定人们的生活和繁荣，那人类从来就不会有任何进步可言。事实上，各种环境似乎是为了激发我们的最佳潜能而设计的，如果我们觉得自己“被冤枉了”，我们就不可能下意识做出努力来改变身处的现状。正如每位传记作者知道的那样，尽管如此，就个人而言，早期的生活和生活条件通常是赐予个人最好的礼物。艾伦这本书让我们清醒地认识到一点：对目前的条件，我们只能怪自己，怪不得别人。而正面的一点便是：我们知道任何事情都由自己决定，因此，一切皆有可能，之前我们是各种局限下的专家，现在成了分辨什么事情是可能的权威人士。

(2012 年试题)

Part C

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Since the days of Aristotle, a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise. In some ways, this quest for commonalities defines science. Newton's laws of motion and Darwinian evolution each bind a host of different phenomena into a single explicatory framework.

(46) In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything—a single generative equation for all we see. It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification, given the dimensions and universes that it might entail, nonetheless, unification of sorts remains a major goal.

This tendency in the natural sciences has long been evident in the social sciences too. (47) Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification, for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings. Just as the bewildering variety of human courtship rituals might all be considered forms of sexual selection, perhaps the world's languages, music, social and religious customs and even history are governed by universal features. (48) To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

That, at least, is the hope. But a comparative study of linguistic traits published online today supplies a reality check. Russell Gray at the University of Auckland and his colleagues consider the evolution of grammars in the light of two previous attempts to find universality in language.

The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky, who suggested that humans are born with an innate language-acquisition capacity that dictates a universal grammar. A few generative rules are then sufficient to unfold the entire fundamental structure of a language, which is why children can learn it so quickly.



(49) The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many language which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints.

Gray and his colleagues have put them to the test by examining four family trees that between them represent more than 2000 languages. (50) Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations. Neither of these patterns is borne out by the analysis, suggesting that the structures of the languages are lineage-specific and not governed by universals.

### (一) 核心词汇与短语

bewildering *a.* 使人困惑的, 令人产生混乱的

Appointments have been made and unmade bewildering speed, which has contributed to an unwelcome appearance of instability. (委任的职位像走马灯一样换了又换, 最终造成了些许的不稳定。)

filter out 过滤掉; 不予注意; 泄露

We must filter out the dirt. (我们必须滤除尘垢。)

commonality *n.* 公共, 共性, 平民

That commonality helps make the trips even more special. (这样的共同点, 有助于使旅程更加特别。)

phenomenon *n.* 现象, 奇迹, 杰出的人才

This is a more complex phenomenon than the “quiet coup” Prof Johnson describes. (这种现象比约翰逊教授所描述的“无声的政变”更为复杂。)

unification *n.* 统一, 合一, 一致

But what does unification mean? (但是什么叫统一呢?)

justification *n.* 理由; 辩护; 认为有理, 认为正当; 释罪

There is no justification for his rude behaviour. (他粗暴无礼的行为是毫无道理的。)

empirical *a.* 经验主义的, 完全根据经验的

### (二) 篇章分析

这篇文章摘自 *Nature*, 题目是 *Universal truths*。这篇文章的理论性比较强, 从自然科学、社会科学、人文科学 (尤其是语言学) 角度论述哲学意义上的普遍真理。

第一、二段: 从自然科学角度论述哲学意义上的普遍真理。

第三段: 从社会科学角度论述哲学意义上的普遍真理。

第四段至末尾: 从人文科学 (尤其是语言学) 论述哲学意义上的普遍真理。

### (三) 试题具体分析

46. In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything—a single generative equation for all we see.



【考点分析】 本题考查重点词组的理解以及破折号后内容的处理。本句主干为: one approach takes this impulse and seeks a theory of everything. 破折号后的内容 a single generative equation for all we see 是对破折号前 a theory of everything 的进一步解释说明。

【词义确定】 take...to extreme...“把……发挥到极致”; theory of everything“万有理论”, generative equation“万物起源公式”。

【参考译文】 在物理学中,一种理论将这种对统一的推动发挥到了极致,并寻求一个万有理论——一个我们能看到的万物起源公式。

47. Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification, for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings.

【考点分析】 本题主要考查句子结构理解。that 引导宾语从句作 suppose 的宾语。

【词义确定】 cultural diversity“文化差异”; be traced to“追溯”。

【参考译文】 在这里,进化论好像提供了更有力的证据,因为如果全人类有共同的起源,文化差异可以追溯更多有限源头的假设似乎也是合理的了。

48. To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

【考点分析】 本题考查不定式结构和从句。分析句子结构可知,不定式 To filter out what is unique from what is shared 为句子主语,主语中两个 what 均引导宾语从句,作 filter out 的宾语; how complex cultural behavior arose 和 what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms 也为宾语从句,作谓语 understand 的宾语。

【词义确定】 filter out“滤掉”; enable“使能够”。

【参考译文】 从共性中过滤出特性能够使我们理解复杂的文化行为是如何产生的,并且从进化或认知方面来看,是什么在指引此文化行为。

49. The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many language which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints.

【考点分析】 考查英译汉长句变短句的转化。本句主干为: The second takes a more empirical approach to universality identifying traits. 介词结构 by Joshua Greenberg 为插入语; 分词结构 shared by many language 为后置定语; which are considered to represent biases 为定语从句,修饰先行词 many language; that result from cognitive constraints 也为定语从句,修饰先行词 biases。

【词义确定】 the second 与上文的 The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky 相互对应,理解为“第二种理论”。

【参考译文】 其次就是约书亚·格林伯格提出的第二种理论了,他采用一种更实用的共性理论,辨认出众多语言的共同特征(尤其是按照词序排列),这些特征被认为代表了由认知局限导致的偏差。

50. Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations.



【考点分析】考查句子比较意义的把握。

【参考译文】乔姆斯基的语法体现了与树型结构及其间路径不相关的语言变化模式，而格林伯格的普遍性理论则预见了各种类型的语序关系中存在强烈的相互依存性。

#### (四) 全文参考译文

自亚里士多德时代，探求普遍原则成为科学事业的特征。在某些方面，这种共性的追求给科学下了定义。牛顿的运动定律和达尔文的进化论把许多不同的现象联系在一起，形成了一个简单说明性的框架。

在物理学中，一种理论将这种对统一的推动发挥到了极致，并寻求一个万有理论——一个我们能看到的万物起源公式。鉴于其可能限定的维度和体系，这样的理论可能是一种简化形式，变得不是那么明显，尽管如此，种类的统一仍是主要目标。

长久以来，这种自然科学的趋势在社会科学中也一直很明显。在这里，进化论好像提供了更有力的证据，因为如果全人类有共同的起源，文化差异可以追溯更多有限源头的假设似乎也是合理的了。就像令人眼花缭乱的人类求爱方式可能都被视为性选择的形式，也许世界的语言、音乐、社会和宗教习俗，甚至历史都被普遍特征支配。从共性中过滤出独特性能够使我们理解复杂的文化行为是如何产生的，并且从进化或认知方面来看，是什么在指引此文化行为。

至少，这就是希望。但是，如今在线发布的语言特性比较研究提供了一种现实的检测。奥克兰大学的罗素·格雷和他的同事根据先前的实验，仔细思考语法的进化，试图找到语言的共性。

在这些成就中，最著名的要属诺姆·乔姆斯基的理论了，他认为人类天生就具有语言学习能力，能够掌握普遍语法。一些衍生规则足够揭示一种语言的整个基本结构，这就是孩子学语言更快的原因。

其次就是约书亚·格林伯格提出的第二种理论，他采用一种更实用的共性理论，辨认出众多语言的共同特征（尤其是按照词序排列），这些特征被认为代表了由认知局限导致的偏差。

通过调查代表两千多种语言的四个族谱，格雷和他的同事已经把这些共性融入了试验。乔姆斯基的语法体现了与树型结构及其间路径不相关的语言变化模式，而格林伯格的普遍性理论则预见了各种类型的语序关系中存在强烈的相互依存性。这两种模式都不是源于分析，这表明语言结构都具有特异性，不受共性的约束。

#### (2013 年试题)

Directions: Translate the following text from English to Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET2.(10 points)

It is speculated that gardens arise from a basic need in the individuals who made them: the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an impossible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; (46) yet when one looks at the photographs of the garden created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their



diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

One of these urges had to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a “still point of the turning world”, to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. (47) A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardens, the former becomes all the more urgent. Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one’s relation to one’s environment. (48) The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens introduce from into an urban environment where it either didn’t exist or was not discernible as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us. When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, (49) most of us give into a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in garden and feel the expression vanish as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City, the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call arrangement of materials, an institution of colors, small pool of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (50) It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of word garden, though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic constructions.

### (一) 核心词汇与短语

speculate *vt.* 思索, 猜测, 推测

Scientists speculate on the origin of the universe. (科学家们猜测宇宙的起源。)

turbulence *n.* 骚动, 骚乱; [物]湍流; (海洋、天气等的) 狂暴; 动荡

The world advances amidst turbulence. (世界在动荡中前进。)

composure *n.* 镇静, 沉着; 头脑镇定或沉着的状态

Stopping only briefly to regain her composure, she described her agonising ordeal. (她只停顿了一小会儿让自己恢复平静, 然后讲述了她无比痛苦的经历。)

discernible *a.* 可识别的; 可辨别的

There has been no discernible overall trend since 1975. (自 1975 年以来一直没有一个明朗的大趋势。)

Inarticulate *a.* 不善辞令的; 笨口拙舌; 嘴笨

Inarticulate and rather shy, he had always dreaded speaking in public. (他不善言辞又相当害羞, 一直害怕在公共场合讲话。)

intrinsic *a.* 固有的, 内在的, 本质的; [解剖]体内的; 本征; 先天性



The rate is determined by intrinsic qualities such as the land's slope. (速度由诸如地面坡度这样的内在因素决定。)

uncanny *a.* 神秘的; 可怕的; 怪异的; 危险的

The hero, Danny, bears an uncanny resemblance to Kirk Douglas. (主人公丹尼与柯克·道格拉斯出奇地相像。)

## (二) 篇章分析

文章选自一本小品文集: *Gardens: An Essay on the Human Condition*。

本文主要讲述在人造建筑里, 我们可以发现人类热爱生命的天性(即与非人类生命接触的渴求)呈现出一种难以形容的具象派形态。

## (三) 试题具体分析

46. Yet, when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

【考点分析】 本题主要考查句子结构理解。本句主干为: Yet when one looks at the photographs of the garden created by the homeless, it strikes one that...。when 引导时间状语从句, it 为形式主语, that 引导的从句是真正的主语。

【词义确定】 fundamental: “基本的”。

【参考译文】 然而, 当你看着无家可归者所描绘的花园图片时, 你会突然想到, 这些花园的多样风格显示了人类除了装饰和创造性表达之外的其他各种基本欲望。

47. A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need.

【考点分析】 本题主要考查句子结构理解。however crude it may be 为让步状语从句。

【词义确定】 sacred: “神圣的”; crude: “天然的, 粗糙的”; shelter: “避难所, 栖息地”; distinctly: “独特的”。

【参考译文】 无论多么简陋不堪, 寻求一片静土都是人类特有的需求, 而寻找一片栖息之地则是动物的特有需求。

48. The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such.

【考点分析】 本题主要考查句子结构理解。which 引导定语从句修饰先行词 The gardens of the homeless, where 引导地点状语从句修饰 urban environment。

【词义确定】 in effect: “事实上”; discernible “可辨别的”。

【参考译文】 无家可归者所描绘的花园实质上把一种形式引入城市环境中, 而这些形式要么根本不存在, 要么就存在得不这么明显。

49. Most of us give into a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the expression vanish as if by magic.

【考点分析】 本题主要考查句子结构理解。which 引导定语从句修饰先行词 a



demoralization of spirit.

【词义确定】 demoralization: “道德败坏”; psychological: “心理的”; vanish “消失”。

【参考译文】 我们大多数人会变得道德败坏，并常常将此归咎为一些心理原因，直到某天我们发现自己置身花园中，并感觉这种表现如魔法般消失。

50. It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word garden, though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic constructions.

【考点分析】 本句考查强调句型。强调的是主语部分 this implicit or explicit reference to nature。

【词义确定】 Implicit: “含蓄的”; explicit: “明确的”; liberated: “无拘束的”; synthetic: “合成的，人造的”。

【参考译文】 正是这种对自然或隐晦或直白的提及，才充分证实了即使从毫无拘泥的意义来讲，使用“花园”一词的来描述这些虚拟建筑是合乎情理的。

#### (四) 全文参考译文

据推测，花园起源于修建人的个人基本需要：创造性表达的需要。毫无疑问，花园证明了一种想要创造、表达、时尚、美化的无法抑制的欲望，也证明了自我表达是人类的基本欲望；然而，当你看着无家可归者所描绘的花园图片时，你会突然想到，这些花园的多样风格显示了人类除了装饰和创造性表达之外的其他各种基本欲望。

这其中的一种必须要在动荡之中创造一种和平的状态，借用 T.S.艾略特的一个短语就是“动乱世界中的一个静止点”。无论多么简陋不堪，寻求一片静土都是人类特有的需求，而寻找一片栖息之地则是动物的特有需求。这种区别如此之大，以至于当后者不足时，就像这些不可能的花园一样，前者就变得更为紧迫。平静是一种可能通过构建人与环境之间的关系而形成的心态。无家可归者所描绘的花园实质上是把一种形式引入城市环境中，而这些形式要么根本不存在，要么就存在得不这么明显。这样做，他们把平静交到一种模糊的环境中，在那里他们有着自己的立场。

这些花园所反映或引起的另一种欲望或需要是：它们如此的内在，以至于我们几乎从未意识到它也会对我们有所需要。当我们失去绿色、植物和树木时，我们大多数人会变得道德败坏，并常常将此归咎为一些心理原因，直到某天我们发现自己置身花园中，并感觉这种表现如魔法般消失。在纽约市大多数无名的花园中，植物并没有得到实际意义上的培养，但即便如此，一些艺术作品经常尝试着去组合材料，组织颜色，将一小池的水、频繁出现的花瓣和叶子以及动物的标本组合在一起。这里的展示引用了各种幻想元素，在一些基本层面上讲，就和自然世界一样。正是这种对自然或隐晦或直白的提及，才充分证实了即使从毫无拘泥的意义来讲，使用“花园”一词来描述虚拟建筑也是合乎情理的。

#### (2014 年试题)

#### ANSWER SHEET (10 points)

Music means different things to different people and sometimes even different things to the same person at different moments of his life. It might be poetic, philosophical, sensual, or mathematical, but in any case it must, in my view, have something to do with the soul of the



human being. Hence it is metaphysical; but the means of expression is purely and exclusively physical: sound. I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music. (46) It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

Beethoven's importance in music has been principally defined by the revolutionary nature of his compositions. He freed music from hitherto prevailing conventions of harmony and structure. Sometimes I feel in his late works a will to break all signs of continuity. The music is abrupt and seemingly disconnected, as in the last piano sonata. In musical expression, he did not feel restrained by the weight of convention. (47) By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works.

This courageous attitude in fact becomes a requirement for the performers of Beethoven's music. His compositions demand the performer to show courage, for example in the use of dynamics. (48) Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

Beethoven was a deeply political man in the broadest sense of the word. He was not interested in daily politics, but concerned with questions of moral behavior and the larger questions of right and wrong affecting the entire society. (49) Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

Beethoven's music tends to move from chaos to order as if order were an imperative of human existence. For him, order does not result from forgetting or ignoring the disorders that plague our existence; order is a necessary development, an improvement that may lead to the Greek ideal of spiritual elevation. It is not by chance that the Funeral March is not the last movement of the Eroica Symphony, but the second, so that suffering does not have the last word. (50) One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

### (一) 核心词汇与短语

precisely *adv.* 精确地, 恰好

That answers precisely to our needs.

那正好适合我们的需要。

metaphysical *adj.* 形而上学的, 纯粹哲学的, 超自然的

coexistence *n.* 共存, 并立

prevailing 普遍的; 流行的

He wore his hair in the prevailing fashion.

他的头发梳的是当时盛行的发型。





elevation *n.* 提升, 提高

plague *vt.* 使染瘟疫

He has been plaguing me with silly questions.

他老是拿些愚蠢的问题来烦我。

imperative *adj.* 必要的, 紧急的, 极重要的

In business, a prompt reply is imperative.

在商业上迅速的回复是必要的。

## (二) 篇章分析

本文选自: *The New York Review of Books*。本文主要谈论的是贝多芬音乐中体现出贝多芬对自由的看法。虽然文章提及的是贝多芬, 但无太强的专业性, 保持了英语翻译部分一贯的标准。

## (三) 试题具体分析

46. It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

【考点分析】 本题主要考查点为定语从句翻译。本句主干的主句是主系表结构, 主句主干为“it is the reason”, why 引导定语从句, 修饰“the reason”。定语从句的主干是“all we can do is articulate our reactions and not grasp music itself”, 其表语是不定式短语。由于主语中含有“do”, 不定式符号“to”省略。定语从句中还包含 when 引导的时间状语从句。

【词义确定】 articulate: 清楚地表达。

【参考译文】 这也是为什么当我们试图用语言来描述音乐时, 我们只能明确表达我们对于音乐的感受, 而不能完全理解音乐本身。

47. By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works.

【考点分析】 本题主要考查点为并列句翻译。第一个分句句首“by all accounts”为固定搭配, 意思是“据大家所说”。第二个分句的主干为“I find courage an essential quality”, 其中宾语为“courage”, 而“an essential quality”是宾语补足语。“quality”后介词短语“for the understanding of his work”为其定语, 其中还包含一个插入结构“let alone the performance”。

【词义确定】 let alone: 更不用说。

【参考译文】 人们普遍认为, 他(贝多芬)是个思想自由、充满勇气的人, 我发现勇气这一品质, 是理解他作品的关键, 更不必说是演出其作品的关键。

48. Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

【考点分析】 本句主干为“Beethoven's habit was used by composers before him”。本句的谓语为被动语态, 主语“habit”后介词短语“of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage”为其定语, 是由介词 of 与 and 并列的两个动名词短语“increasing the volume with an extreme intensity”和“then abruptly



following it with a sudden soft passage”构成。

【词义确定】 intensity: 强烈程度。

【参考译文】 贝多芬表演时习惯最大限度地逐渐增高音量, 然后突然转为柔和的乐段, 在他之前, 作曲家很少使用这种方式。

49. Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

【考点分析】 本题主要考查点为完全倒装句翻译。主句的主干是“his view of freedom was Especially significant”。“his view of freedom”后为 which 引导的非限定性定语从句, 修饰 freedom, 关系代词 which 在定语从句中作主语。“of the individual”修饰“the rights and responsibilities”, 冒号后进行解释说明。

【词义确定】 be associated with: 联系在一起。

【参考译文】 尤为重要是贝多芬对于自由的想法, 他认为自由与个人的权利和责任有关: 他倡导思想自由和个人言论自由。

50. One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

【考点分析】 本句主句主干为“One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven,”之后的“by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living”为状语, 修饰“interpret”。其中 that 引导宾语从句“suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living”, 为“saying”的宾语, 宾语从句中“it”指代“suffering”。

【词义确定】 inevitable: 不可避免的。

【参考译文】 我们可以这样解释贝多芬的大部分作品: 苦难是不可避免的, 但是与痛苦抗争的勇气使得生命价值得以延续。

#### (四) 全文参考译文

对于不同的人, 音乐具有不同的意义。有时即使是在同一个人的不同人生阶段, 音乐的意义也不尽相同。音乐也许是富有诗意的、哲理的、感性的、或者是理性的, 但是在我看来, 音乐在任何情况下都与人类的灵魂相关联。因此, 音乐是超自然的, 而表现的方式却纯粹是自然界所特有的: 声音。我认为音乐的力量就在于此: 运用物质手段将这种超自然的信息永远保留下去。这也是为什么当我们试图用语言来描述音乐时, 我们只能明确表达我们对于音乐的感受, 而不能完全理解音乐本身。

贝多芬作品的创新性奠定了他在音乐方面的重要地位。他摆脱了迄今有关和声和结构的音乐传统的束缚, 有时我觉得贝多芬的晚期作品意欲打破所有的连续迹象。正如最后的那首钢琴奏鸣曲, 音乐变化突然, 听似很不连贯。在表达音乐方面, 贝多芬不受传统力量的约束。人们普遍认为, 贝多芬是个思想自由、充满勇气的人, 我发现勇气这一品质, 是理解他作品的关键, 更不必说是演出其作品的关键。

事实上, 这种勇敢的态度是演奏贝多芬音乐作品的必要条件。例如在运用力度变化方面, 他的作品要求演奏者表现出勇气。贝多芬表演时习惯最大限度地逐渐增高音量, 然后突然转为柔和的乐段。在他之前, 作曲家很少使用这种方式。



大体来说，贝多芬对政治有着浓厚的兴趣。他感兴趣的不是日常的政治活动，而是关心与道德行为相关的种种问题，以及那些影响整个社会的、是非对错的大问题。尤为重要

的是贝多芬对于自由

的看法，他认为自由与个人的权利和责任有关：他倡导思想自由和个人言论自由。

好像秩序是人类生存的必要条件那样，贝多芬的音乐倾向于从混乱过渡到有序。对他来说，秩序并非来自遗忘或忽略那些给我们的生活带来灾难的混乱。秩序是一种必然的发展，是一种引领希腊人理想精神境界得到升华的改善。贝多芬将葬礼进行曲作为英雄交响曲的第二乐章，而不是最后乐章，这不是出于偶然。这样，决定我们未来的才不会是苦难。我们可以这样解释贝多芬的大部分作品：苦难是不可避免的，但是与痛苦抗争的勇气使得生命价值得以延续。

## 第四章

# 考研英语翻译用词方面的考查



### 一、翻译试题的用词特征

#### (一) 英译汉中代词的翻译

汉语中虽然也有代词，但由于中文结构相对松散、句子相对较短，往往更多地使用名词，使语义更加清楚。英语中不仅有 we、you、he、they 等人称代词，还有 that、which 之类的关系代词。为了使句子结构正确、语义清楚，同时避免表达上的重复，那些长而复杂的英语句子里往往会使用很多代词。因此在英译汉时，要根据上下文译出 it、they、this、that 等代词的真正含义。

例题：There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend.

译文：届时，将出现由机器人主持的电视谈话节目以及装有污染监控器的汽车，一旦这些汽车排污超标（或违规），监测器就会使其停驶。

分析：原句中用了三个代词：关系代词 that、宾格代词 them 和主格代词 they，而汉语译文中却只用一个代词“其”，that 被译为名词“监控器”，they 被译为名词“汽车”，这是因为汉语里没有关系代词，that 从语法上讲指代的是先行词 monitors，把它译成名词“监控器”就成了很顺畅的汉语表达。而如果把 they 译成“它们”，译文就有可能语义不清，因为“它们”有可能指“汽车”，也有可能指“监控器”。由此可见，英语里很多代词译成汉语时都要变成名词。

#### (二) 英译汉中用词的理解难度增加

英译汉所考句子的用词常常意思抽象，用法灵活。近年的考题中出现了大量科技方面的术语和专有名词，如 balloon-borne instruments（球载仪器），cosmic clouds（宇宙云），the Big Bang（宇宙大爆炸理论），ground-based detectors（陆基探测器）等。

#### (三) 结合上下文来引申词语的含义

在翻译中，考生尤其要注意词汇在上下文中的作用和意思。

例题：Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

译文：社会科学是知识探索的一个分支，它力图像自然科学家研究自然现象那样，用理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式去研究人类及其行为。

分析：句子中的 intellectual enquiry 不可译为“智力询问”，虽然它在字面上是这个意思。要把句子意思全面准确地表达出来，考生必须结合上下文，把握全句的主要意思，并



根据词汇的意思进行引申理解，从而找出最恰当的释义。需要注意的是，这种词往往是翻译题的考点，也是特别给分或扣分的地方。这里的 intellectual enquiry 可以翻译成“知识探求”。只有在理清上下文线索的前提下才有可能做到翻译所要求的准确和完整。

#### （四）专用术语与习惯用语的翻译

考生在做翻译题时，在理解和表达方面一般应以意思通顺为主要目标，将英文句子的几层主要意思用比较通顺的中文表达出来，而不要拘泥于句子当中的个别词汇，在上面耽搁太长时间，更不要见到生词就慌神，影响对整个句子的理解。遇到动词、形容词这种功能性词汇，可以根据周围语义关系对意思进行合理推测。

英译汉试题的文章大多与科技有关，科技术语出现得比较频繁。考生专业各不相同，因此要求每位考生都做出十分地道的专业化的翻译是不现实的。对于专用名词，可尽量按照字面意思直译，不要过度联想和发挥。人名、地名的翻译按照音译即可，不需要过于讲究。

一般的习语和惯用语意思固定，不需要看上下文，可以直接翻译。惯用语的掌握依靠平时积累，是词汇积累的直接体现。

## 二、灵活掌握词汇

### （一）一词多义

英语词汇在具体的应用中，词义往往契合语言情境而变化万千。不过，这也是学英语的中国学生到了高级阶段所遇到的一个难题：学过的单词在新的上下文出现时，原来的意义用不上，不解其意；经查词典或请教别人，弄清其意思后，再次遇到这个单词出现在另一个新的上下文中时，又不解其意（不懂的次数有多有少，因人因词而异）。总觉得这些单词的意义太“活”，难以掌握。如果用英语思维，就会发现，这两个词都具有一个根本意义。这个“根义”在每一个例句中都适用，所谓的“多义”只不过是根义在不同的上下文中符合汉语习惯的各种不同“译法”，而每一个译法只适用于一个特定的上下文中。

以“set”为例，它不仅词义多，而且词性多。

【例题 1】 The manager rang off and then set his name to the document. (set 作及物动词)  
(经理挂上电话在文件上签名。)

【例题 2】 The sun has set. (set 作不及物动词)  
(太阳落山了。)

【例题 3】 The students finished their tasks at the set time. (set 作形容词)  
(学生们在规定的时间内完成了任务。)

【例题 4】 Jones bought a set of gloves. (set 作名词)  
(约翰斯买了一副手套。)

又如，“challenge”这个词，一般都认为它的对等词是“挑战”，但在下面的例句中却需要逐一重新理解其含义：

【例题 1】 I challenge you to answer my question.  
(我要你回答我的问题。)

【例题 2】 She challenged him for lying.



(她指责他说谎。)

【例题 3】 I now challenge Mr.Ford to deny that statement.

(现在我要问福特先生敢不敢否认那篇讲话。)

【例题 4】 I've constantly challenged my own conclusion.

(我一直在重新考虑自己的结论。)

【例题 5】 The United States Government does not challenge that position.

(美国政府对这一立场不提出异议。)

【例题 6】 His question challenged us to think.

(他提出的问题促使我们去思考。)

【例题 7】 The task challenged his organizing ability.

(这项任务对他的组织能力是一个考验。)

【例题 8】 The sentry challenged us.

(哨兵问我们口令。)

【例题 9】 Recent discoveries have challenged their old notion.

(最近的发现使得他们原来的观念成了问题。)

【例题 10】 They challenge for the Davis Cup.

(他们决心争夺戴维斯杯。)

【例题 11】 It's the challenge of our time.

(这是我们时代的要求。)

【例题 12】 Their success is a challenge to my effort.

(他们的成就鞭策我做出努力。)

【例题 13】 This poses a challenge to logic.

(这简直是荒谬绝伦。)

【例题 14】 She looked at me with challenge.

(她以毫不在乎的眼光看着我。)

【例题 15】 This is a great challenge to the jurors.

(这对陪审员来说是一个非常艰巨的任务。)

【例题 16】 That those who had learned from us now excelled us was a real challenge.

(曾向我们学习的人反倒超过了我们, 这确实是个促进 (激励)。)

## (二) 词语在句子中的位置

在英汉两种语言中, 主语、谓语、宾语的位置基本上是一致的, 但定语和状语的位置却相差很多。

### 1. 定语的位置

单词作定语时, 大都放在它修饰词的前面, 在这一点上英语与汉语是一致的; 短语作定语时, 英语一般放在它修饰词的后面, 汉语则放在前面。

#### (1) 单词作定语

a wonderful building 伟大的建筑

a piece of blue paper 一张蓝色的纸



注意：当所修饰的词为不定词时，则放在不定词的后面。

如：something important 重要的事情

(2) 短语作定语

a boy with great integrity 一个正直的男孩

a building with a few French touches 有几分法国特色的建筑物

a friend in need 患难朋友

注意：在研究生英语考试英译汉中，有时会遇到多重定语的翻译，这时要遵循一个原则，即在英语中最基本的定语必须离中心词（名词）最近。在汉语中，一般顺序为限定性定语—国别定语—时间、地点—数量、种类、次第等—判断性定语—陈述定语—本质性定语—中心词。

如：his grandpa's Russian yellowish woolen carpet

他祖父的俄式黄色羊毛地毯

## 2. 状语的位置

在英语中它的位置可以有三种：句首、句中和句尾。状语的形式可以分两种：单词状语和短语状语。

在英语中，单词作状语修饰形容词或其他状语时，通常放在所修饰成分的前面；单词修饰动词时，一般放在其后。而在汉语中，一般都放在动词之前。

He can speak three foreign languages smoothly.

（他可以流利地说三门外语。）

She stood there without a word.

（她一声不响地站在那儿。）



## 三、词的转换

由于英汉两种语言的表达习惯不同，在翻译时有时需要进行词类转换。在英译汉实践中，词义引申或词类转换是常见现象。比如：outside the area of moral choice 可译为“无须考虑道德问题”；extremists of this kind 可译为“这类人持极端看法”。在这两个例子中，英文中的介词和名词在翻译过程中变成了动词。

词类可根据词语在上下文中的作用进行转换，也可根据汉语表达习惯的要求进行转换，在实际操作中须变通处理、灵活掌握。下面提供词类转换的部分实例，请考生多加体会。

(1) 名词转动词

【例题】 Robots have found application for the exploration of the outer space.

（机器人已经被用于探索外层空间。）

(2) 名词转形容词

【例题】 He is a stranger to the operation of the helicopter.

（他对直升机的操作很陌生。）

(3) 动词转名词

【例题】 The university aims at the first rate of the world.



(学校的目标是成为世界一流的大学。)

(4) 形容词转名词

【例题】 The Internet is different from traditional media in that it sends and receives information faster.

(因特网和传统媒体的区别就在于因特网可以更快地发送和接收信息。)

(5) 形容词转动词

【例题】 Success is dependent on his efforts.

(成功与否取决于他的努力。)

(6) 形容词转副词

【例题】 The pictures give a visual representation of the situation.

(这些图片直观地展示了当时的情景。)

(7) 副词转名词

【例题】 Internally the earth consists of two parts, a core and a mantle.

(地球的內部由两部分组成: 地核和地幔。)

(8) 介词转连词

【例题】 With all its shortcomings, this composition is regarded as the best.

(尽管这篇作文有缺陷, 但仍被认为是最佳的。)



#### 四、词义的褒贬

人们由于对事物的态度不同, 就会使用含有不同感情色彩的词, 或肯定、赞扬, 或否定、鄙视, 这种感情色彩应相应地在译文中表达出来。例如:

(1) They rigged up two counter revolutionary cliques in an attempt to seize supreme power. (他们组成了两个阴谋夺取最高权力的反革命集团。)

原文中的 rig up 含有“拼凑”之意, 能明确表达说话人的立场和思想感情。

(2) They preach idealism whereas we advocate materialism. (他们鼓吹唯心论, 我们提倡唯物论。)

原文中一处用 preach, 有“鼓吹”之意, 另一处用 advocate, 有“倡议”之意, 一贬一褒, 反映了对世界观的不同态度。

注意词的语体色彩。同义词之间的差别, 不仅表现在词义方面, 而且也表现在语体色彩方面。

(1) Farewell, Leighton Stuart! (别了, 司徒雷登!)

这是毛主席批判美国白皮书的一篇文章的标题, 译文选用了 farewell 一词。若用 good-bye, 则不能表现出原文所具有的特殊语气和轻蔑口吻。

(2) Gambling is prohibited. (严禁赌博。)

原文“prohibited”的语体色彩较为正式, 故译为“严禁”。



#### 五、词的翻译技巧

词是构成句子的基本单位, 因此词的翻译至关重要。除直译外, 还可采用增词法、省略法、转译法等。





### (一) 增词法

由于英汉语法和表达习惯的差异,在英译汉的过程中,有时需要增加词汇。根据句子结构的需要,英语有时会有前后文省略的现象。增词的译法就是要求把英语表达中省略的词增补出来,使汉语意思表达得完整、通顺。

(1) 汉语动词没有词形变化,因此英译汉时只有靠增加汉语特有的助词等来表达。例如:

1) Many companies may be cutting expenses as much as possible, but arts sponsorship is doing better than ever.

(很多公司正在尽可能地削减经费,但对艺术的赞助与以往任何时候相比却有增无减。)

2) Old people are always saying that the young are not what they were.

(老年人总是说, 现在的年轻人与他们一辈人年轻的时候不一样。)

3) Most credited their success in large part to having picked a business they already were comfortable in. Eighty percent had worked with the same product or service in their last jobs.

(多数人把他们的成功归结为他们选择了在过去已经熟练的行业。80%的人在过去的作品中就与同样的产品和服务打过交道。)

(2) 当句中几个成分并列时,在并列之后增加表示数量意义的概括词。

1) The article summed up the new achievements made in electronic computers, artificial satellites and rockets.

本文总结了电子计算机、人造卫星和火箭三方面的新成就。)

2) The words “psychological” and “physiological” require explanation.

(“心理”和“生理”这两个词需要解释。)

3) There are several limitations in measuring intelligence by a linear scale ranging from dull to bright, since individuals differ greatly in their genotypes.

(由于各人在基因类型上有很大的差异,所以用一种从愚昧排列到聪明的线性标尺来衡量智力就存在着种种的局限性。)

(3) 英语的名词复数汉译时,可在该名词后加“们”字或在其前面加“诸位”等,此外表示原文复数概念的词可加数词、重叠词等。

1) You can see political clubs of all colours everywhere in the city.

(在那个城市, 形形色色的政治俱乐部随处可见。)

2) The official looked through the applications and picked out the best and then continued reading his newspapers.

(那位官员浏览了所有的申请表,挑出最好的后又继续看他的那几份报纸。)

3) This practice had been carried down through the years.

(多年来人们始终沿用这种方法。)

4) If you train an animal or a bird, you teach it skills or tricks.

(如果要训练动物或鸟,你就要教它种种技巧。)

5) The mountains began to throw their long shadows over the valley.

(群山开始向山谷投下一道道蔚蓝色的长影。)



(4) 在英译汉过程中, 为了使译文更清楚地表达出原文的意思, 为了修辞上的需要, 可以根据情况增加动词、形容词、副词、名词、表达时态的词、概括词、语气助词、量词等。例如:

1) We want a new generation of Chinese conditioned to loyalty and duty.

(我们希望把新一代中国人训练得忠于祖国、恪尽职守。)

2) Everyday the housewife has to do her work—sweeping, mopping and cleaning.

(每天家庭主妇要干这些活——扫地、拖地及收拾房间。)

(5) 在有些动词前有时要增加适当的副词, 才能表达原意。例如:

1) Theory is something, but practice is everything.

(理论固然重要, 实践尤其重要。)

2) As he sat down and began talking, words poured out.

(他一坐下来就讲开了, 滔滔不绝地讲个没完。)

(6) 汉语要借助量词才能与可数名词连用。例如:

1) He had a large cake in bringing it about, but no share of the credit.

(他在促成这事出过一份大力, 但荣誉却没他的份儿。)

2) The poet's dreams find a shape in his poetry.

(这位诗人的理想在他的诗歌中得到体现。)

(7) 重复名词 (a. 两个定语共同修饰一个名词; b. 被定语从句修饰的名词)

1) Let us revise our safety and sanitary regulations.

(我们来修改安全规则和卫生规则吧。)

2) This wins him the privilege of naming the Queen of Love and Beauty who will preside over the next day's tourneys.

(这使他赢得了命名“爱与美皇后”的特别权力, 而“爱与美皇后”将主持次日的比赛。)

(8) 重复省略的名词、动词、代词。

1) All of these arrangements were a prelude to the ball, the hostess' ultimate prize.

(所有这些安排都只是这次舞会的序曲, 舞会才是女主人的最终目的。)

2) The forum of conscience as we call it, is actually the columns in newspapers and magazines which criticize the unethical conducts and the people involved.

(我们所说的道德法庭, 其实就是报刊上的一些专栏文章, 这些专栏文章对社会上一些不道德的人与事提出批评。)

3) She no longer dreamed of her father, nor of the graveyard, nor of the pines there, nor of his sunglasses, nor his straw hat.

(她不再梦见父亲, 不再梦见那块墓地, 不再梦见墓地里的青松, 也不再梦见父亲的墨镜和草帽。)

4) She always criticizes her husband for being sloppy and he for being lazy.

(她老是指责她丈夫邋遢, 而她丈夫则指责她懒惰。)

5) Whoever committed crimes should be punished according to law.

(谁犯了罪, 谁就要受到法律的制裁。)

(9) 为了明确, 在英语中, 一句话里两个动词共用一个宾语, 宾语只在第二个动词之



后出现一次。而在汉语中，这样的宾语要在每个动词后分别出现。

如：We have to analyse and solve problems.

（我们要分析问题，解决问题。）

## （二）减词法

由于英汉两种语言在词汇、语法和修辞上的差异，有些词语或句子成分，在英语中是必不可少的，但若搬到译文中去，就会影响译文的简洁和通顺，这时，就有省译原文中的某些词语或句子成分的必要。省译不是删掉原文中某些内容，而是为了避免内容重复、文字累赘，使译文更符合汉语的习惯。同时必须注意，在不宜减译的情况下，不要随便减，以致发生篡改原文的严重后果。

现将各种省译的情况列举如下。

### 1. 冠词的省译

英语有冠词，汉语却无冠词。一般说来，英译汉时，冠词可省略。例如：

（1）The ampere is the unit of electric current. （安培是电流的单位。）

（2）The water of the sea contains a considerable amount of salt. （海水中有大量的盐分。）

### 2. 代词的省译

#### （1）人称代词的省译

根据汉语习惯，在一段文字中，前句出现一个主语，后句如仍为同一主语，就不必重复出现，而英语每句必有主语，因此，一段文字中人称代词常常出现多次，这种人称代词英译汉时可以省略。

1）When carbon burns it unites with oxygen from the air. （碳燃烧时同空气中的氧结合。）

2）They worked so hard that they overfulfilled their plan. （他们努力工作，从而超额完成了计划。）

英语中常常用 it 作为形式主语或宾语，而把作为实际主语或宾语的不定式、动名词或从句放在后面，这种结构中的 it 没有词汇意义，英译汉时可省略。

#### （2）物主代词的省译

为了强调其他成分（如宾语）与主语之间的所属关系，英语在结构上和习惯上常常使用物主代词。英译汉时，这类物主代词可省略。

1）We are doing our physical experiments. （我们正在做物理实验。）

2）Plants obtain their energy from sunlight. （植物是从太阳那里获得能量的。）

（3）反身代词的省译。根据汉语的习惯，某些宾语或同位语的反身代词，在英译汉时可省略。

1）Why do we feel cooler when we fan ourselves? （我们扇扇子时，为什么感到凉快？）

2）How do atoms arrange themselves in a solid? （原子在固体中是如何排列的？）

### 3. 介词的省译

大量使用介词是英语的特点之一，如逐词译出，势必有很多虚词，显得累赘。因此，英译汉时，介词常省略。



#### (1) 省略某些表示时间的介词

1) In 1975 China successfully launched its third, fourth and fifth man-made earth satellites.  
(1975 年, 中国成功地发射了第三、第四和第五颗人造地球卫星。)

2) This motor has run for ten hours. (这台电动机已经运转 10 小时了。)

#### (2) 省略某些表示地点的介词

1) The first electronic computer was produced in our country in 1958. (1958 年, 我国生产了第一台电子计算机。)

2) There are different elements in nature. (自然界有各种不同的元素。)

#### (3) 省略某些介词短语中的介词

1) The problem is of importance. (这个问题是重要的。)

2) This light bulb has a resistance of 120 ohms. (这个灯泡的电阻为 120 欧姆。)

### 4. 连接词的省译

汉语中词与词之间的关系主要靠词序来表达, 句子与句子之间的关系虽然常用连接词来表达, 有时则暗含于句序之间, 不需要连接词。英语中词与词之间的关系和句子与句子之间的关系主要靠连接词来表达。因此, 英译汉时, 常常省略连接词。

(1) Go and see if they are still in the laboratory. (请去看看他们是否还在实验室里。)

(2) Therefore the transformer can be used to step up or step down alternating voltage. (因此, 变压器能用来升降交流电压。)

### 5. 动词的省译

英语中, 谓语动词是一个必不可少的成分, 而汉语则不然, 句中可以没有动词, 直接用形容词、名词作谓语。因此, 英译汉时, 可根据汉语的习惯把原文中的动词省略。

(1) The result of the experiment is rather good. (实验结果相当好。)

(2) When the pressure gets low, the boiling-point becomes low. (气压低, 沸点就低。)

### 6. 同义词或近义词的省译

英语中, 有些同义词或近义词往往可以连用, 或者表示强调, 使意思更加明确, 或者是表示同一事物的不同名称。英译汉时, 常常不必或不能译成同义词或近义词连用的形式, 译出其中的一个就行了。

(1) Semiconductor devices have no filaments or heaters and therefore require no heating power or warming up time. (半导体器件没有灯丝, 因此不需要加热功率或加热时间。)

(2) It is essential that the mechanic or technician understand well the characteristics of battery circuits and the proper methods for connecting batteries and cells. (重要的是, 技术人员要深入了解电池电路的特性和连接电池的适当办法。)

## 六、否定词的翻译方法

### (一) 部分否定

英语中部分否定是部分否定, 部分肯定。大体有以下几种类型:



第一类是句中出现与 all 相类似的词语, 如 every, each, total, both, whole, many, much 等词时:

All metals are not good conductors.

=Not all metals are good conductors. (金属并非都是良导体。)

第二类是句中出现某些副词, 如 always, often, totally, completely, wholly, 同时谓语句被否定时:

He did not treat the problem completely in a wrong way.

=He treated the problem not completely in a wrong way. (他处理这个问题的方式并非全错。)

## (二) 全部否定

全部否定句往往有 none, neither, nor, no, not, nothing, nobody, nowhere 等否定词。如:

No trickery can fool us.

(任何骗人的把戏都骗不了我们。)

Neither sentences have been translated.

(两个句子一个也没有翻译出来。)

None of these substances are good conductors of electricity.

(这些物质都不是电的良导体。)

## (三) 半否定

也称准否定, 它往往带有 barely, hardly, only, rarely, scarcely, seldom, little 和 few 这类词。如:

He seldom, if ever, falls ill.

(他几乎从来不生病。)

There is little fuel left in the tank.

(油罐里几乎没有什么燃油。)

Few of us can solve the complicated problem in science and engineering.

(我们当中几乎没几个人能解决这一科学工程上的复杂问题。)

The speed of the man-made satellite hardly changes at all.

(这颗人造卫星的速度几乎没有什么变化。)

## (四) 含有 not 和 no 的否定句的翻译

由 not, no 构成的否定句, 有时在语气上有强弱之分, 在语义上也有差异, 翻译时必须细心体会。如:

He is not a teacher. (他不是教师。)

He is no teacher. (他决不是教师。)

This classroom is not better than that one. (这间教室不比那间好。)

This classroom is no better than that one. (这间教室与那间一样差。)

He is not more a worker than an engineer. (与其说他是工人, 倒不如说他是工程师。)

He is no more a worker than an engineer. (他不是工程师, 也不是工人。)

## 第五章

# 考研英语翻译句子方面的考查

### 一、英语长句的分析与翻译

#### (一) 分析英语长句的方法

英语多长句，这是由于英语的修饰成分可以是从句或是长的修饰语，这就使得英语的句子并列、包含，并且环扣，有时可达到一二百词。而汉语则历来忌冗长拖沓，文章一般不用长句，以短、中句居多。

在科技性文章中经常出现长句，因此成为研究生英语考试的重点。但是无论句子有多长，只要分析清英语句子的语法结构，找出中心句子，弄清各分句的意思，就很容易译出了。

如何分析英语长句？

- (1) 找句子主干，即找出整句的主语、谓语、宾语（或表语）；
- (2) 找出句中所有的谓语结构、非谓语动词、介词短语等；
- (3) 找出各个从句的引导词；
- (4) 分析各成分之间的关系；
- (5) 分析固定词组或固定搭配；
- (6) 注意插入语等其他成分。

举例说明：

The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

分析：本句的结构比较复杂。全句的主语是 the emphasis，谓语是 makes；gathered first-hand 作定语，combined with...作状语修饰过去分词 gathered，brought 引导的过去分词短语修饰 a cross-cultural perspective（跨文化视角）。翻译的时候，可把复杂的主语部分按照汉语的表达习惯分割成几个小的部分。

在进行了如上的分析之后，我们就会对该句有了一个较为透彻的理解，可以把该句翻译为：

强调收集第一手资料，加上在分析过去和现在文化形态时采用跨文化视角，使得这一研究成为一门独特并且非常重要的社会科学。

#### (二) 长句的翻译技巧

长句，即由许多词语组成。这些词语有的是单个词或词组，也有的是短语或从句。用这些词语组成的句子绝大多数是并列句，而简单句却只占极少数。句子越长，结构越复杂，含义就越多，因而理解和汉译也就越难。英语长句之所以很长，一般是由三个原因造成的：



一是修饰语多，二是联合成分多，三是结构复杂、层次叠出。翻译英语长句所涉及的基本问题，是汉英语序上的差异。语序上的差异主要表现为定语修饰语（或状语修饰语等）在语言转换中究竟取前置式、后置式还是插入式。大家知道，汉语的修饰语不取后置式，因此遇到后置修饰语多的英语长句就面临一个句子安排问题。在翻译时，要准确而迅速地解决这个难题，首先要对整句的语法结构和含义进行分析，然后提纲挈领地分清一干多枝的主次及其相互关系，理顺整句的含义，运用适当的汉译方法，把整句表达出来。在多数情况下，汉语也有与之相适宜的句子形式，只要能够做出准确而完整的理解与判断，长句所包含的各种难题就会迎刃而解。长句的翻译方法主要有：顺译法，逆译法，分译法以及合译法。

### 1. 顺译法

顺译法是指按照原句内容的先后次序顺着往下翻译。

**【例题 1】** And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder-kitchen rage.

（家用电器也将变得如此智能化，以至于控制和操作它们将导致一种新的精神疾病的爆发，那就是厨房狂躁症。）

**【例题 2】** The saddles are either further fixed so that the cables may slide over them, or mounted on rollers so that they move with any movement of the cables.

（鞍座可以是固定的，这样钢缆可以在它上面滑动，也可以安装在滚柱上，这样鞍座就会随钢缆的移动而移动。）

**【例题 3】** On the whole such a conclusion can be drawn with a certain degree of confidence, but only if the child can be assumed to have had the same attitude toward the test as the others with whom he is being compared, and only if he was not punished by lack of relevant information which they possessed.

（总得说来，得出这种结论是有一定把握的，但必须有两个条件：一是能够假定这个孩子和与他进行比较的其他孩子对待测试的态度相同；二是他没有因为缺乏其他孩子已经拥有的有关知识而被扣分。）

### 2. 逆译法

逆译法就是改变英语语序，按符合汉语习惯的语序将句子翻译过来。英语思维的习惯是先说结论，后解释原因和条件；或者先表达主要内容，后说附属成分。而汉语表达习惯一般是先讲原因，后讲结果；先说一般情况，后说重要内容。因此，逆译法在翻译中常常使用。

**【例题 1】** It is probably easier for teachers than for students to appreciate the reasons why learning English seems to become increasingly difficult once the basic structures and patterns of the language have been understood.

（一旦了解了英语的基本结构和句型，再往下学似乎就越来越难了，也许教师比学生更容易理解这其中的原因。）

**【例题 2】** They (the poor) are the first to experience technological progress as a curse which destroys the old muscle-power jobs that previous generations used as a means to fight their way out of poverty.



(对于以往几代人来说,旧式的体力劳动是一种用以摆脱贫困的手段,而技术的进步则摧毁了穷人赖以生存的体力活儿,因此首先体验到技术进步之害的是穷人。)

**【例题 3】** A great number of graduate students were driven into the intellectual slum when in the United States the intellectual poor became the classic poor, the poor under the rather romantic guise of the Beat Generation, a real phenomenon in the late fifties.

(20 世纪 50 年代后期的美国出现了一个任何人都不可视而不见的现象,穷知识分子以“垮掉的一代”这种颇为浪漫的姿态出现而成为美国典型的穷人,正是这个时候大批大学生被赶进了知识分子的贫民窟。)

**【例题 4】** Insects would make it impossible for us to live in the world: they would devour all our crops and kill our flocks and herds, if it were not for the protection we get from insect-eating animals.

(假如没有那些以昆虫为食的动物保护我们,昆虫将吞噬我们所有的庄稼,害死我们的牛羊家畜,使我们不能生存于世。)

### 3. 分译法

英语长句子比较多,汉语句子的相对而言比较短。在翻译时可以改变原文结构,把原文的某个成分从原来的结构中分离出来,译成一个独立成分、从句或并列分句。

**【例题 1】** Television, it is often said, keeps one informed about current events, allows one to follow the latest developments in science and politics, and offers an endless series of programmes which are both instructive and entertaining.

(人们常说,通过电视可以了解时事,掌握科学和政治的最新动态。从电视里还可以看到层出不穷、既有教育意义又有娱乐性的新节目。)

**【例题 2】** The number of the young people in the United States who can't read is incredible, about one in four.

(大约有 1/4 的美国青年人没有阅读能力,这简直令人难以置信。)

### 4. 合译法

合译法是指将原文两个或两个以上简单句或一个复合句合译成一个独立句子的方法。

**【例题 1】** His father had a small business in the city of Pisa. This city is in the north of Italy near the sea.

(他的父亲在意大利北部临海的比萨城做生意。)

**【例题 2】** When I negotiate, I get nervous. When I get nervous, I smoke.

(我在谈判时总有些紧张,紧张时我就抽烟。)

**【例题 3】** He was very clean. His mind was open.

(他为人单纯而坦率。)

### 5. 加括号拆译法

有时,英语长句中的某些成分,如定语从句(尤其是非限定性定语从句)、同位语、定语(分词作定语)以及破折号中的成分等,翻译时很棘手,变动其位置无处安置,保留在原位又喧宾夺主。在这种情况下,如能把这些成分用加括号的办法拆译成注释性的文字,





则可使译文结构严整，表达准确。从这个意义上说，加括号译法也是拆译英语长句行之有效的的手段之一。例如：

(1) Suppose a leaden ball of a pound weight, let fall from a steeple, reaches the earth in ten seconds, will a ball of two pounds, well the power of natural motion, as they call it, should be double, reach it in five?

假如让一只 1 磅重的铅球从一座尖塔上落下来，在 10 秒钟内落到地面，那么一只 2 磅重的铅球（它的固有动能应为前者的两倍）会在 5 秒钟内落到地上吗？

(2) On this and succeeding days, during which our anti-craft guns were doubled in numbers, very hard and continuous air fighting took place over the capital, and the Luftwaffe were still confident through their overestimation of our losses.

在当天和随后几天（我们的高射炮在这几天增加了一倍），首都上空发生了连续不断的激烈空战，德国空军由于过高地估计了我们的损失，因而仍然怀有信心。

(3) States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case.

凡已经提出书面或口头陈述或两项陈述之国家及团体，对于其他国家或团体所提之陈述，准其以法院或院长（在法庭不开庭时）所定关于每案之方式、范围及期限，予以评论。



## 二、英译汉从句翻译的考查

### （一）主语从句的翻译技巧

(1) 以 which, what, who, where, whatever, whoever, whenever, why 等代词引导的主语从句，可以将从句翻译成“的”字结构。其中关联词可译为“……所”。如：

What we now will learn is how to cut the branch.

（现在我们所要学的是如何剪掉枝杈。）

Whoever breaks the law will be punished.

（凡是犯法的人都要受到法律的制裁。）（主语从句与主句合译成简单句，按顺序译出）

(2) 主语从句也可以译成“主—谓—宾”结构作句子的主语，其余部分按原文顺序译出。如：

Whether the Government should increase the financing of pure science at the expense of technology or vice versa (反之) often depends on the issue of which is seen as the driving force.

（政府究竟是应该以减少对技术的经费投入来增加对纯理论科学的经费投入，还是相反，这往往取决于把哪一方看成是驱动力。）

(3) 在主语从句中，有这样一种特殊的句式，It + 谓语 + that (whether) 引导的从句，这里的 it 作为形式主语。分两种情况，一种是先译从句，另一种是先译主句。如果先译主句，可顺译成无主句。如果先译从句，便可以在主句前加个“这”。如：

Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of



scientists and technologists of all kinds.

(此外,显而易见的是,一个国家的经济实力直接与其工农业生产的效率密切相关,而工农业生产的效率又取决于各类科学家和技术人员的努力。)

It seemed inconceivable that the pilot could have survived the crash.

(驾驶员在飞机坠毁之后,竟然还能活着,这看来是不可想像的事情。)

It is strange that she should have failed to see her own shortcomings.

(真奇怪,她竟然没有看出自己的缺点。)

## (二) 定语从句的翻译技巧

定语从句的翻译是英译汉中具有一定难度的部分。比较简单的定语从句可按中文习惯译为前置定语“……的”。对于一些结构较为复杂的较长的定语从句,考生应注意灵活变通,要根据原文的逻辑意思,译成符合中文表达习惯的汉语。下面简要介绍几种翻译定语从句的方法。

### 1. 译为“……的”

The Internet is the way that all these machines can be connected together.

(因特网是能使所有电脑连接起来的方法。)

But for those who will be dealing with the euro on a daily basis, the new currency leads to a much more pragmatic dilemma.

(但对于那些每天都要与欧元打交道的人来说,新货币将带来一个实际得多的问题。)

The person who originated this kind of research deserves our praise.

(首创这类研究的人值得我们称赞。)

### 2. 与主句合译成一简单句

Software will be the fastest growing industry in the world and one that will create lots and lots of great jobs.

(软件将成为世界上发展最快的工业,它将创造巨大的就业机会。)

There was another man who seemed to have answers, and that was Robert McNamara.

(另外一个人似乎胸有成竹,他就是麦克纳马拉。)

We used a plane of which almost every part carried some indications of national identity.

(我们驾驶的飞机似乎每一个部件都有表示国籍的某种标志。)

### 3. 拆译成两个或若干个简单句

I saw a young man out in the audience who introduced himself to me yesterday as the first American ever to be a law student in China.

(我在听众中看到一位青年。他昨天向我介绍说,他是第一个在中国攻读法律的美国学生。)

Unlike an LCD screen, which uses power all the time, energy is no longer needed to view the electronic book's pages once they are typeset.

(和液晶屏不一样,液晶屏时时都离不开电源,而电子书一旦排好字,阅读时就再也不



需要电源了。)

This wins him the privilege of naming the Queen of Love and Beauty who will preside over the next day's tourneys.

(这使他赢得了命名“爱与美皇后”的特别权力,而“爱与美皇后”将主持次日的比赛。)

#### 4. 根据逻辑意思拆译成各种状语从句

Wolfgang Hartung, head of the euro project at Daimler-benz, warns that anyone who thinks they can maintain vastly different prices in the era of the euro is engaged in wishful thing.

(戴姆勒—奔驰公司欧元方案负责人沃尔夫冈·哈顿提醒说,如果谁以为在欧元时代还能够保持差价,那他是异想天开。)

To cope with the dramatic growth in the number of peacekeeping operations, Mr. Annan oversaw the creation of a “situation center” that monitors UN peacekeeping operations around the clock.

(为了应付维和行动次数的急增,安南先生督促建立了“形势分析中心”,以便昼夜24小时监督联合国的维和行动。)

There was something original, independent, and heroic about the plan that pleased all of them.

(这个方案有创意,别出心裁,很有魄力,所以他们都喜欢。)

#### (三) 宾语从句的翻译技巧

(1) 由 that, what, how 等引起的宾语从句汉译时一般按原文的语序译即可。只是有时可加“说”字,再接着译原文宾语从句的内容。

He replied that he was sorry.

(他回答说, 他感到遗憾。)

(2) 由 it 作形式宾语的句子,汉译时一般按原文顺序译,只是 it 不译。

I made it clear to them that they should have got these holes dug long ago.

(我和他们说清楚了, 他们本来早就该把坑儿挖好了。)

(3) 有时也需要把 that 引起的宾语从句提前。

I owe it to you that I have got the post.

(我得到这个职位,全靠你。)

#### (四) 表语从句的翻译技巧

大部分情况下可以采用顺译法,间或也可以用逆译法。表语从句是英语的一个特点,汉语中就没有这种从句,它有几种常见的句型。

(1) That (this) is why...

如果选择顺译法,可译为“这就是为什么……”,“这就是为什么……的原因(缘故)”等。如果选择逆译法,可译为“……的理由(原因)就在这里”。如:

That is why practice is the criterion of truth and why “the standard of practice should be first and fundamental in the theory of knowledge”.

(所谓实践是真理的标准,所谓“实践的标准,应该是认识论的首先的和基本的观点”,



理由就在于此。)

(2) This(it)is because...

这种句型一般先译主句,再译从句,可译为“这是因为……的缘故”,“这是由于……的原因”。

It was because he was ill.

(这是因为他生病的缘故。)

(五) 状语从句的翻译技巧

英语状语从句包括表示时间、地点、条件、让步、原因等各种从句,汉译时要注意英汉两种语言使用状语方面的共同性及其各自的特殊性。

1. 时间状语从句

(1) 译成相应的时间状语。

例 1. when the wall fell down, all the people ran away in a panic.

(墙倒塌的时候,所有的人都争先恐后地跑开了。)

例 2. Even when we turn off the bedside lamp and are fast asleep, electricity is working for us, driving our refrigerators, heating our water, or keeping our rooms air-conditioned.

(即使在我们关掉了床头灯深深地进入梦乡时,电也在为我们工作,它为我们开动冰箱、烧水或使我们房间的空调机保持运转。)

(2) 译成并列分句。

例 1. They set him free when his ransom had not yet been paid.

(他的赎金尚未交来,他们就把他放了。)

例 2. Mr. Smith was arrested when he himself was not aware what crime he had committed.

(史密斯先生自己还不知道犯了什么罪,人家就把他逮捕了。)

(3) 英语中存在着内容和形式不相一致的情况。有些时间状语从句有时可以按其逻辑关系译成表示原因、条件、让步等的分句。

例 1. I realized that it would be difficult for anyone to believe that what I had written was true when it was largely unknown to Western specialists on Japan and when much of it would be new to well-informed Japanese.

(我意识到,在西方研究日本的专家们对我述及的大部分材料一无所知。甚至消息灵通的日本人对其中大部分材料也感到新奇的情况下,很难让人相信我所写的东西是真实的。)

(条件)

例 2. While I admit that the problems are difficult, I don't agree that they cannot be solved.

(虽然我承认这些问题困难,但我并不认为它们无法解决。)(让步)

例 3. The defense lawyer decided to petition for a new trial when they found an important new witness.

(由于发现了一名新的重要证人,辩护律师决定申请重新开庭审讯。)(原因)

2. 条件状语从句的译法

(1) 译成表示“条件”或“假设”的分句。



例 1. As long as we don't lose heart, we'll find a way to overcome the difficulty.

(只要我们不灰心, 就能找到克服困难的办法。)(条件)

例 2. Once you understand the rule, you will have no further difficulty.

(一旦懂了这条规则, 你就不会再有困难了。)(条件)

例 3. If you want something done in a hurry, don't go to the man who has clearly not much to do.

(要是你有急事要办, 不要去找那种显然没有多少事可做的人。)(假设)

(2) 译成补充说明情况的分句。

例 1. This is the best choice if you understand what I mean.

(这是最佳选择, 如果你明白我的意思的话。)

例 2. "He's dead on the job, Jesse. Last night if you want to know."

(“他是在干活后死的, 杰西。就在昨天晚上, 如果你想知道的话。”)

(3) 按逻辑关系转译为表示“时间”、“让步”、“结果”、“原因”等的从句。

例 1. If we have carried on thorough investigation, we can draw a correct conclusion.

(只有当我们做了彻底的调查研究之后, 才能得出正确的结论。)(时间)

例 2. If he is too old to work much, the retired worker is very enthusiastic about neighborhood affairs.

(虽然这位退休老工人年迈不能多操劳, 但他对街道工作非常热心。)(让步)

例 3. If he was so able as to solve such a difficult maths problem known to the world, it is because he was extremely diligent and absolutely absorbed in mathematics.

(他之所以解决了这样一个世界上有名的数学难题, 是因为他非常勤奋, 对数学极感兴趣。)(结果)

### 3. 让步状语从句的译法

(1) 译成表示“让步”的分句。

例 1. Though he was defeated in the election, he became famous for his fiery speeches against slavery.

(虽然他竞选失败了, 却以其反对蓄奴制度的激烈演说而出了名。)

例 2. Being very short of money and wanting to do something useful, I applied although I feared that without a degree or any teaching experience I had little chance of getting the job.

(我因为手头拮据, 同时也想干点儿有用的事, 便提出了申请, 尽管我也担心自己一无学位, 二无教学经验, 得到这份工作的机会甚微。)

(2) 译成表示“无条件”的条件分句。

例 1. No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people, in their righteous might, will win through to absolute victory.

(不管需要多长时间才能挫败这种预谋的侵犯, 美国人民将以其正义的力量赢得彻底的胜利。)

例 2. But it is the way I am, and try as I might, I have not been able to change it.

(但这就是我的作风, 不管怎样努力, 也改变不了。)



#### 4. 地点状语从句的译法

(1) 译成相应的地点状语。

Where water resources are plentiful, hydroelectric power stations are being built in large numbers.

(哪里有充足的水源, 哪里就在兴建大批的水电站。)

(2) 按逻辑关系转译为表示“条件”的状语。

例 1. Where there is nothing in the path of the beam of light, nothing is seen.

(如果光束通道上没有任何东西, 就什么也看不见。)

例 2. The materials are excellent for use where the value of work pieces is not so high.

(如果零件价值不高, 最好使用这种材料。)

#### 5. 原因状语的译法

(1) 译成表示“原因”的分句。

例 1. Tragedies can be written in literature since there is tragedy in life.

(生活中既有悲剧, 文学作品就可以写悲剧。)

例 2. Chaucer is buried in the “Poet’s Comer”, as might have been expected, but interestingly enough, not because he is the father of English poetry, but because he happened to be Clerk of the Works when he died in 1400.

不出所料, 乔叟安葬在“诗人之角”, 但是有趣的是, 他被葬在这里, 并非因为他是英国诗歌之父, 而是因为他在 1400 年去世时, 恰好是这项工程的主管。

(2) 译成因果偏正复句中的主句。

例 1. Since we live near the sea, we can often go swimming.

我们住在靠海的地方, 所以我们可以常去游泳。

例 2. Since the curvature of the earth limits a microwave’s line-of-sight vath to about 30 miles, good reception requires a series of relay towers spaced every 30 miles.

(地球曲率的限制使微波发射的视线路径约为 30 英里, 因此为了接收良好, 需要建立间隔为 30 英里左右的一系列转播塔。)

(3) 译成因果关系内含的并列分句。

例 1. As he had lots of time, he decided to go to the embankment first.

(时间还早, 他决定先到河岸大道去一下。)

例 2. We had to put the meeting off since so many people were absent.

(很多人没有来, 会议只好延期。)

#### (六) 同位语从句的翻译技巧

(1) 同位语从句汉译时可以按原文顺序翻译, 也可以把同位语从句提前, 要视具体情况而定。

例 1. He expressed the hope that he would come over to visit our factory again.

(他表示希望再到我们厂来访问。)(同位语从句不宜前置)

例 2. They were very suspicious of the assumption that he would rather commit suicide than



### surrender.

(对于他宁愿自杀也不投降这种假设,他们是很怀疑的。)(同位语从句需要提前)

(2) 有时还可以增加“即”(或“以为”)或用破折号、冒号分开。例如:

例 1. But considered realistically, we had to face the fact that our prospects were less than good.

(但是现实地考虑一下,我们不得不正视这样的事实: 我们的前景并不乐观。)

例 2. Don't ignore the fact that smoking is a cancer-causing agent.

(请不要忽略这一点, 即抽烟是致癌因素。)

例 3. There was the possibility that the awful effort involved in travel would cancel out the possible pleasure we would have.

(有这种可能性——我们为旅行所付出的诸多心力将会抵消我们可能得到的快乐。)

例 4. Today's leaders should therefore provide people with a sense that current problems are soluble.

(当今的领导应该向人们灌输“当前的问题是可以解决的”这样一种意识。)



## 三、英译汉被动句型的考查

在英语中,被动语态的使用很常见。尤其是科普类文章,注重叙事推理,强调客观事实,通常不需要说明动作主体。汉语则不同,汉语中被动语态很少出现。即使使用被动语态,其表达方式也非常简单。绝大多数情况下只使用“被”字结构,或“为……所”,“由……来”等结构。所以,将英语被动结构译成汉语时,常常需要转换成主动结构。如果主语和宾语关系清楚,将主语和宾语变换位置即可,或将被动结构译成汉语的祈使句或无主句,或将被动结构译成汉语的判断句或“是”字结构。当然,也可以直接照原句型翻译成被动结构,这种译法多用于科技类的文章。

### 1. 被动结构译为主动结构

例 1. It leads the discussion to extremes at the outset: it invites you to think that animals should be treated either with the consideration humans extend to other humans, or with no consideration at all.

句中 animals should be treated either with..., or with... 是一个被动结构,连接两个表示选择方式的状语。翻译时将英语被动结构的主语译成宾语,即主宾颠倒。

(这种说法从一开始就将讨论引向两个极端,它使人们认为对待动物要么像对人类自身一样关切体谅,要么完全冷漠无情。)

例 2. However, the world is so made that elegant systems are in principle unable to deal with some of the world's more fascinating and delightful aspects.

主句 the world is so made... 是一个被动结构。翻译时采用顺译方法,即英文原句中被动结构的主语依然作汉语译文的主语,保持原句语序不变。

(然而,世界就是如此,完美的体系一般而言是无法解决世界上某些更加引人入胜的课题的。)



## 2. 被动结构译为被动结构

例 1. Over the years, tools and technology themselves as a source of fundamental innovation have largely been ignored by historians and philosophers of science.

句子主干结构是一个简单的被动语态结构: tools and technology...have largely been ignored by..., 翻译时译成被动句, 即主语不变, 用“被”表示被动结构。

(多年来, 工具和技术本身作为根本性创新的源泉, 在很大程度上被历史学家和科学思想家们忽视了。)

例 2. The device was used in ancient Egypt to drain and irrigate land in the Nile Valley.

句中画线部分是一个简单的被动结构。也可用“被”来表示。

(在古埃及的尼罗河流域, 这种设备被用来排水和灌溉。)

## 3. 被动结构译为无主句

当英语被动结构表示观点、意向和态度, 且句中不包含动作的执行者时, 被动结构可译为无主句。翻译时, 一般应该在无主句中加入“要”, “必须”, “才能”等表示观点和态度的助动词。英语中一些动词固定搭配通常译为无主句, 比如 pay attention to, take care of, take account of, make efforts, take pain, make use of 等。

Full use must be made of human resources. (必须充分利用人力资源。)

In the development of social economy, the cultural tradition must be kept. (在社会经济发展过程中, 必须保持文化传统。)

## 4. 被动结构译为判断句

英语被动句描述事物的性质或状态时, 通常可以译成“是……的”句式。

The desk is made of wood. (桌子是用木头做成的。)

The economic development is to a great extent decided by science and technology. (经济的发展很大程度上是由科学技术决定的。)

## 5. 形式主语 it 引导的被动句

这种结构属于习惯用法, 在阅读材料中出现的几率很高, 译法也很固定, 作为固定短语记牢即可。翻译时可以和句子分开, 作为一个插入语放在句子前面。例如:

It is reported that... (据报道)

It is estimated that... (据估计)

It is conjectured that... (据猜测)

It is rumored that... (有传言说)

It must be admitted that... (必须承认)

It must be pointed out that... (必须指出)

It will be seen from this that... (由此可知)

It may be said without fear of exaggeration that... (可以毫不夸张地说)

It is agreed that... (人们同意)

It is always stressed that... (人们总是强调)

It should be realized that... (必须认识到)





It is suggested that... (有人建议)

It cannot be denied that... (不可否认)

It has been found that... (实践证明)



#### 四、否定句的翻译方法

汉英两种语言在表示否定的概念方面，无论在用词上，还是在表达方式上都大相径庭。英语的否定形式多样，现就否定句的翻译方法进行讲解。

##### (一) 双重否定

双重否定句表示的意思是肯定的。汉译时，或者译为汉语的双重否定，或可译为汉语的肯定句。如：

I'm in the trade and there's not a man who won't tell you that what I say about pearls goes.

(我就是干这一行，没有一个干这一行的人不会告诉你在珍珠这方面我是权威。)(双重否定仍然译成双重否定)

There is not a field of science which has not been changed from top to bottom in the last fifty years.

(在过去的 50 年里，科学的每一个领域都从上到下发生了变化。)(双重否定句译为一个肯定句)

There is no one but answers it.

(没有一个回答不上来或人人都能回答) (“no one but” 中的 but, 意为 that not)

##### (二) 形式否定

形式否定是指英语中有些形式上是否定的，内容上却是肯定的句子，它与双重否定句在形式上是不同的。汉译时，要体现其肯定意义。如：

We cannot be too careful in doing experiments.

(做实验越仔细越好。)

The importance of scientific study cannot be overvalued.

(研究科学的重要性再强调也不过分。)

We cannot help admiring Madame Curie for her great achievements in scientific research.

(我们对居里夫人在科学研究方面所取得的成就不胜钦佩。)

这里，“cannot help admiring”也可改为“cannot but admire”，也就是说，cannot help+动词+ing 与 “cannot+but+动词”，意思相同，都是“不禁，忍不住，不得不”之意。

##### (三) 否定部分的转换

英语的否定词在句子中究竟否定哪个部分，对于理解全句的语义至关重要。英语的否定词非常灵活，这对英汉对译带来了一定的困难。语言学家通常把英语的否定分为谓语否定和特殊否定两种。前者指谓语部分的否定；后者指谓语以外的其他部分的否定，而后者的翻译更困难一些。试看：

We shall consent to the designing plan under no circumstances.

(在任何情况下，我们都不会同意这种设计方案。)(否定介词宾语转换为否定谓语)



The object did not move because I pushed on it.

(该物体移动, 不是因为我在推它。)(主句部分的否定转换为从句部分的否定)



## 五、倒装结构的翻译方法

倒装结构在英语中比较常见。使用倒装结构的目的是为了强调部分内容, 可能是为了保持句子平衡, 也可能是为了避免重复。英语倒装结构的表现形式是谓语或谓语的一部分位于主语之前。翻译时须恢复主语和谓语的正常语序, 同时还须体现倒装结构的语气效果。有个别句子可以保留倒装语序。下面来看几个例子:

例 1. Odd though it sounds, cosmic inflation is a scientifically plausible consequence of some respected ideas in elementary-particle physics, and many astrophysicists have been convinced for the better part of a decade that it is true.

句子主干结构是让步状语从句+主句。Odd though it sounds 是让步状语从句。翻译时先将倒装结构恢复为正常词序: Odd though it sounds=Though it sounds odd。

(宇宙膨胀说虽然听似奇特, 但它是基本粒子物理学中一些公认的理论在科学上看来可信的推论。许多天体物理学家七八年来一直认为这一学说是正确的。)

例 2. For example, they do not compensate for gross social inequality, and thus do not tell how able all underprivileged youngster might have been had he grown up under more favorable circumstances.

句子主干结构是简单句+主句+条件状语从句。had he grown up under more favorable circumstances 是条件状语从句, 是虚拟语气的倒装结构: had he grown up under more favorable circumstances = if he had grown up under more favorable circumstances。

(例如, 测试并不会弥补明显的社会不公, 因此它们不能说明一个物质条件差的年轻人, 如果在较好的环境下成长的话, 会有多大才干。)



## 六、特殊句型的翻译

(1) cannot...too... “再……也不过分, 应该”

例 1. We cannot be too faithful to our duties.

(我们必须尽力忠于职守。)(我们再忠于职守也不过分。)

例 2. You cannot attach too much importance to the matter.

(你应该十分重视这件事。)(你再怎么重视这件事也不过分。)

(2) the same...as “与……相同”

例如 You have made the same mistake as last time.

(你又犯了同上次一样的错误。)

(3) no less than(no less...than) “不但……而且; 不亚于; 简直是, 实在是”

例 1. China insists always on the need for self-reliance, no less in economic policy than in making revolution.

(中国始终坚持独立自主, 不但在革命中如此, 而且在经济政策方面也是如此。)

例 2. There were no less than one thousand people at the meeting.

(到会的有一千人之多。)(有“到会人多”的含义)





例 3. It is no less than blackmail to ask such a high price.

(如此索要高价, 简直是敲诈。)

(4) other than “不是……正是; 除了……外, 不会是……”

例 1. Reactions other than the desired one often occur when reactants are brought together.

(反应物放在一起时, 常发生意料之外的一些反应(即发生与希望有的反应不同的反应))

例 2. Other women than Sally would have said nothing.

(除了萨莉, 别的女子就什么也不说了。)

(5) nothing else than “完全是, 实在是”

例 1. What the man said was nothing else than nonsense.

(那个人讲的话完全是一派胡言。)

例 2. It is nothing else than a blackmail.

(这简直就是敲竹杠。)

(6) as 引导的特殊状语从句, 翻译时作定语从句处理

例 1. We hope the measures to control prices, as they have been taken by the government, will succeed.

(我们希望政府已经采取的控制物价的措施将取得成功。)

例 2. “In short”, a leader of the new school contends, “the scientific revolution, as we call it, was largely the improvement and invention and use of instruments that expanded the reach of science in innumerable directions.”

(新学派的一位领袖人物声称: “简言之, 我们所说的科学革命, 主要是指一系列器具的改进、发明和使用。这些改进、发明和使用使科学发展的范围无所不及。”)

(7) 在“名词+or+名词”结构中, or 后的名词是同位语, 应译为“即……; 或者称……”

例如: Moreover, technology includes techniques, or ways to do things, as well as the machines that may or may not be necessary to apply them.

(再者, 除机器外, 技术还包括工艺, 即制作方法, 而运用这些工艺并不一定都需要机器。)

(8) more...than 连接肯定形式的从句(句中有 can 或 could)时, 该从句译为否定句, 译为“实在不能……”

例 1. The complexity of the human situation and injustice of the social order demand far more fundamental changes in the basic structure of society itself than some politicians are willing to admit in their speeches.

(人类社会形势的复杂性和社会制度的不公正性要求对社会基本结构进行彻底变革, 而一些政客口头上是很不愿意承认这一点的。)

例 2. Some of the suggestions are more than we can accept.

(有些建议我们实在不能接受。)

例 3. Some math problems in that book are more than I can work out.

(那本书的数学题太难了, 我实在解不出来。)

(9) more...than 在比较的基础上表示选择关系时, 译为“与其说……不如说”



例 1. He is a man who is more brave than wise.

(与其说他是一个勇敢的人, 不如说他是一个聪明人。)

例 2 He is more of a politician than a scholar.

(与其说他是学者, 不如说是政客。)

例 3 It seems that these two branches of science are mutually dependent, and that the so called division between the pure scientist and the applied scientist is more apparent than real.

(看来, 这两门学科是相互依存的, 同时, 在理论科学家和应用科学家之间与其说存在着所谓的区分, 不如说这种区分只是表面存在的。)

(10) more...than 在进行同类比较时, 译为“比……更”

例如: There are more cars on the roads in summer than in winter.

(夏天公路上的汽车比冬天多。)

(11) no more...than 与 not...any more than

no more...than 与 not...any more than 同义, 不可简单地看成是 more...than 的否定形式。具体地说, 这一结构既可能是带有一定的感情色彩的否定形式, 也可能是一种较特殊的类比形式。其翻译方法有二: 表示同类否定比较时, 可译为“不比……更”或“都同样不……”; 表示比喻关系时, 可译为“正如……不, ……也不”。

例 1. The heart is no more intelligent than the stomach. for they are both controlled by the brain.

(心脏和胃一样都无智力可言, 因为它们都是由大脑控制的。)

例 2. There is no reason they should limit how much vitamin you take, any more than they can limit how much water you drink.

(他们没有理由限制你服用多少维他命, 就像他们不能限制你喝多少水一样。)

例 3. The archaeologists' efforts are not directed at “proving” the correctness of the Bible any more than belief in God can be scientifically demonstrated.

(正如信仰上帝不能从科学上证明一样, 考古学家们的努力并不是要“验证”《圣经》的正确性。)

例 4. No one can hold back the tide of revolution any more than a man with a broom can hold a flood that has burst the dam.

(任何人都无法阻挡革命洪流, 正如一个人不能拿着扫帚去挡住决了堤的洪水一样。)

(12) not so much as “与其说……不如说……”

例 1. Science moves forward, they say, not so much through the insights of great men of genius as because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools.

(他们(新学派科学家)说, 科学的发展与其说源于天才伟人的真知灼见, 不如说源于改进了的技术和工具等更为普遍的东西。)

例 2. The conveniences that Americans desire reflect not so much a leisurely lifestyle as busy lifestyle in which even minutes of time are too valuable to be wasted.

(美国人所需要的各种便利条件与其说反映的是一种从容不迫的生活方式, 还不如说反映的是一种忙碌的生活方式。在这种忙碌的生活方式中, 甚至几分钟时间都值得珍惜。)

(13) nothing but=nothing else than=nothing less than “不是别的……正是……”

例 1. His failure was due to nothing else than his own carelessness.



(他的失败完全是由于他自己的粗心。)

例 2. His negligence was nothing less than criminal.

(他的粗心大意无异于犯罪。)

(14) much less = still less “更不, 更无”

例 1. I could not agree to, much less participate in such proceedings.

(我不能同意这种行为, 更谈不上参与这些行动了。)

例 2. He is too shy to ask a stranger the time, still less speak to a room full of people.

(他连向陌生人打听时间都不好意思, 更不用说向一屋子人讲话了。)

(15) anything but “根本不”; nothing but “仅仅, 不过是”; all but “几乎, 差一点, 除……以外其余都是”; but for “要不是”

例 1. Alone in a deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt anything but lonely. (考研试题)

(虽然他独自一人待在这所无人居住的房屋里, 但他埋头于研究工作, 一点也没有感到孤独。)

例 2. The method of scientific investigation is nothing but the expression of the necessary mode of working of the human mind; it is simply the mode by which all phenomena are reasoned about and given precise and exact explanation.

(科学研究的方式不过是人类思维活动的必要表达方式, 也就是对一切现象进行思索并给以准确而严谨解释的表达方式。)

例 3. It was all but impossible to climb back into the boat.

(再回到小船上已几乎不可能了。)

例 4. But for the rain we would have had a nice holiday.

(要不是因为下雨, 我们的假日一定过得很惬意。)

(16) not nearly = far from, much less than “相差很远, 远远少于”

例如 The food supply will not increase nearly enough to match this, which means that we are heading into a crisis in the matter of producing and marketing food.

(食品供应将远远赶不上人口的增长, 这就意味着我们在粮食的生产和购销两方面正陷入危机。)

(17) as well as = in addition “也, 和……一样, 除……之外, 不但……而且……”

例 1. The Socialist Revolution requires a change of the superstructure as well as a change of the economic basis.

(社会主义革命不仅要求改变经济基础, 也要求改变上层建筑。)

例 2. Revolution in the Marxist science means a moral as well as a material change.

(根据马克思主义的学说, 革命不但意味着物质的改变, 而且意味着精神的改变。)

(18) had(would)+rather+than “宁可……而不……”

例如: I would rather die with my head high, with indestructible faith and profound belief in the destiny of our country, than live in humility and renounce the principles which are sacred to me.

(我宁愿怀着对祖国前途的坚定信念和无限信心昂首就义, 而不愿背弃神圣的原则苟延残喘。)

## 第六章

### 考研英语翻译模拟冲刺

#### 一、基础训练 15 题

1

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

We are ourselves profoundly changed by our interaction with modern technology. As writer Jerry Mander has pointed out, on each side of the human-machine equation there are adaptations. (1) Our machines become ever more lifelike, witness computers and virtual reality. We become more like the machines, note that repetitive motion disorder is the leading cause of workplace injuries. This adaptive homogenizing process to science and technology is now being globalised with few societies able to withstand the reign of science and its technological incarnations.

However, in recent years, the zeal of the religion of science has significantly lessened. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the costs of the scientific abstraction and manipulation of nature were far beyond what could have been predicted. Most disturbing is that the scientific-technological onslaught has brought humanity face to face with the first truly global environmental crisis in recorded history. (2) Over the last two decades the public, though still worshipping the scientific world-view, has been, shocked by the facts about ecological threats to the biosphere that they had not even suspected existed—ozone depletion, the greenhouse effect, acid rain, species extinction, desertification, deforestation.

The crisis over science and technology's current unprecedented destruction of nature has put modern society in an historic dilemma. Humanity has become fully dependent on, and deeply, addicted to, the scientific world-view and the technological environment. Yet this mode of thought and action is threatening the very viability of life on Earth. (3) It is becoming increasingly evident that we cannot ultimately survive with our current science and technology; yet we can't imagine living without it. A common-sense approach to this quandary would be to begin reinventing our science and devolving our technologies in order to preserve the environment and our own survival. (4) For many years there has been a small but persistent movement urging the adoption of a "new" ecological scientific approach and the substitution of sustainable or "appropriate" technologies for the megatechnologies which are so devastating to nature. However, while ecological science continues to make some inroads, neither it nor appropriate technology has received mass support among the world's policy makers. For most,



remaking our technological infrastructure appears too great a task and unprofitable for the current corporate system. (5) Further, ecological sensitivity and the appropriate technology movement go directly counter to the scientific world-view and its technological fantasies of finally- conquering nature and breaking all limitations on human activity.

1. Our machines become ever more lifelike, witness computers and virtual reality. We become more like the machines, note that repetitive motion disorder is the leading cause of workplace injuries.

【考点分析】两个句子的结构比较类似。前面一部分陈述一个观点，后面则举例说明。需要注意的是 witness 和 note 在这里都是作动词。

【参考译文】我们的机器越来越接近人类，例如计算机和虚拟现实；而我们人类则越来越像机器，就像重复的动作紊乱是工作地点受伤的主要原因。

2. Over the last two decades the public, though still worshipping the scientific world-view, has been, shocked by the facts about ecological threats to the biosphere that they had not even suspected existed.

【考点分析】句子的主干是 The public has been shocked by the facts. though still worshipping the scientific world-view 是插入语，facts 后面的 ecological threats to the biosphere that they had not even suspected existed 是定语从句，修饰 facts。而在这个定语从句中，又出现了一个 that 引导的定语从句 that they had not even suspected existed，因此整个句子显得特别复杂。

【参考译文】最近二十几年来，大众虽然仍然崇敬科学的世界观，但他们却对生态威胁给生物圈造成危险的事实感到震惊。人们甚至没有怀疑过生物圈的存在。

3. It is becoming increasingly evident that we cannot ultimately survive with our current science and technology; yet we can't imagine living without it.

【考点分析】句子的主干是 we cannot ultimately survive with our current science and technology, it 只是形式上的主语，真正的主语是后面的 we。后面 yet 引导的从句中的 it 指代的是前面句子中的 science and technology。

【参考译文】越来越显而易见的是，我们最终不能依靠目前的科学技术生存，然而我们不能想像没有科学技术的生活将会是怎样。

4. For many years there has been a small but persistent movement urging the adoption of a "new" ecological scientific approach and the substitution of sustainable or "appropriate" technologies for the megatechnologies which are so devastating to nature.

【考点分析】句子的主干是 there has been a movement. small but persistent 是前置定语修饰 movement，而后面 urging 引导的从句则是后置定语，也是修饰 movement。需要注意的是，这个后置定语由两个并列结构组成，the adoption of a "new" ecological scientific approach 和 the substitution of sustainable or "appropriate" technologies for the megatechnologies which are so devastating to nature，在这里 which 修饰的是 megatechnologies。翻译这样的长句时，可以将它分成几个部分，用短句将意思表达清楚。

【参考译文】多年来，一个规模不大却持之以恒的运动一直在进行。这个运动提倡以



一种全新的、在生态上很科学的方法和可持续的或合理的技术来代替对自然破坏巨大的一些技术。

5. Further, ecological sensitivity and the appropriate technology movement go directly counter to the scientific world-view and its technological fantasies of finally conquering nature and breaking all limitations on human activity.

【考点分析】本句是一个由 and 引导的并列句，后面部分 counter to the scientific world-view and (counter to) its technological fantasies 省略了 counter to，翻译时要把省略的部分译出来。

【参考译文】而且，生态敏感性和进行合理的技术改进运动不仅与科学的世界观相对，也与它最终要征服自然、打破人类活动所有局限性的技术幻想相对。

2

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Islamic law is a particularly instructive example of “sacred law.” (1) Islamic law is a phenomenon so different from all other forms of law—notwithstanding, of course, a considerable and inevitable number of coincidences with one or the other of them as far as subject matter and positive enactments are concerned—that its study is indispensable in order to appreciate adequately the full range of possible legal phenomena. Even the two other representatives of sacred law that are historically and geographically nearest to it, Jewish law and Roman Catholic canon law, are perceptibly different.

Both Jewish law and canon law are more uniform than Islamic law. Though historically there is a discernible break between Jewish law of the sovereign state of ancient Israel and of the Diaspora (the dispersion of Jewish people after the conquest of Israel), the spirit of the legal matter in later parts of the Old Testament is very close to that of the Talmud, one of the primary codifications of Jewish law in the Diaspora. Islam, on the other hand, represented a radical breakaway from the Arab paganism that preceded it; (2) Islamic law is the result of an examination from a religious angle, of legal subject matter that was far from uniform, comprising as it did the various components, of the laws of pre-Islamic Arabia and numerous legal elements taken over from the non-Arab peoples of the conquered territories. (3) All this was unified by being subjected to the same kind of religious scrutiny, the impact of which varied greatly, being almost nonexistent in some fields, and in others originating novel institutions. (4) This central duality of legal subject matter and religious norm is additional to the variety of legal, ethical, and ritual rules that is typical of sacred law.

In its relation to the secular state, Islamic law differed from both Jewish and canon law. Jewish law was buttressed by the cohesion of the community, reinforced by pressure from outside; its rules are the direct expression of this feeling of cohesion, tending toward the







accommodation of dissent. (5) Canon and Islamic law, on the contrary, were dominated by the dualism of religion and state, where the state was not, in contrast with Judaism, an alien power but the political expression of the same religion. But the conflict between state and religion took different forms: in Christianity it appeared as the struggle for political power on the part of a tightly organized ecclesiastical hierarchy, and canon law was one of its political weapons. Islamic law, on the other hand, was never supported by an organized institution; consequently, there never developed an overt trial of strength. There merely existed discordance between application of the sacred law and many of the regulations framed by Islamic states; this antagonism varied according to place and time.

1. Islamic law is a phenomenon so different from all other forms of law—notwithstanding, of course, a considerable and inevitable number of coincidences with one or the other of them as far as subject matter and positive enactments are concerned—that its study is indispensable in order to appreciate adequately the full range of possible legal phenomena.

【考点分析】 破折号间内容为插入结构，句子主干仍为 so...that...结构，可译为“如此……以至于……”。破折号间内容中的 as far as... are concerned 可译为“就……而言”，破折号间内容中的 them 向前指代 all other forms of law（所有其他法律形式）。

【参考译文】 伊斯兰法是一种如此不同于所有其他法律形式的现象——毋庸置疑，尽管就其主要内容和有积极意义的法规而言，与其他法律形式中的这种或那种形式存在着相当数量的且不可避免的巧合相似之处——以至于对它进行研究便显得不可或缺，以便充分理解有可能存在的法律现象的全部范围。

2. Islamic law is the result of an examination from a religious angle, of legal subject matter that was far from uniform, comprising as it did the various components of the laws of pre-Islamic Arabia and numerous legal elements taken over from the non-Arab peoples of the conquered territories.

【考点分析】 from a religious angle 为短语提前，原结构应为 the result of an examination of... from a religious angle，可译为“从宗教的角度对……进行考察的结果”。comprising 所在分词短语修饰 legal subject matter（法律内容），意指“这些法律内容包含”。as it did（方式状语）是在 comprising 及其宾语间的插入结构，译为“像过去一样”。

【参考译文】 伊斯兰法是从宗教的角度，对绝无共同点的法律内容进行考察的结果。而这些法律内容一如既往是由前伊斯兰阿拉伯国家（pre-Islamic Arabia）法律的不尽相同的组成部分以及由从被征服的土地上非阿拉伯民族借鉴过来的无数法律元素所构成。

3. All this was unified by being subjected to the same kind of religious scrutiny, the impact of which varied greatly, being almost nonexistent in some fields, and in others originating novel institutions.

【考点分析】 be unified（被动结构）可译为“得以统一”；by being subjected to scrutiny 可译为“通过接受审查”；逗号后定语从句的 which 意指前句的 scrutiny，可译为“这种审查的影响……”；in some fields, and in others 可译为“在有些领域中……，而在其他领域中……”。



【参考译文】 所有这一切通过接受同样一种宗教审查而得以统一起来。而这种审查的影响差异甚大，在有些领域中几乎毫不存在，而在其他领域中则创立起全新的体制。

4. This central duality of legal subject matter and religious norm is additional to the variety of legal, ethical, and ritual rules that is typical of sacred law.

【考点分析】 that is typical of sacred law 该定语从句中 that 意指之前的 variety（可由谓语单复数判断）。

【参考译文】 这种由法律内容和宗教标准构成的至关重要的双重性，相对于那种由法律的、伦理的以及宗教仪式的规定所构成的宗教法的典型形态而言是额外的。

5. Canon and Islamic law, on the contrary, were dominated by the dualism of religion and state, where the state was not, in contrast with Judaism, an alien power but the political expression of the same religion.

【考点分析】 were dominated by（被动结构）可译为“受到……支配”；where 所在定语从句意指之前的 dualism，译为“在该二元论中”；not 后内容为插入语，其结构原应为 not... but...，可译为“不是……而是……”。

【参考译文】 相反，教规法和伊斯兰法则受到宗教与国家二元性的主宰，这与犹太教（Judaism）形成一种对比。这里，国家并不是一种外部势力，而是同一种宗教在政治上的表达。

### 3

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) The historian Frederick J. Turner wrote in the 1890's that the agrarian discontent that had been developing steadily in the United States since about 1870 had been precipitated by the closing of the internal frontier—that is, the depletion of available new land needed for further expansion of the American farming system. Not only was Turner's thesis influential at the time, it was later adopted and elaborated by other scholars, such as John D. Hicks in *The Populist Revolt* (1931). Actually, however, new lands were taken up for farming in the United States throughout and beyond the nineteenth century. In the 1890's, when agrarian discontent had become most acute, 1100000 new farms were settled, which was 500000 more than had been settled during the previous decade. After 1890, under the terms of the Homestead Act and its successors, more new land was taken up for farming than had been taken up for this purpose in the United States up until that time. (2) It is true that a high proportion of the newly farmed land was suitable only for grazing and dry farming, but agricultural practices had become sufficiently advanced to make it possible to increase the profitability of farming by utilizing even these relatively barren lands.

(3) The emphasis given by both scholars and statesmen to the presumed disappearance of the American frontier helped to obscure the great importance of changes in the conditions and



consequences of international trade that occurred during the second half of the nineteenth century. In 1869 the Suez Canal was opened and the first transcontinental railroad in the United States was completed. An extensive network of telegraph and telephone communications was spun: Europe was connected by submarine cable with the United States in 1866 and with South America in 1874. (4) By about 1870 improvements in agricultural technology made possible the full exploitation of areas that were most suitable for extensive farming on a mechanized basis. Huge tracts of land were being settled and farmed in Argentina, Australia, Canada, and in the American West, and these areas were joined with one another and with the countries of Europe into an interdependent market system. (5) As a consequence, agrarian depressions no longer were local or national in scope, and they struck several nations whose internal frontiers had not vanished or were not about to vanish. Between the early 1870's and the 1890's, the mounting agrarian discontent in America paralleled the almost uninterrupted decline in the prices of American agricultural products on foreign markets. Those staple-growing farmers in the United States who exhibited the greatest discontent were those who had become most dependent on foreign markets for the sale of their products. Insofar as Americans had been deterred from taking up new land for farming, it was because market conditions had made this period a perilous time in which to do so.

1. The historian Frederick J. Turner wrote in the 1890's that the agrarian discontent that had been developing steadily in the United States since about 1870 had been precipitated by the closing of the internal frontier—that is, the depletion of available new land needed for further expansion of the American farming system.

【考点分析】wrote 后的 that 引导宾语从句，因介词短语 in the 1890's 提前而从句后置，可还原其位置后翻译。discontent 后的 that 引导定语从句，句子主干结构为：The historian... wrote... that the agrarian discontent... had been precipitated by...。破折号后 that is 为插入结构，其后的 depletion 仍对之前的 the closing of the internal frontier 起解释作用。

【参考译文】史学家弗雷德里克·杰·特纳 (Frederick J. Turner) 于 19 世纪 90 年代著述道，美国自 19 世纪 70 年代左右以来农民的不满情绪一直在持续不断增长，由于国内边远地区的封闭而更加剧——就是说，美国农业系统进一步扩展所必需的可利用的新土地几近耗竭。

2. It is true that a high proportion of the newly farmed land was suitable only for grazing and dry farming, but agricultural practices had become sufficiently advanced to make it possible to increase the profitability of farming by utilizing even these relatively barren lands.

【考点分析】It is true that... 为形式主语，可译为“诚然，实际上”；to make it possible to increase... (认为形式宾语)，可译为“使……成为可能”。

【参考译文】诚然，很大一部分新开垦的土地仅宜于放牧和耕作，但农业手段已发展得足够先进，以使得农民即使通过利用这些相对贫瘠的土地，也可以增加其农业的经济效益。

3. The emphasis given by both scholars and statesmen to the presumed disappearance of the



American frontier helped to obscure the great importance of changes in the conditions and consequences of international trade that occurred during the second half of the nineteenth century.

【考点分析】 句子主干结构为 The emphasis...helped to obscure..., given 所在分词短语是 emphasis 的定语, 译为“……对……所给予的强调”。that 所在的定语从句所指为 changes, 即应译为“19 世纪后半叶所发生的变化”。

【参考译文】 无论学者还是政治家, 对美国边远地区所谓“消失”的强调, 有助于掩盖 19 世纪后半叶在国际贸易的条件和后果等方面所发生变化的巨大重要性。

4. By about 1870 improvements in agricultural technology made possible the full exploitation of areas that were most suitable for extensive farming on a mechanized basis.

【考点分析】 make possible 中的 make 的宾语常因过长被置于补语之后, 造成语法位置错位的现象, 翻译时应按原结构内容翻译, 可译为“使……成为可能”。that 所在的定语从句意指之前的 areas, 应译为“最为适合在机械化的基础上大规模耕种的土地”。

【参考译文】 至 1870 年左右, 农业技术的提高使农民得以充分利用那些最适合于在机械化的基础上大规模耕种的土地。

5. As a consequence, agrarian depressions no longer were local or national in scope, and they struck several nations whose internal frontiers had not vanished or were not about to vanish.

【考点分析】 whose 所指为之前的 several nations (国家), 可译为“这些国家的……”。

【参考译文】 其后果是, 农业萧条在范围上不再是地方性的或者国家性的, 而会殃及好几个国家, 只要这些国家的边远地区尚未消失, 或者不会即将消失。

#### 4

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

You might have to go back to the initial epoch printing press to find a publishing technology as disruptive. The Internet can reproduce content and distribute it almost anywhere at nearly light speed. You can call it the perfect copying machining—with an out tray to everyone.

And that's the trouble. (1) For any creator of “intellectual property”—text, software, music, video, and so on—the internet is challenging the fundamental notion of who owns the content and how it can be used. This week, the issue reached the United States Supreme Court in a case that may go a long way toward deciding what rights creators have. The issue isn't clear cut.

(2) Protect the creators too much and it may inhibit technological progress and chill artistic expression, some argue. Others say the technology and culture of sharing electronic files has made the philosophy of “all rights reserved” outdated. What's needed, some observers urge, is a new copyright that recognizes a middle ground between all rights and no rights to a work of art.

In court, the big music and film companies “can win every single case, but they can't put the genie back in the bottle because people have discovered that they have the tools of participation,”



says Andrew Zoll, founder of Z+Partines Company. (3) What the Internet has done is wrest away from a few producers the ability to sell scarce goods to a large group of consumers through expensive and highly controlled channels, he adds, such as when three commercial networks controlled what TV viewers saw in the 1960s. (4) Now everyone with access to a computer has the tools to produce as much media products—if not more than they consume.

(5) Indeed, the Internet hasn't only made copying easy, it also has helped foster a culture in which some artists create new work by literally reusing or remixing the work of others. Hip-hop music, built on the idea of “sampling” the beats or sounds of earlier music, is the most obvious of several examples. “The very works that we seek to copyright are built from found objects of other cultural products,” Mr. Zoll says.

1. For any creator of “intellectual property”—text, software, music, video, and so on—the internet is challenging the fundamental notion of who owns the content and how it can be used.

【考点分析】 破折号中间的内容是对 “intellectual property” 的一个补充说明，而文章提到的 the fundamental notion 其实指的就是知识产权的基本概念，在翻译时可以调整词序，使翻译变得通顺。the fundamental notion of...基本概念 的修饰语很长，灵活处理成举例的形式，可用 “比如” 来连接两个句子。

【参考译文】 对于任何文章、软件、音乐、视频的创作者来说，网络正向他们的 “知识产权” 基本概念发出挑战，比如创作的内容应该归谁所有，以及该如何去使用。

2. Protect the creators too much and it may inhibit technological progress and chill artistic expression, some argue. Others say the technology and culture of sharing electronic files has made the philosophy of “all rights reserved” outdated.

【考点分析】 句子中的 it 就是指代对创作者过多保护的意思，翻译时可以省略不译。the technology and culture of sharing electronic files 翻译时为了符合逻辑，应该增译，可以翻译 “以电子文件的形式共享信息的技术和文明”。

【参考译文】 有人认为，对创作者过多的保护可能会妨碍科技的进步和艺术的表现。另一些人则认为，以电子文件的形式共享信息的技术和文明，已经使 “版权所有” 变得过时。

3. What the Internet has done is wrest away from a few producers' ability to sell scarce goods to a large group of consumers through expensive and highly controlled channels, he adds, such as when three commercial networks controlled what TV viewers saw in the 1960s.

【考点分析】 这句话较长，在翻译时可以调整顺序，把 a few producers' ability to sell scarce goods to a large group of consumers through expensive and highly controlled channels 提前翻译。翻译时应注意举例中的 three commercial networks，其实就是前文提到的被高度控制的渠道。

【参考译文】 过去，少数生产商通过昂贵且高度控制的渠道，将手中稀缺的商品卖给广大的消费群体，但互联网的出现改变了这种状况，他补充道，比如 20 世纪 60 年代，正像电视观众所看到的那样，那时三个商业网络受到了控制。

4. Now everyone with access to a computer has the tools to produce as much media products—if not more than they consume.



【考点分析】这是一个省略句，句中的 if not more than they consume=if they doesn't produce media products more than they consume.

【参考译文】现在，每一个能用上电脑的人都有可以生产出媒体产品的工具，这产品的数量如果不比他们消费的多，至少也是一样多。

5. Indeed, the Internet hasn't only made copying easy, it also has helped foster a culture in which some artists create new work by literally reusing or remixing the work of others.

【考点分析】...hasn't only...also...意为“不但……还”。in which 引导的是非限定性定语从句，是对 culture 的进一步说明。

【参考译文】当然，网络不但给抄袭带来便利，还催生了一种文化，有些艺术家逐字地照搬和拼凑其他人的作品来创造新作品。

## 5

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

As we enter the 21st century, the gap between the world's rich and poor is widening, both within and among countries. (1) The vast majority of the world's population is receiving an ever-decreasing share of its collective wealth, while the share claimed by a few rich nations and individuals is steadily growing. In 2001 Forbes magazine counted 538 billionaires with a total net worth of 1.7 trillion dollars, while the United Nations identified 2.8 billion people surviving on less than two dollars a day. Overall, the richest 20 percent of the world's people control 86 percent of global income, while the poorest 20 percent control barely one percent.

The impacts of this widening rich-poor gap are varied and worrisome. (2) They include environmental destruction—richer nations and individuals can afford to over-consume resources, while poorer nations and individuals are forced to over-exploit the environment just to survive. They include migration—people are forced to move in search of adequate resources. And they include conflict—wealthier nations and individuals fight to keep what they have, while those suffering a lack of resources fight to obtain them. (3) Because poorer groups typically lack the assets and technology to conduct large-scale conventional war to obtain their goals, they often resort to low-intensity conflict and terrorism.

The causes of this global disparity are diverse and complex, but include colonial era trading patterns that favor industrialized nations; the globalization of economies and economic structures, in which poor nations struggle to compete; a growing “digital divide” characterized by lack of access to information technology; inadequate governance and protection of law; and lack of access to education, healthcare, and social safety nets, especially for women and girls.

(4) Individuals and nations need not remain in poverty indefinitely, however. With an awareness of the interdependence of our modern world and a concerted political will, it is possible to reverse this trend that threatens to divide the world against itself. And reversing this



trend would have powerful and positive impacts on our future.

(5) Bringing the nearly 5 billion people of the less industrialized world into a sustainable economy through “pro-poor” policies would provide a tremendous boost to the world economy, as well as to those people. With increased economic opportunities come improved access to nutrition, education, and health care. With those come higher income, greater autonomy—especially for women—and the opportunity to pursue environmentally sound technologies and products.

1. The vast majority of the world’s population is receiving an ever-decreasing share of its collective wealth, while the share claimed by a few rich nations and individuals is steadily growing.

【考点分析】把 collective wealth 这个定语提出来作状语，这样句子翻译起来会更通顺。claim 在句子中的意思是夺走，与 a hurricane that claimed two lives（飓风夺走了两个生命）中的用法一致。

【参考译文】全球财富中，世界上绝大多数人所能获得的份额在日益减少，而少数几个富人和富国所获得的份额却在稳步增长。

2. They include environmental destruction—richer nations and individuals can afford to over-consume resources, while poorer nations and individuals are forced to over-exploit the environment just to survive.

【考点分析】they 指代前一句的 impacts，翻译时可以体现出来。over-consume 可译为过度消费，over-exploit 可译为过度开发。afford 本意是支付得起的意思，在这里可以翻译成因“财力充足而……”。

【参考译文】破坏环境的影响包括：富人和富国因财力充足而过度地消费资源；穷人和穷国为了生存而不得不过度地开发利用环境。

3. Because poorer groups typically lack the assets and technology to conduct large-scale conventional war to obtain their goals, they often resort to low-intensity conflict and terrorism.

【考点分析】typically 是指代表性的情况，可译成“一般”；resort to 表示“诉诸于，采取”。

【参考译文】因为贫穷的群体一般都缺乏资金和技术，无力从事大规模的常规战争以达到自己的目的，所以他们常常诉诸于小型的对抗和恐怖活动。

4. Individuals and nations need not remain in poverty indefinitely, however.

【考点分析】however，出现在原句的末尾，翻译时应该提前置于句首。indefinitely 可译为“毫无止境地，一直”。

【参考译文】但是，这些个人和国家没有必要一直这样贫困下去。

5. Bringing the nearly 5 billion people of the less industrialized world into a sustainable economy through “pro-poor” policies would provide a tremendous boost to the world economy, as well as to those people. With increased economic opportunities come improved access to nutrition, education, and health care.

【考点分析】把 through “pro-poor” policies 提前置于句首，将整个句子翻译成把字句，



词组 as well as 译为“不仅……而且”。

【参考译文】执行“扶贫”政策，把世界工业发展欠发达地区的近 50 亿人都纳入到一个可持续经济发展的框架之下，将不仅造福这 50 亿人，而且将极大地推动世界经济的发展。随着经济发展机遇的增加，人们获得的食物、教育质量和医疗保健的水平也会得以改善。

## 6

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

In eighteenth-century France and England, reformers rallied around egalitarian ideals, but few reformers advocated higher education for women. Although the public decried women's lack of education, it did not encourage learning for its own sake for women. In spite of the general prejudice against learned women, there was one place where women could exhibit their erudition: the literary salon. (1) Many writers have defined the woman's role in the salon as that of an intelligent hostess, but the salon had more than a social function for women. It was an informal university, too, where women exchanged ideas with educated persons, read their own works and heard those of others, and received and gave criticism.

In the 1750's, when salons were firmly established in France, some English women, who called themselves "Bluestocking", followed the example of the salonnières(French salon hostesses)and formed their own salons. (2) Most Bluestockings did not wish to mirror the salonnières: they simply desired to adapt a proven formula to their own purpose—the elevation of women's status through moral and intellectual training. Differences in social orientation and background can account perhaps for differences in the nature of French and English salons. The French salon incorporated aristocratic attitudes that exalted courtly pleasure and emphasized artistic accomplishments. The English Bluestockings, originating from a more modest background, emphasized learning and work over pleasure. Accustomed to the regimented life of court circles, salonnières tended toward formality in their salons. The English women, though somewhat puritanical, were more casual in their approach.

At first, the Bluestockings did imitate the salonnières by including men in their circles. (3) However, as they gained cohesion, the Bluestockings came to regard themselves as a women's group and to possess a sense of female solidarity lacking in the salonnières, who remained isolated from one another by the primacy each held in her own salon. In an atmosphere of mutual support, the Bluestockings went beyond the salon experience. They traveled, studied, worked, wrote for publication, and by their activities challenged the stereotype of the passive woman. (4) Although the salonnières were aware of sexual inequality, the narrow boundaries of their world kept their intellectual pursuits within conventional limits. Many salonnières, in fact, camouflaged their nontraditional activities behind the role of hostess and deferred to men in public.





Though the Bluestockings were trailblazers when compared with the salonnières, they were not feminists. They were too traditional, too hemmed in by their generation to demand social and political rights. (5) Nonetheless, in their desire for education, their willingness to go beyond the confines of the salon in pursuing their interests, and their championing of unity among women, the Bluestockings began the process of questioning women's role in society.

1. Many writers have defined the woman's role in the salon as that of an intelligent hostess, but the salon had more than a social function for women.

【考点分析】 that 指代的是之前的 role (角色, 作用); more than a social function 译为“不仅仅是社交作用”。

【参考译文】 许多作家将女性在沙龙中的角色定义为充当一个聪明的女主人, 但对于女性来说沙龙并不仅仅只有社交作用。

2. Most Bluestockings did not wish to mirror the salonnières: they simply desired to adapt a proven formula to their own purpose—the elevation of women's status through moral and intellectual training.

【考点分析】 proven formula “公认的惯例”。破折号后内容解释之前名词 purpose。

【参考译文】 大多数蓝袜女并不想紧跟在法国沙龙女主人后亦步亦趋; 她们只是意欲利用一种公认的惯例来满足其自身的目的——即通过道德和学术上的训练来提高女性的地位。

3. However, as they gained cohesion, the Bluestockings came to regard themselves as a women's group and to possess a sense of female solidarity lacking in the salonnières, who remained isolated from one another by the primacy each held in her own salon.

【考点分析】 as 此处应为时间状语, 可译为“当”或“随着”。and 所并列的结构为 to regard 和 to possess, 译为“开始将……视作……, 并且拥有……”。who 所在定语从句修饰之前的 salonnières (沙龙女主人); primacy 后可判断为省略 that 的从句, 由 hold 常用作及物动词可判断句子原内容为“each held primacy in her own salon” (每个人在自己的沙龙中都保持着其优越性)。

【参考译文】 然而, 随着蓝袜女获得凝聚力, 她们开始将自己视作一个女性团体, 并拥有了一种妇女团结意识。这种意识在沙龙女主人身上很匮乏, 因为她们每个人在其自己的沙龙中自视甚高而彼此孤立隔绝开来。

4. Although the salonnières were aware of sexual inequality, the narrow boundaries of their world kept their intellectual pursuits within conventional limits.

【考点分析】 intellectual pursuit “知识(学术)上的追求”; keep their intellectual pursuits within conventional limits 可译为“将其学术上的追求限制在传统范围内”。

【参考译文】 尽管法国沙龙女主人意识到两性的不平等, 但她们小天地的狭隘界限将其学术上的追求限制在传统范围内。

5. Nonetheless, in their desire for education, their willingness to go beyond the confines of the salon in pursuing their interests, and their championing of unity among women, the Bluestockings began the process of questioning women's role in society.



【考点分析】 go beyond the confines “超越界限，超越局限”；championing “支持，拥护”。in 后面的 their desire (她们的渴望)，their willingness (她们的自愿) 及 their championing (她们的拥护) 通过 and 而并列，可译为“凭着她们的……，她们的……，以及她们的……”。

【参考译文】 虽然如此，但凭借着她们对教育的渴求，她们甘愿超越沙龙的局限去追寻各种志趣爱好以及对女性团结的拥护，蓝袜女们开始了对女性在社会中的角色进行质疑的这一过程。

## 7

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) Extraordinary creative activity has been characterized as revolutionary, flying in the face of what is established and producing not what is acceptable but what will become accepted. According to this formulation, highly creative activity transcends the limits of an existing form and establishes a new principle of organization. (2) However, the idea that extraordinary creativity transcends established limits is misleading when it is applied to the arts, even though it may be valid for the sciences. Differences between highly creative art and highly creative science arise in part from a difference in their goals. For the sciences, a new theory is the goal and end result of the creative act. Innovative science produces new propositions in terms of which diverse phenomena can be related to one another in more coherent ways. Such phenomena as a brilliant diamond or a nesting bird are relegated to the role of data, serving as the means for formulating or testing a new theory. The goal of highly creative art is very different: the phenomenon itself becomes the direct product of the creative act. Shakespeare's Hamlet is not a tract about the behavior of indecisive princes or the uses of political power; nor is Picasso's painting Guernica primarily a propositional statement about the Spanish Civil War or the evils of fascism. (3) What highly creative artistic activity produces is not a new generalization that transcends established limits, but rather an aesthetic particular. Aesthetic particulars produced by the highly creative artist extend or exploit, in an innovative way, the limits of an existing form, rather than transcend that form.

This is not to deny that a highly creative artist sometimes establishes a new principle of organization in the history of an artistic field; the composer Monteverdi, who created music of the highest aesthetic value, comes to mind. (4) More generally, however, whether or not a composition establishes a new principle in the history of music has little bearing on its aesthetic worth. Because they embody a new principle of organization, some musical works, such as the operas of the Florentine Camerata, are of signal historical importance, but few listeners or musicologists would include these among the great works of music. On the other hand, Mozart's The Marriage of Figaro is surely among the masterpieces of music even though its modest innovations are confined to extending existing means. It has been said of Beethoven that he



toppled the rules and freed music from the stifling confines of convention. But a close study of his compositions reveals that Beethoven overturned no fundamental rules. (5) Rather, he was an incomparable strategist who exploited limits—the rules, forms, and conventions that he inherited from predecessors such as Haydn and Mozart, Handel and Bach—in strikingly original ways.

1. Extraordinary creative activity has been characterized as revolutionary, flying in the face of what is established and producing not what is acceptable but what will become accepted.

【考点分析】 flying in the face of 也作 flying in the teeth of “公然抗拒”；be characterized as... “被（人们）描述为，刻画为”。of 后的 what 所在的名词从句可译为“已确立的（事物）”，同样的，其后的 What 从句可依次译为“可被接受的事物和将会被接受的（事物）”；and 所并列的结构为 flying 与 producing 所在的分词短语，其后的 not...but...所在的并列结构为 producing 的宾语，译为“产生的并非……而是……”。

【参考译文】 卓越的创造性活动被人们一贯描述成是革命性的，公然抗拒既已确立的事物，所产生的并非那种可予接受的事物，而是那种终将获得人们接受的事物。

2. However, the idea that extraordinary creativity transcends established limits is misleading when it is applied to the arts, even though it may be valid for the sciences.

【考点分析】 that 所在从句由句子完整性可判断为同位语从句，解释说明之前的 idea（观念），可独立翻译，句子主干为 the idea is misleading。

【参考译文】 然则，卓越的创造性活动超越既已确立的局限，这一观念在应用于艺术时会产生误导作用，虽然它对于科学而言或许是有有效的。

3. What highly creative artistic activity produces is not a new generalization that transcends established limits, but rather an aesthetic particular.

【考点分析】 an aesthetic particular “一种美学上的独特（事物）”；what 所在的名词性从句可译为“高度创造性的艺术活动所创造的（事物）”；not...but...为并列结构，所并列内容即为其后的名词短语；that 所在从句为定语从句，修饰 generalization。

【参考译文】 高度创造性的艺术活动所创造的，不是一种全新的、超越既已确立之局限的普遍性原则，而是一种美学上的独特之物。

4. More generally, however, whether or not a composition establishes a new principle in the history of music has little bearing on its aesthetic worth.

【考点分析】 composition “乐曲，作曲”；has bearing on... “与……有关，与……有联系”。whether 所在名词性从句为句子的主语，其主干结构为 whether...has little bearing on...，可译为“……是否……与……几乎没有联系”。

【参考译文】 但是，普遍而言，一部音乐作曲是否能在音乐史上建立起一种全新原则，与该作品美学价值几乎没有联系。

5. Rather, he was an incomparable strategist who exploited limits—the rules, forms, and conventions that he inherited from predecessors such as Haydn and Mozart, Handel and Bach—in strikingly original ways.

【考点分析】 破折号间内容为插入结构，可先翻译主干，再直接翻译插入结构即可。who 所在的定语从句修饰之前的 strategist（谋略家），可译为“一个善于以令人瞩目的新颖



的手法利用局限的谋略家”。that 所在的定语从句修饰之前的 the rules, forms, and conventions (规则、形式和传统), 可译为“他从诸如……等先辈那里所继承的规则, 形式与传统”。

【参考译文】然而, 他是一个无与伦比的谋略家, 善于以令人瞩目的独特方式利用各种局限——即他从诸如海顿 (Haydn) 和莫扎特 (Mozart)、亨德尔 (Handel) 和巴赫 (Bach) 这些前辈那里继承而来的各种规则、形式和传统。

## 8

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Like many concepts in social psychology, aggression has many definitions, even many evaluations. (1) Some think of aggression as a great virtue (e. g. “the aggressive businessperson”), while others see aggression.

The fact they we do keep the same word anyway suggests that there is a commonality: Both positive and negative aggression serve to enhance the self. (2) The positive version, which we could call assertiveness, is acting in a way that enhances the self, without the implication that we are hurting someone else. The negative version, which we might call violence, focuses more on the “disenchantment of others as a means to the same end.”

Although the life of animals often seems rather bloody, we must take care not to confuse predation—the hunting and killing of other animals for food—with aggression. (3) Predation in carnivorous species has more in common with grazing in vegetarian species than with aggression between members of the same species. Take a good look at your neighborhood cat hunting a mouse: He is cool, composed, not hot and crazed. In human terms, there is not the usual emotional correlate of aggression: anger. He is simply taking care of business.

That taken care of, there remains remarkably little aggression in the animal world. But it does remain. We find it most often in circumstances of competition over a resource. (4) This resource must be important for “fitness”, that is, relevant to one’s individual or reproductive success. Further, it must be restricted in abundance: Animals do not, for example, compete for air, but may for water, food, nesting areas, and mates.

It is the last item mates that accounts for most aggression in mammals. And it is males that are most noted for this aggression. (5) As we mentioned earlier, females have so much at stake in any act of copulation (求偶结合)—so many months gestation, the increased energy requirement, susceptibility to attack, the dangers of birth, the responsibility of lactation—that it serves their fitness to be “picky” when looking for a partner. If females are picky, males must be show-offs: The male must demonstrate that he has the qualities that serve the female’s fitness, in order to serve his own fitness. Deer are a good example. Mind you, this need not be conscious or learned; in all likelihood, it is all quite instinctual in most mammals. It may possibly have some



instinctual bases in us as well.

1. Some think of aggression as a great virtue (e. g. “the aggressive businessperson”), while others see aggression.

【考点分析】本句是由 while 连接的并列句，表示前后对比，相当于 whereas，译为“而”、“可是”。Virtue “美德、优点”，此处可以翻译为优点。Symptomatic “症状”，在此处可以增译为“(一种) 症状”。

【参考译文】有人认为好斗是一个很大的优点(比如，“一个积极肯干的商人”)，可是也有人把好斗的性格看成是有精神疾病的一种症状。

2. The positive version, which we could call assertiveness, is acting in a way that enhances the self, without the implication that we are hurting someone else.

【考点分析】本句的结构是 the positive version (主语) + which... (引导的定语从句修饰主语) + is acting (谓语) ...without (引导伴随状语) ...。翻译时，应先翻译 which 引导的定语，然后再翻译主句。enhance the self 可以采用增译法，翻译成增强自己的能力，使行文更通顺。version 指代的是 aggression。assertiveness 是自信的意思，更确切地说此词形容的是一个结合自信、优良沟通技巧、多年的经验、良好的人际关系等许多特质而产生出来的一种能力的总合。

【参考译文】我们可以把褒义的版本叫做有自信心的，这种行为只是增强自己的能力，并没有暗示说我们是在伤害其他人。

3. Predation in carnivorous species has more in common with grazing in vegetarian species than with aggression between members of the same species.

【考点分析】句子中有个比较结构：Predation in carnivorous species ... more in common with...than with，这样肯定的是 than 前面的内容，否定了 than 后面的内容。词汇方面，predation “捕食方式”，carnivorous species “食肉动物”，grazing “食”，vegetarian species “食草动物”。

【参考译文】肉食动物的捕食行为与草食动物吃草的行为类似，而与同种动物之间的争斗不同。

4. This resource must be important for “fitness”, that is, relevant to one’s individual or reproductive success.

【考点分析】relevant 是形容词，与 to 连用表示的是与……有关的，修饰 fitness。在翻译的时候，individual and reproductive success 需要变通，不可直译，可翻译为“个体的生存和繁殖”；Reproductive “生殖的”。

【参考译文】这种资源必须是对动物的“健康”有重要意义的，也就是说，是与动物个体的生存和繁殖息息相关的资源。

5. As we mentioned earlier, females have so much at stake in any act of copulation (求偶结合)—so many months gestation, the increased energy requirement, susceptibility to attack, the dangers of birth, the responsibility of lactation—that it serves their fitness to be “picky” when looking for a partner.

【考点分析】句子主干：females have so much at stake...that...，此句用破折号连接了一



个插入语，解释了 so much at stake 的具体内容，在翻译时可以用举例的方式翻译出来，并对列举的内容做适当的调整，以使行文通顺。词汇方面：at stake 意为“危险”，gestation 意为“怀孕”，susceptibility to attack 意为“易受攻击的”，lactation 意为“哺乳期”，picky 意为“吹毛求疵的，好挑剔的，过分讲究的”。

【参考译文】如前所述，雌性动物任何的交配行为都会使自己处于危险状态之中，比如长达几个月的怀孕期之中能量的需求会增加，此时很容易受到攻击，在生产的时候和承担哺乳责任的时候也很危险，因此为了保证自己的健康，它们在挑选配偶的时候会非常的“挑剔”。

## 9

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

The first mention of slavery in the statutes of the English colonies of North America does not occur until after 1660—some forty years after the importation of the first Black people. (1) Lest we think that slavery existed in fact before it did in law, Oscar and Mary Handlin assure us that the status of Black people down to the 1660's was that of servants. (2) A critique of the Handlins' interpretation of why legal slavery did not appear until the 1660's suggests that assumptions about the relation between slavery and racial prejudice should be reexamined, and that explanations for the different treatment of Black slaves in North and South America should be expanded.

The Handlins explain the appearance of legal slavery by arguing that, during the 1660's, the position of White servants was improving relative to that of Black servants. Thus, the Handlins contend, Black and White servants, heretofore treated alike, each attained a different status. There are, however, important objections to this argument. First, the Handlins cannot adequately demonstrate that the White servant's position was improving during and after the 1660's; several acts of the Maryland and Virginia legislatures indicate otherwise. Another flaw in the Handlins' interpretation is their assumption that prior to the establishment of legal slavery there was no discrimination against Black people. It is true that before the 1660's Black people were rarely called slaves. But this should not overshadow evidence from the 1630's on that points to racial discrimination without using the term slavery. Such discrimination sometimes stopped short of lifetime servitude or inherited status—the two attributes of true slavery—yet in other cases it included both. The Handlins' argument excludes the real possibility that Black people in the English colonies were never treated as the equals of White people.

This possibility has important ramifications. (3) If from the outset Black people were discriminated against, then legal slavery should be viewed as a reflection and an extension of racial prejudice rather than, as many historians including the Handlins have argued, the cause of prejudice. In addition, the existence of discrimination before the advent of legal slavery offers a

further explanation for the harsher treatment of Black slaves in North than in South America. (4) Freyre and Tannenbaum have rightly argued that the lack of certain traditions in North America—such as a Roman conception of slavery and a Roman Catholic emphasis on equality—explains why the treatment of Black slaves was more severe there than in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies of South America. But this cannot be the whole explanation since it is merely negative, based only on a lack of something.

(5) A more compelling explanation is that the early and sometimes extreme racial discrimination in the English colonies helped determine the particular nature of the slavery that followed.

1. Lest we think that slavery existed in fact before it did in law, Oscar and Mary Handlin assure us that the status of Black people down to the 1660's was that of servants.

【考点分析】lest “以免，唯恐”（后接 should，可省略）；assure sb that... “使某人相信”（同 convince）；down to the 1660's “直到 17 世纪 60 年代为止”（同 until）；before 后的句子因重复上文的内容故使用 did，意指上文的 existed；that of servants 中的 that 是指代之前的名词 status。

【参考译文】怕我们认为奴隶制度事实上的存在先于其法律上的存在，奥斯卡和玛丽·汉德林（Oscar and Mary Handlin）意欲使我们相信，直到 17 世纪 60 年代为止，黑人的地位是充当佣人。

2. A critique of the Handlins' interpretation of why legal slavery did not appear until the 1660's suggests that assumptions about the relation between slavery and racial prejudice should be reexamined, and that explanations for the different treatment of Black slaves in North and South America should be expanded.

【考点分析】why 所引导的从句用于修饰 interpretation，译为“关于……为何……的解释”。主干结构为 A critique suggests that..., and that..., that 从句为并列结构，可通过 and 判断。

【参考译文】针对汉德林夫妇有关法律上的奴隶制度何以在 17 世纪 60 年代才出现这一解释所作的一项批判表明，对有关奴隶制度和种族偏见之间的关系的各种假设应重新分析，并且，对有关黑人奴隶在北美洲和南美洲所遭受的不同待遇的解释应予扩充。

3. If from the outset Black people were discriminated against, then legal slavery should be viewed as a reflection and an extension of racial prejudice rather than, as many historians including the Handlins have argued, the cause of prejudice.

【考点分析】from the outset “从一开始”；be discriminated against “受到歧视”。argue 等词后接从句表观点时可根据句义译为“认为，指出”等。should be viewed as...rather than... 可译为“应被视作……而不是……”。as 所引导的定语从句中的 as（判定标准为 as 后句子并不完整）指史学家所认为的观点，也就是 legal slavery should be viewed as the cause of prejudice（法律上的奴隶制应被视作种族偏见的原因），在翻译时，可将 as 部分看成插入语，回原文相应位置进行翻译即可。

【参考译文】假若从一开始起黑人就遭到歧视，那么，法律上的奴隶制度应被视作种



族歧视的一种反映和延伸，而不应像包括汉德林夫妇在内的许多史学家所指出的那样，被视作种族偏见的起因。

4. Freyre and Tannenbaum have rightly argued that the lack of certain traditions in North America—such as a Roman conception of slavery and a Roman Catholic emphasis on equality—explains why the treatment of Black slaves was more severe there than in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies of South America.

【考点分析】破折号间内容为插入成分，可直接回原文位置翻译。more severe there than in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies of South America 为比较句，译为“在那里比在南美洲西班牙和葡萄牙殖民地更为严苛”。

【参考译文】弗雷耶尔(Freyre)和坦纳博姆(Tannenbaum)不无道理地指出，北美洲某些传统的缺失——诸如古罗马有关奴隶制度的观念以及罗马天主教对于平等的强调——可以解释黑人奴隶在那里的待遇为何要比在南美洲西班牙和葡萄牙殖民地更为苛刻。

5. A more compelling explanation is that the early and sometimes extreme racial discrimination in the English colonies helped determine the particular nature of the slavery that followed.

【考点分析】compelling “令人信服的，令人注目的”；help determine “有助于决定”。A more compelling explanation is that 为表语从句，译为“一种更令人信服的解释是”。the slavery that 中 that 修饰 slavery，可译为“随之而来的奴隶制度”。

【参考译文】一种更令人信服的解释是，英国殖民地早已存在的并且时而甚为极端的种族歧视决定了随之而来的奴隶制度的那种特殊性质。

10

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) In the early 1950's, historians who studied preindustrial Europe, which may be defined here as Europe in the period from roughly 1300 to 1800, began, for the first time in large numbers, to investigate more of the preindustrial European population than the 2 or 3 percent who comprised the political and social elite: the kings, generals, judges, nobles, bishops, and local magnates who had hitherto usually filled history books. (2) One difficulty, however, was that few of the remaining 97 percent recorded their thoughts or had them chronicled by contemporaries. Faced with this situation, many historians based their investigations on the only records that seemed to exist: birth, marriage, and death records. As a result, much of the early work on the nonelite was aridly statistical in nature; reducing the vast majority of the population to a set of numbers was hardly more enlightening than ignoring them altogether. Historians still did not know what these people thought or felt.

One way out of this dilemma was to turn to the records of legal courts, for here the voices of the nonelite can most often be heard, as witnesses, plaintiffs, and defendants. These documents





have acted as “a point of entry into the mental world of the poor.” (3) Historians such as Le Roy Ladurie have used the documents to extract case histories, which have illuminated the attitudes of different social groups (these attitudes include, but are not confined to, attitudes toward crime and the law) and have revealed how the authorities administered justice. It has been societies that have had a developed police system and practiced Roman law, with its written depositions, whose court records have yielded the most data to historians. In Anglo-Saxon countries hardly any of these benefits obtain, but it has still been possible to glean information from the study of legal documents.

The extraction of case histories is not, however, the only use to which court records may be put. (4) Historians who study preindustrial Europe have used the records to establish a series of categories of crime and to quantify indictments that were issued over a given number of years. (5) This use of the records does yield some information about the nonelite, but this information gives us little insight into the mental lives of the nonelite. We also know that the number of indictments in preindustrial Europe bears little relation to the number of actual criminal acts, and we strongly suspect that the relationship has varied widely over time. In addition, aggregate population estimates are very shaky, which makes it difficult for historians to compare rates of crime per thousand in one decade of the preindustrial period with rates in another decade. Given these inadequacies, it is clear why the case history use of court records is to be preferred.

1. In the early 1950's, historians who studied preindustrial Europe, which may be defined here as Europe in the period from roughly 1300 to 1800, began, for the first time in large numbers, to investigate more of the preindustrial European population than the 2 or 3 percent who comprised the political and social elite.

【考点分析】 historians who...可译为“……的历史学家”；which 所在定语从句所指的是之前的 Europe，为使译文内容通顺，可用括号翻译为“(……的欧洲)”；句子的主干结构可判定为 historians...began...to investigate...，译为“历史学家……开始调查……”；investigate more of the preindustrial European population than the 2 or 3 percent 该句中存在比较结构 more...than...，可理解为“主要是……其次是……”或“……而不仅仅是……”，整句可译为“调查前工业化时代欧洲人口中的大多数而不仅仅是百分之二或三的人口”。percent 后省略了 of the preindustrial Europe population，可理解为“百分之二到三的人口”，其后的 who 修饰此处提到的人口。

【参考译文】20 世纪 50 年代早期，研究前工业化时代欧洲（在此处可界定为约自 1300 年至 1800 年这一时期的欧洲）的史学家，首次以众多的人数，开始调查前工业化时代欧洲人口中的大多数，而不仅仅是那些构成了政治与社会精英阶层的 2%或 3%的人口。

2. One difficulty, however, was that few of the remaining 97 percent recorded their thoughts or had them chronicled by contemporaries.

【考点分析】chronicle “编年史，记录”；contemporaries “同代人”。句子主干为 “One difficulty was that...”，可译为“一个难题是”；had them chronicled by...可译为“让……将它们记录下来”。

【参考译文】然而一个难题是，在这余下的 97%的人口，几乎没人将其思想记录下



来，或由同代人将其思想记述下来。

3. Historians such as Le Roy Ladurie have used the documents to extract case histories, which have illuminated the attitudes of different social groups (these attitudes include, but are not confined to, attitudes toward crime and the law) and have revealed how the authorities administered justice.

【考点分析】 case history “个案史，史例”；illuminate “阐明，启发”。which 所在定语从句意指之前的 case histories（个案史），可由谓语动词单复数判断；括号内内容视作插入成分，仍按照原结构位置翻译即可。

【参考译文】 像勒罗伊·拉迪里（Le Roy Ladurie）一类的史学家利用这些文献史料挖掘出某些个案史来。这些个案史阐明了不同社会群体的态度（这些态度包括，但并非局限于对犯罪和法律的态度），并揭示出当局是如何执行审判的。

4. Historians who study preindustrial Europe have used the records to establish a series of categories of crime and to quantify indictments that were issued over a given number of years.

【考点分析】 and 前后内容为 have used the records to... and to..., 为并列结构（and 后 to 也可省略）；that 所在从句修饰 indictments，可译为“……的起诉”。

【参考译文】 研究前工业化时代欧洲的史学家还利用这些记录来确立一系列犯罪类型，并量化统计出在特定数量的年份中所发出的起诉书。

5. This use of the records does yield some information about the nonelite, but this information gives us little insight into the mental lives of the nonelite.

【考点分析】 yield some information “产生（给予、提供）信息”；nonelite “非精英（人群，阶层）”；insight “洞悉，深入了解”。does yield 为谓语动词的强调用法，可译为“的确产生”或“确实提供”；gives us little insight 中 little 为否定词，应译为“几乎无法使人们洞悉”（little 可调整翻译位置）。

【参考译文】 法庭记录的这一用途确能提供一定的有关非精英阶层的信息，但这种信息几乎无法使人们洞悉非精英阶层的精神生活。

# 11

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society? I am going to suggest that it is not true. Father Bruckberger told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected American. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of intellectual. It is they, not American, who have become anti-intellectual.

First, the object of our study pleads for definition. What is an intellectual?(1) I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in Socratic(苏格拉底)way about moral problems. He explores such problem consciously,





articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained. (2) His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a matter as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals—the average scientist, for one. (3) I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems. Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in everyday performance of his routine duties—he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports. (4) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code, which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business. During most of his waking life he will take his code for granted, as the businessman takes his ethics.

The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living. (5) They may teach very well and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment. This description even fits the majority of eminent scholars. “Being learned in some branch of human knowledge is one thing, living in public and illustrious thoughts,” as Emerson would say, “is something else”.

1. I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in Socratic(苏格拉底)way about moral problems.

【考点分析】 该句主干是 I shall define him as an individual，由上一句可知，代词 him 指代的是 intellectual。individual 后面接有 who 引导的定语从句为后置定语。由于定语较长，应采用拆句法，另起一句。为避免重复，从句的主语可用代词“他”。从句中 as his primary duty and pleasure in life 将谓语动词 elected 与宾语 the activity of thinking in Socratic way about moral problems 分隔开来了，形成动宾分隔现象，翻译时应按照汉语习惯，译为“选择……的活动作为……”。

【参考译文】 我把他定义为这样一个人，他选择将以苏格拉底的方式思考道德问题的活动作为人生的主要责任和乐趣。

2. His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a matter as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

【考点分析】 该句主干是 His function is analogous to that of a judge，其中含有比较结构 is analogous，表示“与……相似”，为避免重复，用了替代词 that 替代前面的名词 function。翻译时，应将此代词转换成名词，体现其真实含义。judge 后是 who 引导的定语从句，翻译时应单独成句，其主干结构是 (a judge) accept the obligation，obligation 后是介词短语 of revealing...the course 作后置定语，应按照汉语习惯译为前置定语，即“揭示……过程的义务”，course 后是 which 引导的定语从句，较短，可直接译成汉语的前置定语，即“导致



其决定的推理过程”。介词短语 in as obvious a manner as possible 作状语，表示“以一种尽可能明显的方式”。

【参考译文】知识分子的作用类似于法官，他必须接受以一种尽可能明显的方式揭示导致其决定的推理过程的义务。

3. I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems.

【考点分析】该句是含状语从句的主从复合句，其中 because 引导原因状语从句；原因状语从句也是一个主从复合句，其中又嵌套了 while 引导的让步状语从句。主句中代词 him 指代的是上一句中的单数名词 average scientist，翻译时应具体化为“普通科学家”。名词短语 the solution of moral problems 应译为动宾结构“解决道德问题”。该句的翻译难点在于 not...any but...是固定搭配，相当于 only，表示“仅仅”。

【参考译文】我把普通科学家排除在外，是因为尽管他的成就可能促成道德问题的解决，但是他只承担了触及这些问题事实方面的任务。

4. But his primary task is not to think about the moral code, which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business.

【考点分析】该句的结构是 his primary task is not...any more than...。其中固定搭配 not A any more than B 表示前后都否定，即“A 和 B 同样不是”。前半句是句子的主干部分，其中谓语 is not 后接不定式结构 to think about the moral code，作表语，code 后又接 which 引导的定语从句作后置定语，可直接译为汉语的前置定语。后半句话是用类比的方式对前半句话进行说明，any more than 后接的句子使用了被动语态，应根据汉语习惯译成主动句，并增补泛指性的词语，如“我们”或“人们”作主语。

【参考译文】但是，正如我们并不指望商人把精力投入到商业行为的探索中一样，普通科学家的主要任务也并非思考约束其行为的道德准则。

5. They may teach very well and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment.

【考点分析】该句为 but 连接的并列句，可采用顺译法，译为“虽然……但是……”结构。前一分句中 very well 和 more than earn their salaries 是并列状语，共同修饰谓语 teach；后一分句中有 which 引导的定语从句修饰 problems，由于较短，可放在先行词前翻译。

【参考译文】知识分子可能擅长教学，而且不仅仅是在谋生，但是他们中大部分人对于涉及道德判断的人类问题几乎没有或根本没有进行独立思考。

## 12

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Traditionally, the study of history has had fixed boundaries and focal points—periods,



countries, dramatic events, and great leaders. It also has had clear and firm notions of scholarly procedure: how one inquires into a historical problem, how one presents and documents one's findings, what constitutes admissible and adequate proof. (1) Anyone who has followed recent historical literature can testify to the revolution that is taking place in historical studies. The currently fashionable subjects come directly from the sociology catalog: childhood, work, leisure. The new subjects are accompanied by new methods. Where history once was primarily narrative, it is now entirely analytic. The old questions "What happened?" and "How did it happen?" have given way to the question "Why did it happen?" Prominent among the methods used to answer the question "Why" is psychoanalysis, and its use has given rise to psychohistory.

Psychohistory does not merely use psychological explanations in historical contexts. Historians have always used such explanations when they were appropriate and when there was sufficient evidence for them. But this pragmatic use of psychology is not what psychohistorians intend. They are committed, not just to psychology in general, but to Freudian psychoanalysis. This commitment precludes a commitment to history as historians have always understood it.

(2) Psychohistory derives its "facts" not from history, the detailed records of events and their consequences, but from psychoanalysis of the individuals who made history, and deduces its theories not from this or that instance in their lives, but from a view of human nature that transcends history. It denies the basic criterion of historical evidence: that evidence be publicly accessible to, and therefore assessable by all historians. And it violates the basic tenet of historical method: that historians be alert to the negative instances that would refute their theses. (3) Psychohistorians, convinced of the absolute rightness of their own theories, are also convinced that theirs is the "deepest" explanation of any event, and that other explanations fall short of the truth.

Psychohistory is not content to violate the discipline of history (in the sense of the proper mode of studying and writing about the past); it also violates the past itself. (4) It denies to the past an integrity and will of its own, in which people acted out of a variety of motives and in which events had a multiplicity of causes and effects. It imposes upon the past the same determinism that it imposes upon the present, thus robbing people and events of their individuality and of their complexity. (5) Instead of respecting the particularity of the past, it assimilates all events, past and present, into a single deterministic schema that is presumed to be true at all times and in all circumstances.

1. Anyone who has followed recent historical literature can testify to the revolution that is taking place in historical studies.

【考点分析】 follow “关注，留意，观察”；testify to... “证明”；anyone who...可译为“任何一个……的人”。

【参考译文】 任何一个关注近期史学文献的人均能证明，在史学研究中正发生着一场革命。

2. Psychohistory derives its "facts" not from history, the detailed records of events and their



consequences, but from psychoanalysis of the individuals who made history, and deduces its theories not from this or that instance in their lives, but from a view of human nature that transcends history.

【考点分析】 psychoanalysis “心理分析”；deduce...from... “从……中推演出……”。句子中并列结构判断：句子主干为 Psychohistory derives..., and deduces..., derives 后的 not from... 和 but from... 为一组 not...but 短语，并且 deduces 后也有一组 not from...but from... 短语，因而前半句可译为“并非起源于……而是起源于……”，而后半句则译为“不是从……而是从……推演而来”。the detailed records 为 history 的同位语，可按照插入成分回原文位置翻译。psychoanalysis of the individuals who made history 可译为“对那些创造了历史的个人的心理分析”。

【参考译文】 心理史学的“事实”并非起源于历史本身，即对历史事件及其影响的详尽记载，而是起源于对那些创造了历史的个人进行的心理分析；其理论不是从他们生平中这个或那个实例中演绎推论而来，而是来自某个超越历史的关于人类本性的观点。

3. Psychohistorians, convinced of the absolute rightness of their own theories, are also convinced that theirs is the “deepest” explanation of any event, and that other explanations fall short of the truth.

【考点分析】 psychohistorian “心理史学家”；theirs 是指代句中提到的 explanation，即“他们的解释”；fall short of “不足，不符合，达不到”。逗号间 convinced 的分词结构可翻译为短句，添加逻辑主语即可。be convinced that（被动结构）译为“坚信”；be convinced 后的内容为 that 从句的并列结构。

【参考译文】 心理史学家坚信其自身理论的绝对正确性，亦坚信他们的解释是对任何历史事件所能做出的“最深刻的”解释，而其他的解释均与真理相去甚远。

4. It denies to the past an integrity and will of its own, in which people acted out of a variety of motives and in which events had a multiplicity of causes and effects.

【考点分析】 act out of a variety of motives “出于不同的动机而行动”；a multiplicity of “大量，许多”。It 指代上文的 psychohistory；deny 后的 to 短语前提，原结构应为 deny an integrity and will of its own to the past，译为“否认过去历史的完整性和自身意志”。in which 是并列结构，以 and 衔接，which 向前指代 past，即“过去”。

【参考译文】 心理史学否认昔日的那段历史具有一种完整性和其自身的意志。而在过去，人们的行动则是出于种种不尽相同的动机，历史事件也拥有许许多多的原因和后果。

5. Instead of respecting the particularity of the past, it assimilates all events, past and present, into a single deterministic schema that is presumed to be true at all times and in all circumstances.

【考点分析】 assimilate...into... “同化为”；deterministic schema “决定论模式”。前置的 instead of doing 可添加逻辑主语翻译为“……并不……”；that is presumed to be true（被动结构）译为“被假定为正确”。

【参考译文】 它绝不尊重昔日历史的特殊性，而是将所有事件，无论是过去的还是现在的，均囊括到一个绝无仅有的决定论模式中。而这一决定论模式则被假定为在有的时候以及在所有的情形中均正确无误。

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

The meanings of the terms science and technology have changed significantly from one generation to another. More similarities than differences, however, can be found between the terms.

Both science and technology imply a thinking process, both are concerned causal relationships in the material world, and both employ an experimental methodology that results in empirical demonstrations that can be verified by repetition. (1) Science, at least in theory, is less concerned with the practicality of its results and more concerned with the development of general laws, but in practice, science and technology are inextricably involved with each other. The varying interplay of the two can be observed in the historical development of such practitioners as chemists, engineers, physicists, astronomers, carpenters, potters, and many other specialists. (2) Differing educational requirements, social status, methodology, as well as institutional objectives and professional goals, contribute to such distinctions as can be made between the activities of scientists and technologists; but throughout history the practitioners of “pure” science have made many practical as well as theoretical contributions.

(3) Indeed, the concept that science provides the ideas for technological innovations and that pure research is therefore essential for any significant advancement in industrial civilization is essentially a myth. Most of the greatest changes in industrial civilization cannot be traced to the laboratory. (4) Fundamental tools and processes in the fields of mechanics, chemistry, astronomy, metallurgy, and hydraulics were developed before the laws governing their functions were discovered. The steam engine, for example, was commonplace before the science of thermodynamics elucidated the physical principles underlying its operations. In recent years a sharp value distinction has grown up between science and technology. (5) Advances in science have frequently had their bitter opponents, but today many people have come to fear technology much more than science. For these people, science may be perceived as a serene, objective source for understanding the eternal laws of nature, whereas the practical manifestations of technology in the modern world now seem to them to be out of control.

1. Science, at least in theory, is less concerned with the practicality of its results and more concerned with the development of general laws, but in practice, science and technology are inextricably involved with each other.

【考点分析】 本句是由 but 连接的并列句。前一分句中含有比较结构: is less concerned with ...and more concerned with..., “Science” 科学是前一分句的主语, less concerned with the practicality of its results 表示科学不怎么关心或者说在乎其结果的实用性, more concerned



with 表示科学更关注于普遍法则的创立。词汇方面: practicality 意为“实用性”; inextricably 意为“逃不掉地, 解决不了地, 解不开地”, 在这里可以反面意思正着说, 即翻译成“密不可分”, 也可翻译为“相互关联, 无法割裂”。

【参考译文】至少在理论上, 科学较少地关心其结果的实用性, 更多地关注于普遍法则的创立, 但实际上, 科学和技术是密不可分的。

2. Differing educational requirements, social status, methodology, as well as institutional objectives and professional goals, contribute to such distinctions as can be made between the activities of scientists and technologists; but throughout history the practitioners of “pure” science have made many practical as well as theoretical contributions.

【考点分析】句子的主干是 Differing educational...contribute to...between...but...。因为主语列举出的各种因素使得科学家和技术人员的研究活动产生了差异, 所以翻译时应该把 contribute to 后的内容提前。But 引导的句子中主干是 practitioner...have made...contributions。词汇方面: contribute to 意思是“促进/有助于”; make...distinctions 意思是“使……不一样, 使……有区别”; make...contributions 意思是“在……方面作出了贡献”; “as well as”是副词, 表示也、又的意思。

【参考译文】科学家和技术人员的研究活动的差异与下列因素有关: 不同的教育要求、社会地位、研究方法、机构目标及职业目标, 但纵观历史, 许多“纯”科学家既有理论建树也有实用创新。

3. Indeed, the concept that science provides the ideas for technological innovations and that pure research is therefore essential for any significant advancement in industrial civilization is essentially a myth.

【考点分析】句子的主干是 the concept...is a myth。主语后接有由 that 引导的两个并列的同位语从句。由于主语后修饰成分较长, 因此采用拆译法单独成句。并且先译从句, 后译主句, 用复指代词“这种观念”来连接主句和从句的内容。第二个同位语从句中 therefore 说明的是两个从句间的因果关系, 翻译时要提前到第二个从句前。词汇方面: pure research 直译为“纯研究”, 这不是汉语习惯表达, 应采用增译法, 译为“纯理论的研究”。myth 可译为“神话式的人物(或事物), 虚构的故事, 荒诞的说法”, 根据上下文可以翻译为“不切实际的神话”。

【参考译文】人们认为科学为技术创新提供理念, 因此, 纯理论的研究对于工业文明中的任何一次意义重大的进步来说都是必不可少的, 实际上, 这种观念其实是个不切实际的神话。

4. Fundamental tools and processes in the fields of mechanics, chemistry, astronomy, metallurgy, and hydraulics were developed before the laws governing their functions were discovered.

【考点分析】句子的主干是 fundamental tools and processes...were developed, 后接一个由 before 引导的时间状语。In the fields of...作为后置定语修饰主语, 翻译时应提前。词汇方面: astronomy, metallurgy, hydraulics 分别译为“天文、冶金、水利”。

【参考译文】机械、化工、天文、冶金、水利领域的基本工具及流程早在相关理论法则发现之前就已存在。





5. Advances in science have frequently had their bitter opponents, but today many people have come to fear technology much more than science.

【考点分析】本句是由 but 连接的并列句。翻译前半句时可以把 opponents 译为名词“反对”，而不是“反对者”。后半句中有个比较结构，fear technology much more than science，可以译为“……甚于……”。

【参考译文】科学进步经常遭到激烈的反对，然而，现在有很多人对技术的恐惧甚于对科学的担心。

## 14

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

By 1950, the results of attempts to relate brain processes to mental experience appeared rather discouraging. (1) Such variations in size, shape, chemistry, conduction speed, excitation threshold, and the like as had been demonstrated in nerve cells remained negligible in significance for any possible correlation with the manifold dimensions of mental experience.

(2) Near the turn of the century, it had been suggested by Hering that different modes of sensation, such as pain, taste, and color, might be correlated with the discharge of specific kinds of nervous energy. However, subsequently developed methods of recording and analyzing nerve potentials failed to reveal any such qualitative diversity. It was possible to demonstrate by other methods refined structural differences among neuron types; (3) however, proof was lacking that the quality of the impulse or its condition was influenced by these differences, which seemed instead to influence the developmental patterning of the neural circuits. Although qualitative variance among nerve energies was never rigidly disproved, the doctrine was generally abandoned in favor of the opposing view, namely, that nerve impulses are essentially homogeneous in quality and are transmitted as “common currency” throughout the nervous system. (4) According to this theory, it is not the quality of the sensory nerve impulses that determines the diverse conscious sensations they produce, but rather the different areas of the brain into which they discharge, and there is some evidence for this view. In one experiment, when an electric stimulus was applied to a given sensory field of the cerebral cortex of a conscious human subject, it produced a sensation of the appropriate modality for that particular locus, that is, a visual sensation from the visual cortex, an auditory sensation from the auditory cortex, and so on. Other experiments revealed slight variations in the size, number, arrangement, and interconnection of the nerve cells, but as far as psychoneural correlations were concerned, the obvious similarities of these sensory fields to each other seemed much more remarkable than any of the minute differences.

However, cortical locus, in itself, turned out to have little explanatory value. Studies showed that sensations as diverse as those of red, black, green and white, or touch, cold, warmth,



movement, pain, posture, and pressure apparently may arise through activation of the same cortical areas. (5) What seemed to remain was some kind of differential patterning effects in the brain excitation: it is the difference in the central distribution of impulses that counts. In short, Brain theory suggested a correlation between mental experience and the activity of relatively homogeneous nerve-cell units conducting essentially homogeneous impulses through homogeneous cerebral tissue. To match the multiple dimensions of mental experience psychologists could only point to a limitless variation in the spatiotemporal patterning of nerve impulses.

1. Such variations in size, shape, chemistry, conduction speed, excitation threshold, and the like as had been demonstrated in nerve cells remained negligible in significance for any possible correlation with the manifold dimensions of mental experience.

【考点分析】conduction speed“传导速度”；excitation threshold“兴奋界限，兴奋阈值”；and the like“以及此类……，以及类似的……”；manifold“众多的，多种的”。such...as had been demonstrated in nerve cells 为 such 所搭配的惯用定语从句，译为“正如（科学家们）在神经细胞中所证明的……此类差异”。句子主干结构为 Such variations remained negligible: “此类差异仍是微不足道的”。

【参考译文】正如由科学家在神经细胞中所证明的那样，尺寸、形状、化学过程、传导速度、兴奋阈值以及诸如此类差异，对于任何可能的与心理体验诸多方面的内容的关联来说，在意义上仍是微不足道。

2. Near the turn of the century, it had been suggested by Hering that different modes of sensation, such as pain, taste, and color, might be correlated with the discharge of specific kinds of nervous energy.

【考点分析】the turn of the century“在世纪交替之际”；the discharge of“……的释放”。it had been suggested 中的 it 为形式主语，指代其后 that 所在的名词性从句，译为“赫林曾提出……”；such as 所在内容为插入结构，可直接翻译。

【参考译文】在世纪交替之际，赫林曾提出，不同的感觉方式，诸如痛苦、味觉以及色彩等，或许可与特异种类的神经能量的释放联系起来。

3. however, proof was lacking that the quality of the impulse or its condition was influenced by these differences, which seemed instead to influence the developmental patterning of the neural circuits.

【考点分析】neural circuit“神经回路”；proof was lacking 应译为“（人们）缺乏证据”；that 所在的句子可根据句子完整性判断为之前 proof 的同位语从句，可译为“……的证据”或“用以证明……的证据”；which 指代之前的 these differences（这些结构差异），该定语从句可独立翻译，其中 instead 译为“反而，反倒是”。

【参考译文】但是，人们缺乏证据以证明神经冲动的性质及其状态受这些结构差异的影响，而恰恰相反，这些结构差异所影响的似乎是神经回路的发展模式。

4. According to this theory, it is not the quality of the sensory nerve impulses that determines the diverse conscious sensations they produce, but rather the different areas of the



brain into which they discharge, and there is some evidence for this view.

【考点分析】conscious sensation “有意识的感觉”。句子的主干结构应为 it is not the quality...that determines..., 它从结构判断来看是强调句; but 与之前句子并列, 而可并列的结构为 not...but..., 因而整句结构可译为“并非是……而是……决定了……”; into which 中的 which 指代之前的 the different areas of the brain (不同的大脑区域), 而从句中的 they 则指代之前的 the sensory nerve impulses (感觉性神经冲动), 因而可译为“感觉性神经冲动所释放进入的不同的的大脑区域”。

【参考译文】按此理论, 并非是感觉的神经冲动的性质, 而是神经冲动所释放进入的不同的的大脑区域, 决定了它们所产生的不尽相同的有意识感觉。

5. What seemed to remain was some kind of differential patterning effects in the brain excitation: it is the difference in the central distribution of impulses that counts.

【考点分析】central distribution of impulses “(神经)冲动中心分布”; count “有重要意义, 有价值”。What seemed to remain 为句子的主语, 可译为“所看似剩下的”; it is 所在的句子为强调句, 可译为“正是神经冲动的中心分布的差异……”。

【参考译文】所看似剩下的是某种性质的大脑兴奋的不同组合排列效果: 正是神经冲动中心分布这方面的差异产生了这样举足轻重的作用。

15

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) The use of heat pumps has been held back largely by skepticism about advertisers' claims that heat pumps can provide as many as two units of thermal energy for each unit of electrical energy used, thus apparently contradicting the principle of energy conservation.

Heat pumps circulate a fluid refrigerant that cycles alternatively from its liquid phase to its vapor phase in a closed loop. The refrigerant, starting as a low-temperature, low-pressure vapor, enters a compressor driven by an electric motor. (2) The refrigerant leaves the compressor as a hot, dense vapor and flows through a heat exchanger called the condenser, which transfers heat from the refrigerant to a body of air. Now the refrigerant, as a high-pressure, cooled liquid, confronts a flow restriction which causes the pressure to drop. As the pressure falls, the refrigerant expands and partially vaporizes, becoming chilled. It then passes through a second heat exchanger, the evaporator, which transfers heat from the air to the refrigerant, reducing the temperature of this second body of air. (3) Of the two heat exchangers, one is located inside, and the other one outside the house, so each is in contact with a different body of air: room air and outside air, respectively.

The flow direction of refrigerant through a heat pump is controlled by valves. When the refrigerant flow is reversed, the heat exchangers switch function. This flow-reversal capability allows heat pumps either to heat or cool room air.



Now, if under certain conditions a heat pump puts out more thermal energy than it consumes in electrical energy, has the law of energy conservation been challenged? No, not even remotely: the additional input of thermal energy into the circulating refrigerant via the evaporator accounts for the difference in the energy equation.

Unfortunately, there is one real problem. The heating capacity of a heat pump decreases as the outdoor temperature falls. The drop in capacity is caused by the lessening amount of refrigerant mass moved through the compressor at one time. (4) The heating capacity is proportional to this mass flow rate: the less the mass of refrigerant being compressed, the less the thermal load it can transfer through the heat-pump cycle. The volume flow rate of refrigerant vapor through the single-speed rotary compressor used in heat pumps is approximately constant. But cold refrigerant vapor entering a compressor is at lower pressure than warmer vapor. (5) Therefore, the mass of cold refrigerant—and thus the thermal energy it carries—is less than if the refrigerant vapor were warmer before compression.

Here, then, lies a genuine drawback of heat pumps: in extremely cold climates—where the most heat is needed—heat pumps are least able to supply enough heat.

1. The use of heat pumps has been held back largely by skepticism about advertisers' claims that heat pumps can provide as many as two units of thermal energy for each unit of electrical energy used, thus apparently contradicting the principle of energy conservation.

【考点分析】hold back“阻碍”；thermal energy“热能”；the principal of energy conservation“能量守恒定律”。claims that...为同位语从句，结合前文的skepticism about advertisers' claims可译为“对广告商说法的疑虑，该说法为……”或“对广告商说法的疑虑，广告商声称……”。as many as...可译为“多达……”；thus所在分词结构的逻辑主语为heat pumps（热泵），可直接翻译。

【参考译文】热泵的使用受到阻碍，这在很大程度上是因为人们对广告商的说法心存疑虑。广告商称，对于所被消耗的每个单位的电能来说，热泵可产生多达两个单位的热能，因此显然与能量守恒定理相悖。

2. The refrigerant leaves the compressor as a hot, dense vapor and flows through a heat exchanger called the condenser, which transfers heat from the refrigerant to a body of air.

【考点分析】refrigerant“制冷剂”；condenser“冷凝器，凝结器”。leaves the compressor as a hot, dense vapor 中as字面含义为“作为”，可理解为“作为……离开压缩机”，句子应译为“离开压缩机时是高温、浓重的气体”；which所在定语从句意指之前的heat exchanger（热交换器）。

【参考译文】在离开压缩机时，制冷剂已变为高温、浓重的气体，流经一个被称为冷凝器的热交换器。热交换器将热量从制冷剂转换成一团气体。

3. Of the two heat exchangers, one is located inside, and the other one outside the house, so each is in contact with a different body of air: room air and outside air, respectively.

【考点分析】of所在介词短语提前是为了避免重复，意为“在这两个热交换器中，一个……，另一个……”；and后句子为省略句，原内容应为and the other one (is located) outside



the house。

【参考译文】这两个热交换器中，一个位于室内，另一个位于室外。这样，每个热交换器所接触的是一团不同的气体，分别为室内空气和室外空气。

4. The heating capacity is proportional to this mass flow rate: the less the mass of refrigerant being compressed, the less the thermal load it can transfer through the heat-pump cycle.

【考点分析】be proportional to “……与……成正比”；mass flow rate “质量流动率”。this 指上文中的 refrigerant（制冷剂）；the less..., the less... 应译为“……越少，……越少”；the thermal load（热负载）后为省略 that 的定语从句，译为“它通过热泵循环所能转换的热负载”。

【参考译文】加热能力与此制冷剂质量流率成正比：受到压缩的制冷剂质量越少，它通过热泵循环所能转换的热负载就越低。

5. Therefore, the mass of cold refrigerant—and thus the thermal energy it carries—is less than if the refrigerant vapor were warmer before compression.

【考点分析】energy 后的 it carries 为省略 that 的定语从句，应译为“它所运载的热能”；less than 后内容被省略，应为 the mass of cold refrigerant（重复前句），译为“冷制冷剂的质量低于……的质量”，即 if 后内容“假如制冷剂气体在压缩前温度较高”此情况下的质量。

【参考译文】因此，冷制冷剂的质量——以及它所运载的热能——要低于另一种情形下的质量，即假如制冷剂气体在被压缩之前温度较高的话。

## 二、强化提高 70 题

### 1

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) The types of daydreams, whether they are pleasant and hopeful or filled with despair take shape in childhood when everyone develops one of three basic daydreaming styles: positive negative and scattered, American Health reports. Although everyone lapses occasionally into each of these types, positive daydreamers are more likely to imagine happy, playful or entertaining of these types, positive daydreamers are more likely to imagine happy, playful or entertaining scenarios. (2) Negative daydreamers tend to dwell on life's darker side, imagining dangerous and/or life threatening situations, such as the appearance of a fatal or weakening disease or becoming a victim of violence. Scattered day dreamers are easily bored and distracted. “Their mental images tend to be fleeting, repetitive and shallow, like variations on the same fairy tales,” explains Yale psychologist Roni Tower.

(3) While all three types are common, positive imaginations are likeliest to serve as springboards (跳板) for problem solving, while negative and scattered daydreams may leave a



person feeling anxious. Negative daydreamers are waiting for the other shoe “to fall.” Their imaginations are often guilt ridden or obsessive.

There are times when drifting away can cause problems, according to Blodin. “If daydreaming gets in the way of daily function because the person is doing it all day, the person won’t be very productive,” she says. “The amount of time and the frequency that a person daydreams is what’s important. It should not take up all of your time. (4) If people find their daydreaming is becoming excessive (过多的), they should take a realistic look at what’s going on in their life and ask themselves what they are trying to avoid. Then they can assess what steps they need to take to correct the situation.” (Anyone who has a hard time discriminating between reality and imagination or starts replacing real life family and friends with imagined people should seek professional help.)

(5) Professor Singer sums up the advantages of daydreams to the average person: “by sitting quietly and letting your daydreams emerge instead of squelching (抑制) them, you may find there are parts of yourself you haven’t been listening to. Instead of fearing them, you’ll gain access to tremendous range of interesting, creative ideas.”

### 【参考译文】

1. 《美国健康》杂志报道说：人们的白日梦类型，不管是令人愉快、充满希望的，还是令人绝望的，在童年时代就已经形成，那时每个人就形成了三种基本白日梦类型中的一种，即：积极型的、消极型的或零散性的。

2. 消极型的白日梦者老是想着生活中比较阴暗的一面，想像着危险的和（或）威胁生命的情景，诸如出现一种致命的或使人衰弱的疾病，或是自己成了暴力的受害者。

3. 尽管这三种类型的白日梦都很常见，积极型的幻想最有可能作为解决问题的跳板，而消极型和零散型的白日梦可能会使人感到忐忑不安。

4. 如果人们发现自己的白日梦过多了，那么他们就要现实地看待他们生活中正在发生的事情，并应该问问自己在力图逃避些什么。

5. 辛格教授总结了白日梦对普通人的益处：“静静地坐在那里，让你的白日梦浮现出来，而不是抑制它们，你就可以发现你尚未注意到的、自身内心活动的那些部分。”

## 2

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

People in business can use foresight to identify new products and services, as well as markets for those products and services. An increase in minority populations in a neighborhood would prompt a grocer with foresight to stock more foods linked to ethnic tastes. (1) An art museum director with foresight might follow trends in computer graphics to make exhibits more appealing to younger visitors.



Foresight may reveal potential threats that we can prepare to deal with before they become crises. (2) For instance, a capable corporate manager might see an alarming rise in local housing prices that could affect the availability of skilled workers in the region. The public's changing values and priorities, as well as emerging technologies, demographic shifts, economic constraints (or opportunities), and environmental and resource concerns are all parts of the increasingly complex world system in which leaders must lead.

(3) People in government also need foresight to keep systems running smoothly, to plan budgets, and to prevent wars. Government leaders today must deal with a host of new problems emerging from rapid advances in technology.

Even at the community level, foresight is critical: school officials, for example, need foresight to assess numbers of students to accommodate, numbers of teachers to hire, new educational technologies to deploy, and new skills for students (and their teachers) to develop.

(4) Many of the best-known techniques for foresight were developed by government planners, especially in the military, "thinking about the unthinkable". Pioneering futurists at the RAND Corporation (the first "think tank") began seriously considering what new technologies might emerge in the future and how these might affect U.S. security. These pioneering futurists at RAND, along with others elsewhere, refined a variety of new ways for thinking about the future.

(5) The futurists recognized that the future world is continuous with the present world, so we can learn a great deal about what may happen in the future by looking systematically at what is happening now.

### 【参考译文】

1. 有远见卓识的艺术博物馆馆长也许会紧跟电脑图像的流行趋势，让展品更富感染力，从而吸引较年轻的观众。

2. 比如，干练的公司经理也许会注意到当地房价惊人暴涨，这可能会对该地区熟练工人的雇佣产生影响。

3. 同样，政府工作人员也需要远见来保持各部门机制的平稳运转，并用远见制订预算、预防战争。

4. 过去许多由远见而生的著名技术是由政府的规划者发展出来的，特别是在军事技术方面：“考虑不可思议的事。”

5. 未来学家意识到，未来世界是现今世界的连续。所以我们能通过有系统地观察现在正在发生的事来了解到很多未来可能发生的事。

### 3

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

We now find that a great many things we thought were Natural Laws are really human



conventions. You know that even in the remotest depth of stellar space there are still three feet to a yard. That is, no doubt, a very remarkable fact, but you would hardly call it a law of nature. And a great many things that have been regarded as laws of nature are of that kind. (1) On the other hand, where you can get down to any knowledge of what atoms actually do, you will find that they are much less subject to law than people thought, and that the laws at which you arrive are statistical averages of just the sort that would emerge from chance. There is, as we all know, a law that if you throw dice you will get double sixes only about once in thirty-six times, and we do not regard that as evidence that the fall of the dice is regulated by design; on the contrary, if the double sixes came every time we should think that there was design.

The laws of nature are of that sort as regards to a great many of them. They are statistical averages such as would emerge from the laws of chance; and that makes the whole business of natural law much less impressive than it formerly was. (2) Quite apart from that, which represents the momentary state of science that may change tomorrow, the whole idea that natural laws imply a law-giver is due to a confusion between natural and human laws.

Human laws are behests commanding you to behave a certain way, in which you may choose to behave, or you may choose not to behave; (3) but natural laws are a description of how things do in fact behave, and, being a mere description of what they in fact do, you cannot argue that there must be somebody who told them to do that, because even supposing that there were, you are then faced with the question “Why did God issue just those natural laws and not others?”

If you say that he did it simply from his own good pleasure, and without any reason, you then find that there is something which is not subject to law, and so your train of natural law is interrupted. If you say, as more orthodox theologians do, that in all the laws which God issues he had a reason for giving those laws rather than others—the reason, of course, being to create the best universe, although you would never think to look at it—if there was a reason for the laws which God gave, then God himself was subject to law and therefore you do not get any advantage by introducing God as an intermediary.

(4) You really have a law outside and anterior to the divine edicts, and God does not serve your purpose, because he is not the ultimate law-giver. In short, this whole argument from natural law no longer has anything like the strength that it used to have. I am traveling on in time in my review of these arguments. The arguments that are used for the existence of God change their character as time goes on. (5) They were at first hard intellectual arguments embodying certain quite definite fallacies. As we come to modern times they become less respectable intellectually and more affected by a kind of moralizing vagueness.

### 【参考译文】

1. 另一方面，当你开始认真对待原子的知识时，你会发现它们并不像人们想像的那样受制于法律。你所使用的法律就是从机会中显露出来的统计平均数。

2. 更不用说那代表科学的暂时状态明天可能就会改变，自然法则充当立法者的想法缘于自然法和人类法的混淆。







3. 但是自然法则是对事物真实运动的描述，它仅仅是对其行为的一种描述。你不能说一定是有人告诉它们这样做，因为假设真的有，你就要面对这样的问题：为什么上帝只创造了自然法则而不是其他呢？

4. 就算你真的有一部法律存在神圣的法令之前，上帝也不会为你的目的而服务，因为他不是终极立法者。总之，关于自然法则的所有论据不再像从前那样有说服力了。

5. 它们首先是使某些明确的谬论具体化的艰涩的论据。到了现代，它们变得不那么理智，而更多地被模糊的道德观所影响。

## 4

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Intelligence at best is an assumptive construct—the meaning of the word has never been clear. (1) There is more agreement on the kinds of behavior referred to by the term than there is on how to interpret or classify them. But it is generally agreed that a person of high intelligence is one who can grasp ideas readily, make distinctions, reason logically, and make use of verbal and mathematical symbols in solving problems. An intelligence test is a rough measure of a child's capacity for learning, particularly for learning the kinds of things required in school. It does not measure character, social adjustment, physical endurance, manual skills, or artistic abilities. It is not supposed to—It was not designed for such purposes. (2) To criticise it for such failure is roughly comparable to criticising a thermometer for not measuring wind velocity. The other thing we have to notice is that the assessment of the intelligence of any subject is essentially a comparative affair. (3) Now since the assessment of intelligence is a comparative matter we must be sure that the scale with which we are comparing our subjects provides a “valid” or “fair” comparison. It is here that some of the difficulties which interest us begin. Any test performed involves at least three factors: the intention to do one's best, the knowledge required for understanding what you have to do, and the intellectual ability to do it. (4) The first two must be equal for all who are being compared, if any comparison in terms of intelligence is to be made. In school populations in our culture these assumptions can be made fair and reasonable, and the value of intelligence testing has been proved thoroughly. Its value lies, of course, in its providing a satisfactory basis for prediction. No one is in the least interested in the marks a little child gets on his test; what we are interested in is whether we can conclude from his mark on the test that the child will do better or worse than other children of his age at tasks which we think require “general intelligence”. (5) On the whole such a conclusion can be drawn with a certain degree of confidence, but only if the child can be assumed to have had the same attitude towards the test as the other with whom he is being compared, and only if he was not punished by lack of relevant information which they possessed.



## 【参考译文】

1. 人们对智力这个词所指的不同表现意见比较一致，而对这些表现如何解释或分类则有不同的看法。
2. 批评智力测试不反映上述情况，犹如批评温度计不能测风速一样。
3. 既然对智力的评估是比较而言的，那么我们必须确保，在对我们的对象进行比较时，我们所用的尺度能提供“有效的”或“公平的”比较。
4. 如果要从智力方面进行任何比较的话，那么对所有被比较者来说，前两个因素必须是一样的。
5. 总的来说，得出这种结论是有一定程度的把握，但是必须具备两个条件：能够假定这个孩子对测试的态度和与他比较的另一个孩子的态度相同，他也没有因为缺乏别的孩子所具有的有关知识而被扣分。

## 5

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Some recent historians have argued that life in the British colonies in America from approximately 1763 to 1789 was marked by internal conflicts among colonists. Inheriting some of the viewpoints of early twentieth-century progressive historians such as Beard and Becker, these recent historians have put forward arguments that deserve evaluation.

The kind of conflict most emphasized by these historians is class conflict. Yet with the Revolutionary War dominating these years, how does one distinguish class conflict within that larger conflict? Certainly not by the side a person supported. (1) Although many of these historians have accepted the earlier assumption that Loyalists represented an upper class, new evidence indicates that Loyalists, like rebels, were drawn from all socioeconomic classes. (It is nonetheless probably true that a larger percentage of the well-to-do joined the Loyalists than joined the rebels.) Looking at the rebel side, we find little evidence for the contention that lower-class rebels were in conflict with upper-class rebels. Indeed, the War effort against Britain tended to suppress class conflicts. (2) Where it did not, the disputing rebels of one or another class usually became Loyalists. Loyalism thus operated as a safety valve to remove socioeconomic discontent that existed among the rebels. Disputes occurred, of course, among those who remained on the rebel side, but the extraordinary social mobility of eighteenth-century American society (with the obvious exception of slaves) usually prevented such disputes from hardening along class lines. Social structure was in fact so fluid—though recent statistics suggest a narrowing of economic opportunity as the latter half of the century progressed—that to talk about social classes at all requires the use of loose economic categories such as rich, poor, and middle class, or eighteenth-century designations like “the better sort”. (3) Despite these vague

categories, one should not claim unequivocally that hostility between recognizable classes cannot be legitimately observed. Outside of New York, however, there were very few instances of openly expressed class antagonism.

Having said this, one must add that there is much evidence to support the further claim of recent historians that sectional conflicts were common between 1763 and 1789. The “Paxton Boys” incident and the Regulator movement are representative examples of the widespread, and Justified, discontent of western settlers against colonial or state governments dominated by eastern interest. (4) Although undertones of class conflict existed beneath such hostility, the opposition was primarily geographical. Sectional conflict which also existed between North and South deserves further investigation.

In summary, historians must be careful about the kind of conflict they emphasize in eighteenth-century America. (5) Yet those who stress the achievement of a general consensus among the colonists can not fully understand that consensus without understanding the conflicts that had to be overcome or repressed in order to reach it.

#### 【参考译文】

1. 虽然这些历史学家中的很多人也接受先前的这种假设，即亲英分子代表上层阶级，但新的证据表明，亲英分子同反叛分子一样，来自于所有的社会经济阶级。
2. 在没有抑制阶级冲突的地方，一个阶级或另一个阶级中争吵的反叛者通常变成亲英分子。
3. 尽管存在着这些模糊的分类，人们也不应该明确地宣称：不能在法律上观察到可识别的阶级之间的敌意。
4. 虽然阶级冲突的含义存在于这种仇恨之中，但反抗主要还是区域性的。
5. 然而强调在殖民者中取得了一致性那些人，只有当他们明白为了实现这种一致性就必须克服或者压制那些冲突的时候，才能完全理解这种一致性。

#### 6

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

US photo giant Eastman Kodak is seeking to exploit their snapping. (1) It announced in March that it would spend more than \$1 billion in the next few years to capture a share of the Chinese market. “China is one of the fastest growing markets for photography, and its double-digit growth will assure that it moves from the number three rank to number one or two, exceeding Japan and perhaps the United States in the next century,” said Kodak chief George Fisher in a statement.

(2) According to Kodak, fewer than one in 10 Chinese households owns a camera, which typically uses about four rolls of film per year. “If only half the people in China shot a single



36-exposure roll of film a year—a fraction of usage rates in other countries that would swell the number of worldwide ‘clicks’ by 25 percent,” Fisher said.

(3) National figures on camera ownership do not reflect the keen interest in photography in urban areas. “We have two cameras in the house, one for ourselves and one for our 14-year-old son who takes it with him on school trips,” said Beijing resident Chen Yanan, who was recently laid off from her state-sector job. Chen’s son is not alone: “All his friends have a camera. They only cost 150 yuan,” she added.

(4) When the price of a 36-exposure roll of color film (20 yuan) and development costs (16 yuan) are taken into account, the pleasure of photography are affordable to most city inhabitants.

And while the cheap costs mean the quality of film and prints is usually poor, the Chinese have nevertheless come a long way in their snapping. (5) In the 1970s, black and white photos hardly bigger than postage stamps were still common. Today more than 70 percent of photos are taken in color and the prints are much larger, according to a Beijing retailer.

### 【参考译文】

1. 柯达公司 3 月份宣布：在最近几年它将花费 10 亿多美元来占领部分中国市场。
2. 据柯达公司宣称：中国拥有相机的家庭不到 1/10，每部相机每年使用大约 4 卷胶卷。
3. 国民拥有相机的数字并没有反映出城市地区对摄影的强烈爱好。
4. 考虑到一卷 36 张彩色胶卷的价格（20 元）以及冲洗的价格（16 元），摄影这种乐趣对大多数城市居民来说都是可以承受的。
5. 在 20 世纪 70 年代，人们常用的仍然是几乎不比邮票大多少的黑白照片。

## 7

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Edith Smith of New York was concerned about her 18-month-old daughter, Amanda. The daughter did not respond when her parents spoke to her, and never react to noises. “She doesn’t seem to know what is happening around her,” she told the doctor. Without examining Amanda, the doctor assured Edith that her little girl was fine.

But when Amanda was not talking by the time she was two, Edith and her husband became more and more anxious. (1) Finally, Edith took Amanda to an ear, nose and throat specialist, who did an auditory brain-stem response test in which clicking sounds sent through earphones are measured in the brain. This examination showed that Amanda was severely hearing-impaired in both ears. The tragedy was that late detection had delayed her language development and threatened, long-term, to hinder her growth socially.

Hearing impairment is one of the most common birth defects in Asia today. (2) Dr. Andrew Smith, medical officer with the World Health Organization’s Activities for Prevention of





Deafness and Hearing Impairment Team in Geneva, Switzerland, estimates that 5.5 million children in Asian-Pacific region are deaf or hearing-impaired. He says that the lack of awareness among parents and some physicians about hearing impairment is a major reason for late detection in children.

Choy Kwee Yuen of Singapore initially did not suspect there was anything wrong with his child. At six month, Choy Jing Xian cooed and gurgled like any other baby. But when Jing Xian was eight months old, Choy became concerned. The infant would sleep through loud noises, including slaps of thunder. His doctor referred the boy to a specialist, who found that Jing Xian had a severe hearing impairment. (3) “All babies up to six months old make vocal noises—it’s a natural reflex,” says the specialist, “It’s hard to distinguish between a three-month-old hearing baby and a three-month-old deaf baby.”

He also stresses that even children with moderately severe hearing loss may hear loud sounds or react to hand movements. (4) If a doctor tests a young deaf child’s hearing by ringing a bell next to his ear, he may react to the movement of hand rather than the sound. Because hearing problems are often not detected, many children muddle along until hearing screenings are given at school. They don’t know they have a problem, and their symptoms may be misinterpreted.

(5) Mounting evidence shows that the longer the delay in diagnosing the problem, the more trouble the child has in developing language and social skills.

#### 【参考译文】

1. 伊迪丝带阿曼达最终去看了一位耳鼻喉科专家。这位专家用耳机将滴答的声音传入阿曼达的大脑，通过脑干对听觉的回应测试了她的听力。

2. 安德鲁·史密斯博士是世界卫生组织在瑞士日内瓦的预防耳聋和听力受损小组的专职医生，根据他的估计，亚太地区有 550 万儿童耳聋或者患听力障碍。

3. “所有六个月大的婴孩都能发出声音，这是一种自然反射，”专家说，“所以，很难辨别一个三个月大的婴孩是否具备听觉。”

4. 医生如果通过在耳聋的小孩耳边敲响响铃来测试他的听觉，孩子的反应可能是针对医生手的动作而不是铃的声音。

5. 越来越多的证据表明，对听力问题的诊断延误时间越长，孩子在语言学习和社交技巧上遇到的问题就会越多。

#### 8

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

March 27 1997, dawned as a normal day at the Collins’ home. By the middle of the morning, Jack Collins was at his desk, writing checks, paying bills the way he always had: on time. Then the phone rang, and the nightmare began.



(1) An investigator for a bank was on the line, asking in a severe voice why Collins, a university physicist, was late on payments for a \$27000 car, bought in Virginia the previous year. “I don’t have a car like this”, Collins protested. The last time he had set foot in Virginia was as an officer at a submarine base, three decades ago. But his name was on the contract, and so was his Social Security Number.

During the months that ensued, he and his wife learned that someone had bought four more cars and 28 other items—worth \$113000 in all in their name. Their hitherto good credit record had been destroyed. (2) “After a lifetime of being honest”, says Collins, “all of a sudden I was basically being accused of stealing and treated like a criminal.”

This is what it means to fall prey to a nonviolent but frightening and fast-growing crime: identity theft. It happens to at least 500000 new victims each year, according to government figures.

(3) And it happens very easily because every identification number you have in Social Security, credit cards, driver’s license, telephone number is a key that unlocks some storage of money or goods, says a fraud (欺诈) program manager of the US Postal Service. “So if you throw away your credit card receipt and I get it and use the number on it, I’m not becoming you, but to the credit card company I’ve become your account.”

(4) One major problem experts say, is that the Social Security Number (SSN)—originally meant only for retirement benefit and tax purposes—has become the universal way to identify people. It is used as identification by the military, colleges and in billions of commercial transactions.

Yet a shrewd thief can easily snatch your SSN, not only by stealing your wallet, but also by taking mail from your box, going through your trash for discarded receipts and bills or asking for it over the phone on some pretext.

Using your SSN, the thief applies for a credit card in your name, asking that it be sent to a different address than yours, and uses it for multiple purchases. A couple of months later the credit card company, or its debt collection agency, presses you for payment.

You don’t have to pay the debt, but you must clean up your damaged credit record. (5) That means getting a means getting a police report and copy of the erroneous contract, and then using them to clear the fraud from your credit reports which is held by a credit bureau. Each step can require a huge amount of effort.

### 【参考译文】

1. 打电话的是一家银行的调查员，他用严厉的口吻质问柯林斯——一位在大学里工作的物理学家——为何去年在弗吉尼亚买了一辆价值 2.7 万美元的汽车，至今仍拖欠车款。

2. “我一辈子老老实实做人，”柯林斯说，“突然一下被指控偷窃，大家像对待罪犯似的对待我。”

3. 而这类事很容易发生，因为你所持有的每一种证件号码，譬如社会福利登记号、信用卡、驾照以及电话号码，“都是开启你存储钱物的密码”，美国邮政总局的一位负责诈骗

案的主管说。

4. 专家们认为, 主要问题在于社会福利登记号现在已经成了确认身份的普遍方式, 而原来它只用于领取退休养老金和纳税用。

5. 这就意味着你必须得到一份警方报告单和假冒合同的复印件, 然后拿着这些材料去信用管理局, 将欺诈记录从你的信用报告中消除掉。

9

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

The unprecedented U.S. economic boom of the last half of the 1990s was propelled by investment in digital technology. Investors sank billions of dollars into dot-com startups. Billions more were invested to solve the Y2K problem. Conversion to the euro required still more billions. Together, these star-aligned events delivered an enormous economic stimulus. (1) Between 1998 and 2000, capital spending's share of the economy was 23 percent higher than at the start of the '90s—and 18 percent higher than today. The weakened economy of the past three years represents the inevitable payback for that abnormal bulge.

(2) The good news is that the present economic softness has been cushioned by new technology.

Sophisticated information systems have allowed companies to manage inventories more efficiently. Today, aggregate nonfarm inventories in the United States, when measured against final sales, are 30 percent lower than the average for the past 40 years. So routine pullbacks in consumer spending should no longer be followed by severe inventory corrections, which worsen recessions. In fact, the brief, eight-month recession from March to November 2001 is the shortest of the nine recessions since World War II.

The bad news is that companies are using new technology to displace higher-cost human effort. Indeed, annual productivity is increasing by 2 percent, the economy is growing at 3 percent and the stock market is recovering, but unemployment is at 6 percent. Granted, that's below the average rate of 7 percent from 1979 to 1994, but it's above the 5 percent average of the past nine years. (3) As consumers, we appreciate the lower-cost, higher-quality goods coming from both U. S. and overseas sources. As shareholders, we applaud better corporate returns. But as wage earners, we are distressed at job insecurity and losses.

(4) Given the unrelenting pressure on businesses to reduce costs to remain competitive, given the power of new technologies to displace workers, and given the lure of lower-labor-cost nations for offshore production and services, how can unemployment be minimized while the overall economy grows?

(5) The only long-run solution is innovation. Innovative products and services are essential to generate new businesses and jobs so the economy can grow at the pace needed to absorb



available labor: 4 to 5 percent. New work will require retraining because new businesses are likely to be heavily dependent on knowledge workers; there will be a premium on education. Whatever might be the new technologies that will stimulate economic expansion, they will depend on an educated work force. America must have the social and political will to address the educational demands of this high-technology-driven era.

### 【参考译文】

1. 1998 年至 2000 年之间, 资本投入产生的经济增长比 20 世纪 90 年代初和现在分别高出 23 和 18 个百分点。近三年来呈现的经济疲软正是这场异常的大规模资本投放的必然结果。

2. 好消息是新技术的出现使当前疲软的经济有了起色。

3. 我们作为消费者所追求的是更为质优价廉的商品, 无论它们产于美国还是来自进口; 作为股东, 我们期待更为丰厚的企业回报; 而作为工薪阶层, 我们为工作无保障和失业而感到忧心忡忡。

4. 各行业不断降低成本以提高竞争力, 新技术导致工人失业, 国内投资者趋于向劳动力廉价的国家投资商品生产和提供技术支持, 面对这样的情况, 我们如何才能既保持经济总体增长又将失业率降至最低?

5. 唯一的长久之计就是创新。产品和服务创新必将带来新兴行业和工作岗位的诞生, 从而带动经济以 1%~5% 的幅度增长, 使闲置人员得到充分就业。

### 10

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

All values in the economic system are measured in terms of money. Our goods and services are sold for money, and that money is in turn exchanged for other goods and services. Coins are adequate for small transactions, while paper notes are used for general business. (1) There is additionally a wider sense of the word “money”, covering anything that is used as a means of exchange, whatever form it may take. Originally, a valuable metal(gold, silver or copper)served as a constant store of value, and even today the American dollar is technically“backed”by the store of gold which the US government maintains. Because gold has been universally regarded as a very valuable metal. national currencies were for many years judged in terms of the so-called “gold standard”. Nowadays, however, national currencies are considered to be as strong as the national economies which support them.

Valuable metal has generally been replaced by paper notes. These notes are issued by governments and authorized banks, and are known as “legal tender”. Other arrangements such as checks and money orders are not legal tender. They perform the function of substitute money and are known as “instruments of credit”. (2) Credit is offered only when creditors believe that they





have a good chance of obtaining legal tender when they present such instruments at a bank or other authorized institution. If a man's assets are known to be considerable, then his credit will be good. If his assets are in doubt, then it may be difficult for him to obtain large sums of credit or even to pay for goods with a check.

The value of money is basically its value as a medium of exchange, or, as economists put it, its "purchasing power". This purchasing power is dependent on supply and demand. The demand for money is reckonable as the quantity needed to effect business transactions. An increase in business requires an increase in the amount of money coming into general circulation. (3) But the demand for money is related not only to the quantity of business but also to the rapidity with which the business is done. The supply of money, on the other hand, is the actual amount in notes and coins available for business purposes. (4) If too much money is available, its value decreases, and it does not buy as much as it did five years earlier. This condition is known as "inflation".

Banks are closely concerned with the flow of money into and out of the economy. They often cooperate with governments in efforts to stabilize economies and to prevent inflation. They are specialists in the business of providing capital, and in allocating funds on credit. (5) Banks originated as places to which people took their valuables for safe-keeping, but today the great banks of the world have many functions in addition to acting as guardians of valuable private possessions.

#### 【参考译文】

1. “货币”这个字眼还有更广泛的含义，包括任何作为交换手段的东西，不管它是什么形式。

2. 只有当债权人相信，当他们向银行或其他授权机构递交这种信用工具将很可能取得法定货币时，他们才会提供信贷。

3. 但是，货币的需求量不仅与交易的数量有关，而且还同成交的速度有关。

4. 如果可供使用的货币太多，它的价值就会下跌，所能购买的物品就不能像过去，比如说 5 年前那样多，这种情况就是所谓的“通货膨胀”。

5. 银行最初是人们安全存放贵重物品的地方，但现在世界上一些大银行除了当贵重的私人财产的保护者外，还有许多别的作用。

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

The fact is that the energy crisis, which has suddenly been officially announced, has been with us for a long time now, and will be with us for an even longer time. Whether Arab oil flows freely or not, it is clear to everyone that world industry cannot be allowed to depend on so fragile a base. (1) The supply of oil can be shut off unexpectedly at any time, and in any case, the oil



wells will all run dry in thirty years or so at the present rate of use. (2) New sources of energy must be found, and this will take time, but it is not likely to result in any situation that will ever restore that sense of cheap and plentiful energy we have had in the times past. For an indefinite period from here on, mankind is going to advance cautiously, and consider itself lucky that it can advance at all.

To make the situation worse, there is as yet no sign that any slowing of the world's population is in sight. Although the birth-rate has dropped in some nations, including the United States, the population of the world seems sure to pass six billion and perhaps even seven billion as the twenty-first century opens.

(3) The food supply will not increase nearly enough to match this, which means that we are heading into a crisis in the matter of producing and marketing food.

Taking all this into account, what might we reasonably estimate supermarkets to be like in the year 2001? To begin with, the world food supply is going to become steadily tighter over the next thirty years—even here in the United States. By 2001, the population of the United States will be at least two hundred fifty million and possibly two hundred seventy million, and the nation will find it difficult to expand food production to fill the additional mouths. (4) This will be particularly true since energy pinch will make it difficult to continue agriculture in the high-energy American fashion that makes it possible to combine few farmers with high yields. It seems almost certain that by 2001 the United States will no longer be a great food-exporting nation and that, if necessity forces exports, it will be at the price of belt-tightening at home. In fact, as food items will tend to decline in quality and decrease in variety, there is very likely to be increasing use of flavoring additives. (5) Until such time as mankind has the sense to lower its population to the point where the planet can provide a comfortable support for all, people will have to accept more “unnatural food”.

### 【参考译文】

1. 出乎意料的是,石油供应可能会随时中断。不管怎样,以目前这种消费速度,只需30年左右,所有的油井都会枯竭。

2. 必须找到新的能源,这需要时间,而过去我们感觉到的那种能源价廉而充足的情况将不可能再出现了。

3. 食品供应的增加将赶不上人口的增长,这就意味着我们在粮食的生产和购销方面正陷入危机。

4. 这种困境将是确定无疑的,因为能源的匮乏使农业无法以高能量消耗这种美国生产方式继续下去了,而这种耕种方式使投入少数农民就可获得高产成为了可能。

5. 除非人类终于意识到要把人口减少到这样的程度:使地球能为所有人提供足够的饮食,否则人们将不得不接受更多的“人造食品”。

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Genius is something that is difficult to measure quantitatively since it is a unique quality, although most of us can recognize genius when we see it or hear it. (1) By contrast intelligence is possibly easier to plygenic and like genius is a ploygenic character that can be moulded by the environment.

Intelligence is a qualitative trait, which does have a genetic component, but it has a single dimension of expression. (2) There are several limitations in measuring intelligence by a linear scale ranging from dull to bright, since individuals differ greatly in their genotypes. Any number of gene combination may predispose an individual to musical genius, or to painting, or to designing computer programs, etc. The possession of any one of these abilities may or may not be associated with another. Moreover, the same genotype may be expressed in markedly different ways in markedly different environments.

(3) For example, intelligence quotient test scores vary considerably with illness and disease, educational, social and economic levels—even the skin color of the examiner conducting the IQ test may have a significant effect! There is also difficulty in deciding what intelligence should be applied to lean, Is it related to the enquiring mind or to motivation?

Consequently comparisons between an IQ test given to a University student and to an Aborigine in Australia will give meaningless results, since the test is most unlikely to measure the same behavior. (4) Not only are the genotypes and the environments of these two individuals totally different, but their motivations for achievement in particular activities will be different.

Indeed, as some articles, which the problems mentioned above show, people who believe they can estimate genetic and environmental contributions to differences in intelligence between races are statistically naive.

(5) If some races or social groups in the human population can be inferior in intelligence, it opens up the possibility that some segregationists or politicians could bring in legislation or policies to suppress or even eliminate such races or groups in the population.

### 【参考译文】

1. 相对而言,智力也许比较容易用数量来衡量,而且它像天赋一样,具有一种易受环境影响的多基因特征。

2. 由于个体在基因类型上有很大的差异,所以用一种从愚昧到聪明的线性标尺来衡量智力有很大的局限性。

3. 比方说,智商测验的得分,会由于疾病状况、教育程度、社会和经济水平而有很大的差异,甚至智商测验主考人的肤色也会对得分有显著的影响。



4. 这两个人不仅是基因类型和生活环境完全不同,而且他们完成某些活动的动机也极不相同。

5. 如果能够证明人类中某些种族或社会群体在智力上是劣等的,就会使某些种族隔离主义者或政客有可能去制定法律或政策来压迫,甚至从人类中消灭这些种族和群体。

## 13

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

In less than 30 years' time the Star Trek holodeck will be a reality. Direct links between the brain's nervous system and a computer will also create full sensory virtual environments, allowing virtual vacations like those in the film Total Recall.

(1) There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend. (2) Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell-television, and digital age will have arrived.

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium (a period of 1000 years), when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life.

(3) Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an extended life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs coming into use between now and 2040.

Pearson also predicts a breakthrough in computer human links. "By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up what we feel and, hopefully, simulate feeling too so that we can start to develop full sensory environments, rather like the holidays in Total Recall or the Star Trek holodeck," he says. (4) But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration: "It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century."

Through his research, Pearson is able to put dates to most of the breakthroughs that can be predicted. However, there are still no forecasts for when faster-than-light travel will be available, or when human cloning will be perfected, or when time travel will be possible. But he does expect social problems as a result of technological advances. A boom in neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, cause problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to distinguish between their human friends and the droids. (5) And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.



### 【参考译文】

1. 届时，将出现由机器人主持的电视谈话节目以及装有污染监控器的汽车，一旦这些汽车排污超标（违规），监控器就会使其停驶。
2. 儿童将与装有个性化芯片的玩具娃娃玩耍，具有个性内置的计算机将被视为工作伙伴而不是工具，人们将在气味电视机前休闲，届时数字时代就来到了。
3. 皮尔森汇集世界各地数百位研究人员的成果，编制了一个独特的新技术千年历，它向人们给出了数百项重大突破和发现的最近日期。
4. 但皮尔森指出，这个突破仅仅是人机一体化的开始：“它是人机一体化漫长之路的第一步，最终会使人们在二十世纪末之前研制出完全电子化的仿真人。”
5. 家用电器将会变得如此智能化，以至于控制和操作它们会引发一种新的心理疾病——厨房狂躁症。

### 14

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Large, multinational corporations may be the companies whose ups and downs seize headlines. (1) But to a far greater extent than most Americans realize, the economy's vitality depends on the fortunes of tiny shops and restaurants, neighborhood services and factories. Small businesses, defined as those with fewer than 100 workers, now employ 60 percent of the workforce and expected to generate half of all new jobs between now and the year 2000. Some 1.2 million small forms have opened their doors over the past 6 years of economic growth, and 1989 will see an additional 200000 entrepreneurs striking off on their own.

Too many of these pioneers, however, will blaze ahead unprepared. Idealists will overestimate the clamor for their products or fail to factor in the competition. Nearly everyone will underestimate, often fatally, the capital that success requires. (2) Midcareer executives, forced by a takeover or a restructuring to quit the corporation and find another way to support themselves, may savor the idea of being their own boss but may forget that entrepreneurs must also, at least for a while, be bookkeepers and receptionists, too. According to Small Business Administration data, 24 of every 100 businesses starting out today are likely to disappear in two years, and 27 more will have shut their doors four years from now. By 1995, more than 60 of those 100 start-ups, 77 percent of the companies surveyed were still alive. (3) Most credited their success in large part to having picked a business they already were comfortable in eighty percent had worked with the same product or service in their last jobs.

Thinking through an enterprise before the launch is obviously critical. But many entrepreneurs forget that a firm's health in its infancy may be little indication of how well it will age. you must tenderly monitor its pulse, in their zeal to expand, small-business owners often



ignore early warning signs of a stagnant market or of decaying profitability. (4) They hopefully pour more and more money into the enterprise, preferring not to acknowledge eroding profit margins that means the market for their ingenious service or product has evaporated, or that they must cut the payroll or vacate their lavish offices. Only when the financial well runs dry do they see the seriousness of the illness, and by then the patient is usually too far gone to save.

Frequent checks of your firm's vital signs will also guide you to a sensible rate of growth. (5) To snatch opportunity, you must spot the signals that it is time to conquer the new markets, add products or perhaps franchise your hot ideas.

### 【参考译文】

1. 但是，绝大多数美国人没有认识到的是，国民经济的活力取决于那些小型的商店和饭馆，以及街道公益事业和街道工厂的命运。

2. 中层管理人员，因为公司被并购或重组被迫离开公司，并为了生计另找出路时，可能会欣赏自己做老板的念头，却忽略了老板也必须至少在一个时期内记账或做接待员。

3. 大多数人把他们的成功归结为他们选择了他们在过去已经熟练的行业，80%的人在过去的作品中就和同样的产品和服务打过交道。

4. 他们满怀希望地不断向企业增加投资，不愿意承认其利润空间正在受到侵蚀。而这意味着他们富于创造的产品或服务的市场已经消失，或者，他们必须削减工资或搬出奢华的办公室。

5. 为了能抓住机会，你必须发现信号：该是占领新市场的时候了；该是增加产品类型的时候了；也许该是推销你的“金点子”的时候了。

### 15

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

The price we pay for this salutary change is, no doubt, great. We assemble thousands of operative in the factory, and in the mine, of whom the employer can know little or nothing, and to whom he is little better than a myth. All intercourse between them is at an end. Rigid castes are formed, and, as usual, mutual ignorance breeds mutual distrust. Each case is without sympathy with the other, and ready to credit anything disparaging in regard to it. (1) Under the law of competition, the employer of thousands is forced into the strictest economies, among which the rates paid to labor figure prominently, and often there is friction between the employer and the employed, between capital and labor, between rich and poor. Human society loses homogeneity.

(2) The price which society pays for the law of competition, like the price it pays for cheap comforts and luxuries, is also great, but the advantages of this law are greater still than its cost, for it is to this law that we owe our wonderful material development, which brings improved conditions in its train. But, whether the law be benign or not, we must say of it, as we say of the



change in the conditions of men to which we have referred it is here; we cannot evade it; of the effect of any new substitutes for it proposed we can not be sure; (3) and while the law may be sometimes hard for the individual, it is best for the race, because it insures the survival of the fittest in every department. (4) We accept and welcome, therefore, as conditions to which we must accommodate ourselves, great inequality of environment; the concentration of business, industrial and commercial, in the hands of a few; and the law of competition between these, as being not only beneficial to the future progress of the race. Having accepted these, it follows that there must be great scope for the expertise of special ability in the merchant and in the manufacturer who has to conduct affairs upon great scale. (5) That this talent for organization and management is rare among men is proved by the fact that it invariably secures enormous regards for its possessors, no matter where or under what laws or condition.

### 【参考译文】

1. 在竞争法则下,成千上万的雇主不得不实行一些最严厉的措施。在这些节约措施中,付给工人的工资排在第一位。这样,雇主和雇员之间,劳资双方之间以及富人和穷人之间就常有摩擦。

2. 就像支付给廉价的舒适品和奢侈品一样,社会支付给竞争法的代价昂贵;但是竞争法的益处高于它的代价,因为正是这种竞争法,我们才能拥有如此的物质发展,带来生活水平的改善。

3. 尽管优势这一法则对单个人来说可能是困难的,不过它适应于人类,因为它保证了人类在各个领域都能适者生存。

4. 所以我们接受并欢迎环境的不平等,商业、工业在少数人手里的集中,以及法则在这些人之中引起的竞争,我们把这视为是必须适应的条件,因为这有利于人类的未来发展。

5. 不管是在什么地方,身处什么法则或条件下,具备组织管理才能的人都不可避免地获得巨大的尊荣,这一事实证明了这种能力只有少数人才拥有。

### 16

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. (1) Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts. (2) Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. It also means that governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage. For example, they may





encourage research in various ways, including the setting up of their own research centers. they may alter the structure of education, or they may cooperate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics and industry. In any case, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advice and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds. (3) Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above. At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past. For example. (4) in the early industrialized countries of Europe, the process of industrialization with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned. (5) Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements—themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport. As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.

#### 【参考译文】

1. 在现代条件下，这需要程度不同的中央控制，从而就需要获得诸如经济学和运筹学等领域专家的协助。
2. 再者，显而易见的是，一个国家的经济实力与其工农业生产效率密切相关，而效率的提高则又有赖于各种科技人员的努力。
3. 大众通信的显著发展使各地的人们不断感到有新的需求，不断接触到新的习俗和思想，由于上述原因，各国政府常常得推出更多的革新。
4. 在先期实现工业化的欧洲国家中，其工业化进程以及随之而来的各种深刻的社会结构变革，持续了大约一个世纪之久，而如今一个发展中国家在十年左右就可能完成这个过程。
5. 由于人口的猛增或大量人口流动（现代交通工具使这种流动相对容易）造成的种种问题也会对社会造成新的压力。

17

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

In man's early days, competition with other creatures must have been critical. But this phase of our development is now finished. Indeed, we lack practice and experience nowadays in







dealing with primitive conditions. (1) I am sure that, without modern weapons, I would make a very poor show of disputing the ownership of a cave with a bear, and in this I do not think that I stand alone. The last creature to compete with man was the mosquito. But even the mosquito has been subdued by attention to drainage and by chemical sprays.

(2) Competition between ourselves, person against person, community against community, still persists, however, and it is as fierce as it ever was.

But the competition of man against man is not the simple process envisioned in biology. (3) It is not a simple competition for a fixed amount of food determined by the physical environment, because the environment that determines our evolution is no longer essentially physical. Our environment is chiefly conditioned by the things we believe. Morocco and California are bits of the Earth in very similar latitudes, both on the west coasts of continents with similar climates, and probably with rather similar natural resources. (4) Yet their present development is wholly different, not so much because of different people even, but because of the different thoughts that exist in the minds of their inhabitants. This is the point I wish to emphasize. The most important factor in our environment is the state of our own minds.

(5) It is well known that where the white man has invaded a primitive culture the most destructive effects have come not from physical weapons but from ideas. Ideas are dangerous. The Holy Office knew this full well when it caused heretics to be burned in days gone by. Indeed, the concept of free speech only exists in our modern society because when you are inside a community you are conditioned by the conventions of the community to such a degree that it is very difficult to conceive of anything really destructive.

### 【参考译文】

1. 我可以肯定，要我不带现代武器而去和一头熊争夺一座山洞的所有权，我会窘态毕露的，而且我相信，会出洋相的绝非我一人。

2. 然而人类之间的竞争，个人与个人、社会与社会之间的竞争仍然在继续，而且这种斗争的激烈程度并不亚于过去。

3. 人与人之间的竞争并不是那种为了争夺由物质环境决定的一定量食物而进行的简单竞争，因为决定人类进化的环境已经不再主要是物质的了。

4. 然而，它们目前的发展程度却全然不同，这并不是因为人的不同，而是因为存在于两地居民头脑中的观念不同。

5. 众所周知，凡是原始文化遭到白人入侵的地方，最具有破坏效果的不是有形的武器，而是思想。

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.





(1) Perhaps the most striking quality of satiric literature is its freshness, its originality of perspective. Satire rarely offers original ideas. Instead, it presents the familiar in a new form. Satirists do not offer the world new philosophies. (2) What they do is look at familiar conditions from a perspective that makes these conditions seem foolish, harmful or affected. Satire jars us out of complacency into a pleasantly shocked realization that many of the values we unquestioningly accept are false. Chivalry was suspect before Cervantes, humanists objected to the claims of pure science before Aldous Huxley, and people were aware of famine before Swift. (3) It was not the originality of the idea that made these satires popular. It was the manner of expression, the satiric method that made them interesting and entertaining. Satires are read because they are aesthetically satisfying works of art, not because they are morally wholesome or ethically instructive. (4) They are stimulating and refreshing because with common sense briskness they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions. With spontaneous irreverence, satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into incongruous juxtaposition and speaks in a personal idiom instead of abstract platitude.

(5) Satire exists because there is need for it. It has lived because readers appreciate a refreshing stimulus, an irreverent reminder that they live in a world of platitudinous thinking, cheap moralizing, and foolish philosophy. Satire serves to prod people into an awareness of truth, though rarely to any action on behalf of truth. Satire tends to remind people that much of what they see, hear, and read in popular media is sanctimonious, sentimental, and only partially true. Life resembles in only a slight degree the popular image of it. Soldiers rarely hold the ideals that movies attribute to them, nor do ordinary citizens devote their lives to unselfish service of humanity. Intelligent people know these things but tend to forget them when they do not hear them expressed.

### 【参考译文】

1. 讽刺文学最显著的特征或许就在于它的新颖性与独特的视角。它很少提供有独创性的观点。相反，它用一种新的形式来呈现我们熟悉的事物。

2. 讽刺文学家所做的就是从另一个角度来观察熟知的情形，从而使之看起来是愚蠢的、有害的或做作的。它使陶醉在沾沾自喜中的我们受到强烈的震撼，从而意识到很多我们毫不怀疑地接受的价值观实际上是错误的。

3. 讽刺文学之所以受欢迎并不是因为其观点的独特性，而是因为它的表达方式和讽刺的手段使之显得有趣。阅读讽刺文学不是因为其思想的健康或是其具有教育意义，而是因为它们从美学角度看是一件令人满意的艺术作品。

4. 它们很刺激，也令人耳目一新，因为它们以一种常识性的敏锐扫除了一切幻想和道听途说的观点。它们天生地蔑视一切，要重整人们的视角，搅乱熟悉的事物使之不和谐，而且这些都是通过个性化的习语而非抽象的陈词滥调来表达的。

5. 讽刺文学的存在是因为有对它的需求。它之所以延续下来是因为它给读者带来耳目一新的刺激，毫不留情地提醒着他们生存的世界是一个充满陈腐思想、廉价道德和愚蠢哲学的地方，而这些恰恰赢得了读者的欣赏。



Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

The process of entering the confines of political and economic power can be pictured as a system in which persons are chosen from a potential elite pool. (1) In this reservoir of possible leaders are the individuals with the skills, education, and other qualifications needed to fill elite positions. It is here that competition does exist, that the highest achievers do display their abilities, and that the best qualified do generally succeed. Here, what is more important is entering this reservoir of qualified people.

(2) Many in the masses may have leadership abilities, but unless they can gain entrance into the elite pool, their abilities will go unnoticed. Those of the higher class and status rank enter more easily into this competition since they have been afforded greater opportunities to acquire the needed qualifications.

(3) In addition to formal qualifications, there are less obvious social-psychological factors which tend to narrow the potential elite pool further. (4) “Self-assertion” and “self-elimination” are processes by which those of higher social status assert themselves and those of lower social status eliminate themselves from competition for elite positions. A young man whose family has been active in politics, who has attended Harvard, and who has established a network of connections to the high position in the business or political world. (5) On the other hand, a young man with less prestigious (有名望的) family background, no connections, and only a high school education or even a college degree from a state university would not likely expect a further place for himself at the top. As Prewitt and Stone explain, such an individual “has few models to follow, no contacts to put him into the right channels, and little reason to think of himself as potentially wealthy or powerful.” Thus, self-selection aids in filtering out those of lower income and status groups from the pool of potential elites. Most eliminate themselves from the competition early in the game.

#### 【参考译文】

1. 人才库中有望成为未来领导人的人都具有担任显要职位所需要的技能、学历以及其他资格。

2. 民众中有许多人可能具有领导者素质，但是除非他们可以进入这个精英人才库，否则他们的能力就会被忽略。

3. 除了一些正式的资格外，还有一些不太明显的社会心理因素往往会进一步缩小这个潜在精英人才库的规模。

4. “我行我素”和“自我淘汰”是指社会地位较高的人显示自己的权威，以及社会地位较低的人自我淘汰，退出获取显要职位的竞争。



5. 另一方面，一位年轻人，如果他不出生于名门望族，没有社会关系，只有中学学历或者甚至具备某州立大学的学位，他也不大可能期望自己将来能出人头地。

20

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Computers are permeating almost every aspect of our lives, including many areas previously untouched by technology. (1) But unlike such other pervasive technologies as electricity, television and the motor car, computers are on the whole less reliable and less predictable in their behavior. This is because they are discrete state digital electronic devices that are prone to total and catastrophic failure. Computer systems, when they are “down”, are completely down, unlike electromechanical devices, which may be only partially down and are thus partially usable.

Computers enable enormous quantities of information to be stored, retrieved, and transmitted at great speed on a scale not possible before. (2) This is all very well, but it has serious implications for data security and personal privacy because computers are inherently insecure. The recent activities of hackers and data thieves in the United States, Germany, and Britain have shown how all-too-easy it still is to break into even the most-sophisticated financial and military systems. The list of scares perpetrated by the new breed of hi-tech criminals, ranging from fraud in airline-ticket reservations to the reprogramming of the chips inside mobile phones, is growing daily.

Computer systems are often incredibly complex—so complex, in fact, that they are not always understood even by their creators(although few are willing to admit it). This often makes them completely unmanageable. Unmanageable complexity, can result in massive foul-ups or spectacular budget “runaways.” For example, Jeffrey Rothfeder in Business Week reports that Bank of America in 1988 had to abandon a \$20 million computer system after spending five years and a further \$60 million trying to make it work. Allstate Insurance saw the cost of its new system rise from \$8 million to a staggering \$100 million and estimated completion was delayed from 1987 to 1993. Moreover, the problem seems to be getting worse: in 1988 the American Arbitration Association took on 190 computer disputes, most of which involved defective systems. The claims totaled \$200 million—up from only \$31 million in 1984.

(3) Complexity can also result in disaster: no computer is 100 percent guaranteed because it is virtually impossible to anticipate all sorts of critical applications, such as saving lives, flying air craft, running nuclear power stations, transferring vast sums of money, and controlling missile systems—sometimes with tragic consequences. For example, between 1982 and 1987, some twenty-two servicemen died in five separate crashes of the United States Air Force’s sophisticated Blackhawk helicopter before the problem was traced to its computer-based “fly-by-wire” system. At least two people died after receiving overdoses of radiation emitted by



the computerized. There are 25 X-ray machines, and there are many other examples of fatal computer-based foul-ups.

Popular areas for less life-threatening computer malfunctions include telephone billing and telephone switching software, bank statements and bank-teller machines, electronic funds-transfer systems, and motor-vehicle license data bases. Although computers have often taken the “blame” on these occasions, the ultimate cause of failure in most cases is, in fact, human error.

Every new technology creates new problems—as well as new benefits—for society, and computers are no exception. (4) But digital computers have rendered society especially vulnerable to hardware and software malfunctions. Sometimes industrial robots go crazy, while heart pacemakers and automatic garage door openers are rendered useless by electromagnetic radiation or “electronic smog” emitted from point-of-sale terminals, personal computers, and video games. Automated teller machines(ATMs)and pumps at gas stations are closed down because of unforeseen software snafus.

The cost of all this downtime is huge. (5) For example, it has been reported that British businesses suffer around thirty major mishaps a year, revolving losses running into millions of pounds. These are caused by machine or human error and do not include human misuse in the form of fraud and sabotage. The cost of failures in domestically produced software in the United Kingdom alone is conservatively estimated at \$900 million per year. In 1989, a British Computer Society committee, reported that much software was now so complex that current skills in safety assessment were inadequate and that therefore the safety of people could not be guaranteed.

### 【参考译文】

1. 但与其他渗透性技术如电力、电视和汽车不同的是,电脑行为总体上更不可靠、更不可预测。这是因为它们是处于分离状态的数字电子装置,容易引起总体的、灾难性崩溃。电脑系统一旦发生故障,就会全面瘫痪。它们与电动机械装置不同,电动机械装置有可能只发生局部故障,剩下的部分仍可使用。

2. 这(电脑能储存、检索和传递大量信息,且速度之快前所未有)固然很好,但这却严重关系到资料的安全性和个人隐私,因为电脑本身是不安全的。最近美国、德国、英国的黑客和资料窃贼闯入最复杂的金融和军事系统也是易如反掌,新型的高科技罪犯布下的令人恐慌的骗局日益增多,这些骗局包括在订机票中做手脚和重编移动电话芯片的程序等。

3. 复杂性也会造成灾难:没有哪台电脑是百分之百可以得到保障的,因为要预料到所有的主要用途,如拯救生命、驾驶航天飞机、管理核电站、进行大笔资金转账、控制导弹系统等几乎都是不可能的——有时还会造成悲剧。例如,1982年到1987年间,在美国军事先进的“黑鹰”直升飞机的五次失事中,大约有22名军人死于非命。后来,失事的原因追查由电脑控制的“有线飞行”系统。

4. 但数字化电脑已使社会特别容易受硬件和软件故障的影响。有时工业机器人会发狂,同时心脏起搏器和自动车库门开启器会被销售终端机、个人电脑和电视游戏机释放出的电磁射线或“电子烟雾”所损坏。

5. 例如,据报道,英国企业每年约遭30起大灾难,损失达几百万英镑。这些损失是



由机器或人为的失误引起的，这还不包括以骗局和破坏形式进行的人为滥用。根据保守的估计，仅由英国国内制作的软件发生故障造成的损失每年是 9 亿美元。

## 21

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) Contemporary technological reporting is full of notions of electronic communities in which people interact across regions or entire continents. Could such “virtual communities” eventually replace geographically localized social relations? There are reasons to suspect that, as the foundation for a democratic society, virtual communities will remain seriously deficient.

(2) For example, electronic communication filters out and alters much of the subtlety, warmth, contextuality, and so on that seem important to fully human, morally engaged interaction. That is one reason many Japanese and European executives persist in considering face-to-face encounter essential to their business dealings and why many engineers, too, prefer face-to-face interaction and find it essential to their creativity.

(3) Even hypothetical new media(e. g. advanced “virtual realities”), conveying a dimensionally richer sensory display, are unlikely to prove fully satisfactory substitutes for face-to-face interaction. Electronic media decompose holistic experience into analytically distinct sensory dimensions and then transmit the latter. At the receiving end, people can resynthesize the resulting parts into a coherent experience, but the new whole is invariably different and, in some fundamental sense less, than the original.

Second, there is evidence that screen-based technologies(such as TV and computer monitors) are prone to induce democratically unpromising psychopathologies, ranging from escapism to passivity, obsession, confusing watching with doing, withdrawal from other forms of social engagement, or distancing from moral consequences.

Third, a strength—but also a drawback—to a virtual community is that any member can exit instantly. Indeed, an entire virtual community can decline or perish in the wink of an eye.

(4) To the extent that membership in virtual communities proves less stable than that obtaining in other forms of democratic community, or that social relations prove less thick(i. e. less embedded in a context filled with shared meaning and history),there could be adverse consequences for individual psychological and moral development.

Fourth, (5) no matter with whom we communicate nor how far our imaginations fly, our bodies—and hence many material interdependencies with other people—always remain locally situated. Thus it seems morally hazardous to commune with far-flung tele-mates, if that means growing indifferent to physical neighbors. It is not encouraging to observe just such indifference in California’s Silicon Valley, one of the world’s most “highly wired” regions.



### 【参考译文】

1. 在地区之间或大陆之间，人们通过电子技术进行交流而构成一些电子社会，这种概念在现代技术报道中比比皆是。

2. 比如，对于完全人性化的、涉及精神和心理方面的交流似乎很重要的一些因素包括思维或情感上的细微差异、情绪的热烈程度、不同的场景或环境等，在电子社会中大多都被滤除或改变了。

3. 甚至我们设想的能从更多层面反映更丰富的人类感受的新型媒体（如技术先进的“虚拟现实”）也不可能完全尽如人意地替代面对面的交流。

4. 如果说，虚拟社会成员不如其他民主社会成员那么稳定，或者说，其社会关系不如后者那么牢固，即与一个充满了共同理念和历史的社会的联系不那么紧密，那么，处在虚拟社会中，可能会给人的心理和精神方面的发展带来一些不良的影响。

5. 无论我们与谁交往，无论我们的想像力多么丰富，我们的身体，我们与他人之间在物质上的相互依赖，总是立足于我们所处的环境之中。

### 22

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Many advocates of a universal healthcare system in the United States look to Canada for their model. While the Canadian healthcare system has much to recommend it, there's another model that has been too long neglected. That is the healthcare system in France.

(1) Although the French system faces many challenges, the World Health Organization rated it the best in the world in 2001 because of its universal coverage, responsive healthcare providers, patient and provider freedoms, and the health and longevity of the country's population. The United States ranked 37.

The French system is also not inexpensive. At \$3500 per capita it is one of the most costly in Europe, yet that is still far less than the \$6100 per person in the United States.

(2) The French share Americans' distaste for restrictions on patient choice and they insist on autonomous private practitioners rather than a British-style national health service, which the French dismiss as "socialized medicine". Virtually all physicians in France participate in the nation's public health insurance, Sécurité Sociale.

Their freedoms of diagnosis and therapy are protected in ways that would make their managed-care-controlled US counterparts envious. However, the average American physician earns more than five times the average US wage while the average French physician makes only about two times the average earnings of his or her compatriots. (3) But the lower income of French physicians is allayed by two factors. Practice liability is greatly diminished by a tort-averse legal system, and medical schools, although extremely competitive to enter, are



tuition-free. Thus, French physicians enter their careers, with little if any debt and pay much lower malpractice insurance premiums.

Nor do France's doctors face the high nonmedical personnel payroll expenses that burden American physicians. Sécurité Sociale has created a standardized and speedy system for physician billing and patient reimbursement using electronic funds.

(4) It's not uncommon to visit a French medical office and see no nonmedical personnel. What a concept. No back office army of billing specialists who do daily battle with insurers' arcane and constantly changing rules of payment.

National health insurance in France stands upon two grand historical bargains—the first with doctors and a second with insurers.

Doctors only agreed to participate in compulsory health insurance if the law protected a patient's choice of practitioner and guaranteed physicians' resistance by permitting the nation's already existing insurers to administer its new healthcare funds. Private health insurers are also central to the system as supplemental insurers who cover patient expenses that are not paid for by Sécurité Sociale.

In fact, in France, the sicker you are, the more coverage, care, and treatment you get. Like all healthcare systems, the French confront ongoing problems. (5) Today French reformers' number one priority is to move health insurance financing away from payroll and wage levies because they hamper employers' willingness to hire. Instead, France is turning toward broad taxes on earned and unearned income alike to pay for healthcare.

### 【参考译文】

1. 尽管法国的医疗保健制度面临着很多的挑战，但 2001 年世界卫生组织仍将它排在第一位，原因是法国的医疗保健制度覆盖面最广，医疗保健提供者尽职尽责，医患双方都享有自由，而且法国人民健康、长寿。

2. 法国人和美国人一样也不愿意在患者选择上设限，并且他们坚决要自主的私人执业医生，而不是一种英国式的国民保健制度。法国人将英国这种国民保健制度视为“公费医疗制度”，不予采纳。

3. 但是两方面的因素缓解了法国医生的收入低的问题。反侵权法律制度大大减小了实践责任。另外，尽管进入医学院的竞争极其激烈，但其学费是免费的。因此，法国医生就业时很少欠债，所付的医疗事故保险费非常少。

4. 参观法国诊所看不到非医护人员是很平常的事情。没有一大堆内勤收费专家每天与保险公司晦涩难懂、不断变化的支付规则用力。

5. 如今，法国改革者优先考虑的事，是不再通过向雇主和雇员征收工资税为医疗保险提供经费，因为这影响雇主用人的积极性。作为代替，法国将对工资收入和非工资收入同等征收以支付医疗保健费用。





Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

The smooth landing of the shuttle(航天飞机)discovery ended a flight that was successful in almost every respect but one: the dislodging of a big chunk of foam, like the one that doomed the Columbia. This flight was supposed to vault the shuttle fleet back into space after a prolonged grounding for repairs. But given the repeat of the very problem that two years of retooling was supposed to resolve, the verdict is necessarily mixed. (1) Once again, the space agency has been forced to put off the flight until it can find a solution to the problem, and no one seems willing to guess how long that may take.

The discovery astronauts performed superbly during their two-week mission, and the shuttle looked better than ever in some respects. (2) Space officials were justifiably happy that so much had gone well, despite daily worries over possible risks. The flight clearly achieved its prime objectives.

The astronauts transferred tons of cargo to the international space station, which has been limping along overhead with a reduced crew and limited supplies carried up on smaller Russian spacecraft. (3) They replaced a broken device, repaired another and carted away a load of rubbish that had been left on the station, showing the shuttle can bring full loads back down from space.

This was the most scrutinized shuttle flight ever, with the vehicle undergoing close inspection while still in orbit. (4) New sensing and photographic equipment to look for potentially dangerous damage to the sensitive external skin proved valuable. A new hack flip maneuver allowed station astronauts to photograph the shuttle's underbelly, and an extra-long robotic arm enabled astronauts to see parts of the shuttle that were previously out of sight.

(5) The flood of images and the openness in discussing its uncertainties about potential hazards sometimes made it appear that the shuttle was about to fall apart. In the end the damage was clearly tolerable. A much-touted space walk to repair the shuttle's skin, the first of its kind moved an astronaut close enough to pluck out some protruding material with his hand. Preliminary evidence indicates that discovery has far fewer nicks and gouges than shuttles on previous flights, perhaps showing that improvements to reduce the shedding of debris from the external fuel tank have had some success.

#### 【参考译文】

1. 航天部门又一次被迫推迟了飞行任务,直到找出解决问题的方案,似乎也没有人愿意揣测还要多久。

2. 值得航空部官员庆幸的是除了平日对风险的担心外,情况基本正常,此次飞行很明显地达到了基本目标。



3. 他们更换了一个破损的装置,修复了另一台设备并运载出了一批存留在空间站的垃圾,看起来飞船可以从空间站运走整批垃圾。

4. 事实证明,用新的感应和照片拍摄设备来查找对敏感的外层表皮带来可能的损伤是很有价值的。

5. 从大量的图片以及对潜在威胁的不确定性的公开讨论来看飞船似乎难保,而最后结果证明危险并不是致命的。

## 24

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

There is probably no limit to what science can do in the way of increasing positive excellence. (1) Health has already been greatly improved; in spite of the lamentations of those who idealize the past, we live longer and have fewer illnesses than any class or nation in the eighteenth century.

With a little more application of the knowledge we already possess, we might be much healthier than we are. And future discoveries are likely to accelerate this process enormously.

So far, it has been physical science that has had the most effect upon our lives, but in the future physiology and psychology are likely to be far more potent. (2) When we have discovered how character depends upon physiological conditions, we shall be able, if we choose, to produce far more of the type of human beings that we admire. Intelligence, artistic capacity, benevolence—all these things no doubt could be increased by science. There seems scarcely any limit to what could be done in the way of producing a good world, if only men would use science wisely.

(3) There is a certain attitude about the application of science to human life with which I have some sympathy, though I do not, in the last analysis, agree with it. It is the attitude of those who dread what is “unnatural”. Rousseau is, of course, the great protagonist of the view in Europe. In Asia, Lao-Tze has set it forth even more persuasively, and 2400 years sooner. (4) I think there is a mixture of truth and falsehood in the admiration of “nature”, which it is important to disentangle. To begin with, what is “natural”? Roughly speaking, anything to which the speaker was accustomed in childhood. Lao-Tze objects to roads and carriages and boats, all of which were probably unknown in the village where he was born. Rousseau has got used to these things, and does not regard them as against nature. But he would no doubt have thundered against railways if he had lived to see them. Clothes and cooking are too ancient to be denounced by most of the apostles of nature, though they all object to new fashions in either. Birth control is thought wicked by people who tolerate celibacy, because the former is a new violation of nature and the latter an ancient one. (5) In these ways those who preach “nature” are inconsistent, and one is tempted to regard them as mere conservatives.



### 【参考译文】

1. 健康水平已大大提高，尽管有人仍怀念过去，相对于 18 世纪的任何阶级和民族来说，我们的寿命更长、疾病更少。
2. 当我们发现性格的形成有赖于心理条件时，如果让我们选择，我们更愿意培养大批我们所认同的性格的人来。
3. 关于科学研究用于人类生活，我能够理解，但归根结底，我不敢苟同，这种意见就是有些人害怕所谓的“非自然的东西”。
4. 在崇拜自然方面，我认为，真与假混为一谈，重点在于将二者区分开。首先，什么是“自然”，大致地说，说这话的人从孩提时形成的习惯就是自然。
5. 在这些方面，那些鼓吹自然的人是自相矛盾的，难免会被认为是保守派。

### 25

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

I was deeply shocked by a Recent survey that suggested 30 percent of job applicants embellished the truth or lied on a curriculum vitae. Can the figure really be that low? (1) I had always assumed CVs were filled with evasions, half-truths and downright untruths. But the news that merely 70 percent of workers are honest has shaken my lack of faith in my fellow humans. The only consolation is that people often fib in anonymous surveys, just as they do on resumes, which means the real proportion may be higher.

One prediction rang true from the research by the Chartered Institute of Educational Assessors. (2) It was that the incentive for falsehood is growing, as unemployment balloons and competition for jobs rises. In coming months recruiters will therefore be bombarded with CVs making extremely misleading claims.

It was the same during the downturn of the early 1990s. Then, one acquaintance obtained a graduate traineeship at a large bank by bumping his third-class degree up to a 2:1. A journalist colleague meanwhile admitted to me that his degree from a top university was entirely fictional. (3) Another contemporary explained away a year lost to bone idleness by telling prospective employers that he had been writing a field guide to the wild flowers of the Pyrenees(比利牛斯山脉). I might have lied on my own CV, if an east coast Scottish upbringing had not lumbered me with the subliminal conviction that I would burn for eternity in hell if I did.

(4) A company whose services include background checks on job applicants, says that inaccuracies on CVs divide into three main groups. First, there are honest mistakes, typically made when candidates muddle dates. Second, there is deliberate fibbing about qualifications. Mr Thomas says: “A lie told 20 years ago to get a job can become part of the liar’s reality. So he tells it again when he switches jobs, even though he has become a successful finance director.” Third,



applicants close up suspicious gaps in their employment history. In one case investigated by Kroll, a candidate turned out to have spent a three-month gap in prison for fraud.

About 65 percent of businesses take up references for shortlisted job applicants, according to research by the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development. Fewer than half said they found out anything useful. (5) This is hardly surprising now that the fear of litigation prevents past employers from saying anything more revealing than: “Yes, Derek worked for us. He has a beard and knows a bit about databases.” Less than 40 percent of businesses bother to check academic and professional qualifications.

### 【参考译文】

1. 我一直认为简历中充斥着借口、半真半假和彻头彻尾的谎言。但那则只有 70% 的工人是诚实的新闻让我对我自己的想法感到疑惑。

2. 虚假动机正在逐渐增加。因此，在未来几个月中，招聘人员会见到更多的足以误导其决策的简历。

3. 同时期的另外一个人也曾向雇主谎称自己曾花一年的时间编纂过有关比利牛斯山野花的一本野外工作指南，而其实那东西是临时抱佛脚的产物。

4. 一个对求职者做背景调查的服务公司说，简历的不准确分为三组。第一，诚实的错误，确实是候选人搞错了日期。

5. 对诉讼案的恐惧导致以往的雇主不敢说除了“是的，Derek 曾为我们工作。他留着胡子，对我们的数据有所了解”以外的话，这些在当今都不足为奇。

### 26

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) The Single, long a stock figure in stories, songs and personal ads, was traditionally someone at the margins of society: a figure of fun, pity or awe. In the place of withered spinsters and bachelors are people like Elizabeth de Kergorlay, a 29-year-old Parisian banker who views her independence and her own apartment as the spoils of professional success.

As the sages would say, we are all ultimately alone. But an increasing number of Europeans are choosing to be so at an ever earlier age. (2) This isn't the stuff of gloomy philosophical meditations, but a fact of Europe's new economic landscape, embraced by demographers, real-estate developers and ad executives alike. (3) The shift away from family life to solo lifestyles, observes French sociologist, Jean Claude Kaufmanns, is part of the “irresistible momentum of individualism” over the last century. (4) The communications revolution, the shift from a business culture of stability to one of mobility and the mass entry of women into the workforce have wreaked havoc on Europeans' private lives. More and more of them are remaining on their own: they're living longer, divorcing more and marrying later—if at all.



British marriage rates are the lowest in 160 years of records. INSEE, France's National Institute of Statistics, reports that the number of French people living alone doubled between 1968 and 1990.

Europe's new economic climate has largely fostered the trend toward independence. (5) The current generation of home-aloners came of age during Europe's shift from social democracy to the sharper, more individualistic climate of American-style capitalism. Raised in an era of privatization and increased consumer choice, today's tech-savvy workers have embraced a free market in love as well as economics. Modern Europeans are rich enough to afford to live alone, and temperamentally independent enough to want to do so. A recent poll by the Institute Francois Dominion Publique, the French affiliate of the Gallup poll, found that 58 percent of French respondents viewed living alone as a choice, not an obligation. Other European singles agree. "I've always wanted to be free to go on adventures," says Iris Expender, who lives by herself in Berlin.

### 【参考译文】

1. 小说、歌曲和广告中常有的单身角色往往都是那些生活在社会边缘的人：他们或令人发笑，或令人同情，或令人敬畏。

2. 这不是悲观哲学研究的素材，而是人口统计学家、房地产开发商、广告经营者这些人所体会到的欧洲新经济前景的事实。

3. 法国社会学家 Jean-Claude Kaufmanns 认为，从家庭生活模式到单身生活模式的转变，是上个世纪“个人主义”的不可抵挡的推动因素之一。

4. 通信革命，商业文化从稳定性到流动性的转变，以及女性进入劳动力市场等这些给欧洲人的私人生活带来了严重破坏。

5. 现在的独身一代是在欧洲从社会民主主义向更激进更具个人主义思潮的美国式资本主义转变的过渡时期出现的。成长于私有化和消费选择日益增长时代的精通技术的现代工人们拥有着恋爱和经济上的自由市场。

### 27

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of misunderstandings between them. (1) They have always complained that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive and dominant; that they do not trust their children to deal with crisis.

(2) It is universally acknowledged that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also fade in their memory how they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in



entertainers and music. This is not their motive. (3) They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted so they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritates their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes they are resistant and proud because they do not want their parents to approve of what they do. If their parents did approve, it looks as if they are betraying their own age group. But in that case, they are assuming that they are the underdog: you can't win but at least you can keep your honor. This is a passive way of looking at things. (4) It is natural enough after long years of childhood, when they were completely under their parents' domination. But it ignores the fact that they are now beginning to be responsible for themselves.

My advice to young people is as follows: if you plan to control your life, co-operation can be part of that plan. (5) You can charm others, especially your parents, into doing things the way you want. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

#### 【参考译文】

1. 年轻人总是抱怨，他们的父母与现代生活方式脱节，有占有欲和支配欲，不相信子女有应付危机的能力。

2. 人们普遍认为，做父母的常常低估他们处于青少年时期的孩子，而且还忘记了自己年轻时的感受。

3. 他们觉得被成年人世界排除在外，尚未被成人所接受，于是就创造了属于他们自己的文化和社会。

4. 在长时间完全受父母控制的童年时代结束之后，产生这种态度非常自然。但是，这种态度忽略了这样一个事实：此时他们要开始对自己负起责任。

5. 你可以让他人，尤其是你的父母，高高兴兴地按你希望的方式行事。你可以用你的责任感和进取心打动他人，那样他们才会准许你做你想做的事。

28

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Are you really in love? How do you know the difference between love and infatuation? This is often difficult to determine, for there are no set rules surrounding the definitions of love or infatuation. Romantic love is very much a part of the American way of life and many expect that some day "it" is going to hit them and they will know they are in love.

What are some of the differences between love and infatuation?

(1) Genuine love is more likely to involve a process of "growing" in love rather than



“falling” in love. This may sound terribly unromantic to some who are used to hearing talk about “falling in love” or being “head over heels in love”. This “falling” is often infatuation, and the sheer emotion of “falling” in love often blinds a person to the imperfections of the loved one. We tend to think of the loved one as “perfect”, “ideal”, or some other divine image. Real love sees the total person—both the “perfection” and the imperfection. Infatuation, then, is a sudden, emotional sense that one has discovered the “perfect” lover. On the other hand, love realizes imperfections and grows with the acceptance of those imperfections.

(2) Love leads a person to a feeling of security and trust in the loved one. It usually involves a feeling of mutual benefit arising from the new relationship. “We are able to solve our problems together” is the feeling of love, rather than “Please love me because I need you.”

(3) Infatuation often entails feelings of insecurity whenever the “lovers” are separated; feelings of doubt, fickleness, uncertainty, and fear of loss often accompany infatuation. “What will I do if I lose him?” and “I wonder if she really means it when she says she loves me”. express the feelings of infatuation. In such a setting a lasting love does not have a chance to develop.

(4) Infatuation tends to be more manipulative than love because a lasting feeling of relationship probably has not developed, so that the individuals are still concerned mainly about their own needs and satisfactions. Conversely, in love, the feeling of relationship is genuine and sincere so that concern for the other person evolves naturally.

(5) Physical attraction is an important part of both infatuation and love, but the superficial attraction is less important in love, for the couple experiencing love usually will build their relationship on a broader base than merely physical attraction.

### 【参考译文】

1. 真爱很可能是一种“渐进”的过程，而不是“突然掉进”爱的旋涡。对于那些听惯了说什么“陷进爱河”、“爱得昏天黑地”的人来说可能太不浪漫了。

2. 爱让人产生一种安全感，爱让人对所爱的人产生一种安全感、信任感。它总是让双方在这种新的关系中有一种相互受益的感觉。

3. 痴情的结果常常是，当相爱的两人不在一起时，他们会感到不安。经常伴随痴情而来的还有疑心、感情变化无常、犹疑不定以及害怕失去。

4. 比起爱，痴情更倾向于控制对方，因为当双方在还未建立起一种长久的情感时，双方所关心的主要还是自己的需求和满足。

5. 对于痴情和爱来说，外表的吸引是重要的组成部分，但在恋爱过程中，这种外表的吸引并不是十分重要的，因为一对恋人在恋爱中会逐步建立起一种比仅仅爱上对方外表更深层的爱情关系。





Chinese.

It is astonishing how little is known about the working of the mind. But however little or much is known, it is fairly clear that the model of the logic-machine is not only wrong but mischievous. There are people who profess to believe that man can live by logic alone. If only they say, men developed their reason, looked at all situations and dilemmas logically, and proceeded to devise rational solutions, all human problems would be solved. Be reasonable. Think logically. Act rationally. This line of thought is very persuasive, not to say seductive. (1) It is astonishing, however, how frequently the people most fanatically devoted to logic and reason, to a cold review of the “facts” and a calculated construction of the truth, turn out not only to be terribly emotional in argumentation, but obstinate before any “truth” is “proved” —deeply committed to emotional positions that prove rock-resistible to the most massive accumulation of unsympathetic facts and proofs.

(2) If man’s mind cannot be turned into a logic-machine, neither can it function properly as a great emotional sponge, to be squeezed at will. All of us have known people who gush as a general response to life—who gush in seeing a sunset, who gush in reading a book, who gush in meeting a friend. They may seem to live by emotion alone, but their constant gushing is a disguise for absence of genuine feeling, a torrent rushing to fill a vacuum. It is not uncommon to find beneath the gush a cold, analytic mind that is astonishing in its meticulousness and ruthless in its calculation.

Somewhere between machine and sponge lies the reality of the mind—a blend of reason and emotion, of actuality and imagination, of fact and feeling. (3) The entanglement is so complete, the mixture so thoroughly mixed, that it is probably impossible to achieve pure reason or pure reason or pure emotion, at least for any sustained period of time.

(4) It is probably best to assume that all our reasoning is fused with our emotional commitments and beliefs, all our thoughts colored by feelings that lie deep within our psyches. Moreover, it is probably best to assume that this stream of emotion is not a poison, not even a taint, but is a positive life-source, a stream of psychic energy that animates and vitalizes our entire thought process. (5) The roots of reason are embedded in feelings—feelings that have formed and accumulated and developed over a lifetime of personality-shaping. These feelings are not for occasional using but are inescapable. To know what we think, we must know how we feel. It is feeling that shapes belief and forms opinion. It is feeling that directs the strategy of argument. It is our feelings, then, with which we must come to honorable terms.

### 【参考译文】

1. 不过使人惊讶的是，那些尤其热衷于逻辑推理，热衷于理性地审视“事实”和精心构筑事实框架的人们，最后却往往不仅在陈述观点时带有强烈的感情色彩，且固执地坚持尚未得到证实的所谓“真理”。

2. 假如说人的思维不可能变成一台逻辑机器，那么它也不可能变成一块感情的海绵，







允许任意挤压。

3. 理性和感情，实际和想像，事实和感觉彻底缠绕在一起，混合在一起，所以人的思维，至少在一段持续的时间内，不太可能纯粹诉诸于理性或者纯粹诉诸于感情。

4. 也许这样说是最适当的，也就是在整个推理过程中，我们的立场和观点都掺有感情因素，我们所有的想法都带有感情色彩，这感情是深藏于我们内心世界的。

5. 理性在情感之中植根，而情感是在人一生的性格成长中形成、积累和发展起来的。

30

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

The estimates of the numbers of home-schooled children vary widely. The U.S. Department of Education estimates there are 250000 to 350000 home-schooled children in the country. Home-school advocates put the number much higher—at about a million.

Many public school advocates take a harsh attitude toward home schoolers, perceiving their actions as the ultimate slap for public education and a damaging move for the children. (1) Home schoolers harbor few kind words for public schools, charging shortcomings that range from lack of religious perspective in the curriculum to a herdlike approach to teaching children.

(2) Yet, as public school officials realize they stand little to gain by remaining hostile to the home-school population, and as home schoolers realize they can reap benefits from public schools, these hard lines seem to be softening a bit. Public schools and home schoolers have moved closer to tolerance and, in some cases, even cooperation.

Says John Marshall, an education official, “We are becoming relatively tolerant of home schoolers.” The idea is: “Let’s give the kids access to public school so they’ll see it’s not as terrible as they’ve been told, and they’ll want to come back.”

Perhaps, but don’t count on it, say home-school advocates. (3) Home schoolers oppose the system because they have strong convictions that their approach to education—whether fueled by religious enthusiasm or the individual child’s interests and natural pace—is best.

“The bulk of home schoolers just want to be left alone,” says Enge Cannon, associate director of the National Center for Home Education. She says home schoolers choose that path for a variety of reasons, but religion plays a role 85 percent of the time.

Professor Van Galen breaks home schoolers into two groups. (4) Some home schoolers want their children to learn not only traditional subject matter but also strict religious doctrine and a conservative political and social perspective. Not incidentally, they also want their children to learn—both intellectually and emotionally—that the family is the most important institution in society.

Other home schoolers contend “not so much that the schoolers teach heresy(异端邪说), but that schoolers teach whatever they teach inappropriately,” Van Galen writes. (5) “These parents



are highly independent and strive to ‘take responsibility’ for their own lives within a society that they define as bureaucratic and inefficient.”

### 【参考译文】

1. 主张家庭教育者对公共教育很少有赞词。他们指责公共教育有诸多弊端，如所有课程缺少宗教思想观点，教学方法类似于牧人赶羊。

2. 然而，当公共学校工作者意识到对主张家庭教育者继续保持敌意不可能有好结果，并且随着主张家庭教育者意识到他们也可以从公立学校中受益，这些强硬态度似乎有所松动。

3. 主张家庭教育者反对这样的体制，因为他们坚定地认为他们的教育方法（无论是出于宗教热情，还是出于对孩子的兴趣和自然学习进度的考虑）是最佳的。

4. 有些主张家庭教育者要求他们的孩子不仅学习一些传统的学科内容，还要求他们学习一些严格的宗教教义和保守的政治和经济思想观点。

5. 这些家长具有相当独到的见解。在被他们认定的一个官僚、低效的社会中，他们努力为自己的生活“承担责任”。

### 31

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

England and France are separated by 22 miles of open sea at their closest point. (1) Attempts to swim the English Channel have been made by people of all ages and from various walks of life. Each swimmer is drawn to the famous channel for different reasons, but each has the same goal—to conquer the channel.

The English Channel was first crossed in 1875 by Mathew Webb, an Englishman, who swam breaststroke from Dover, England, to Calais, France. (2) Since then, over 3700 people have made approximately 4500 attempts on the channel. Only 297 people, however, have successfully duplicated Webb’s remarkable achievement.

Cold water, rough seas, strong currents, heavy winds and jellyfish are among the many reasons why the success rate is so low.

Swimmers and escort crews must wait for periods of calm seas and light winds, lasting 10—20 hours. (3) Much to the frustration of the athletes and their coaches and crews, the weather may only cooperate a few days each year.

Once in the channel, swimmers are always at the mercy of the elements since temperature, winds and currents can change hourly. (4) Quite often, luck and good timing play as important a role in a swimmer’s success as proper physical training and mental preparation.

Channel swimmers come in all ages, abilities and backgrounds. (5) But swimming the English Channel will always be the same to all its challengers—an incredible adventure that tests



the limit of human endurance, courage and perseverance.

【参考译文】

1. 不同年龄和不同职业的人都曾经试图游过英吉利海峡。游泳爱好者被吸引到这个著名海峡的原因各不相同，然而他们的目标是一致的——征服海峡。

2. 从那时起，有 3 700 多人进行了大约 4 500 次横渡海峡的尝试，然而，只有 297 人成功地再现了韦布的惊人成就。

3. 让运动员、教练员和护卫人员颇为泄气的是，一年当中老天爷乐意配合的日子只有几天。

4. 运气的好坏和时机的选择对游泳者的成功所起到的作用常常和适当的体能训练和心理准备所起到的作用相当。

5. 但是，游过英吉利海峡对所有的挑战者来说一直具有同样的意义——它向人类的耐力、勇气和韧性的极限发起挑战，是一次令人难以置信的冒险。

32

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Americans find it difficult to think about old age until they are propelled into the midst of it by their own aging and that of relatives and friends. Aging is the neglected stepchild of the human life cycle. Though we have begun to examine the socially taboo subjects of dying and death, we have leaped over that long period of time preceding death known as old age. In truth, it is easier to manage the problem of death than the problem of living as an old person. (1) Death is a dramatic, one-time crisis while old age is a day-by-day and year-by-year confrontation with powerful external and internal forces, a bittersweet coming to terms with one's own personality and one's life.

We base our feelings on primitive fears, prejudice and stereotypes rather than on knowledge and insight. (2) In reality, the way one experiences old age is contingent upon circumstances of late-life events (in what order they occur, how they occur, when they occur) and the social supports one receives: adequate finances, shelter, medical care, social roles, religious support, recreation. All of these are crucial and interconnected elements which together determine the quality of late life.

Old age is neither inherently miserable nor inherently sublime——like every stage of life it has problems, joys, fears and potentials. (3) The process of aging and eventual death must ultimately be accepted as the natural progression of the life cycle, the old completing their prescribed life spans and making way for the young. Much that is unique in old age in fact derives from the reality of aging and the imminence of death. (4) The old must clarify and find use for what they have attained in a lifetime of learning and adapting; they must conserve



strength and resources where necessary and adjust creatively to those changes and losses that occur as part of the aging experience. The elderly have the potential for qualities of human reflection and observation which can only come from having lived an entire life span. (5) There is a lifetime accumulation of personality and experience which is available to be used and enjoyed.

### 【参考译文】

1. 死亡是具有戏剧性的一次性危机，但老年则是一天天、一年年与强大的内外力量所进行的抗争，是苦乐掺半的一点点适应自己老年个性和生活的过程。

2. 实际上，一个人老年经历如何因下列因素而不同：身体健康状况、性格、早年经历、晚年事变的具体情形(这些事变发生之先后、情况及具体时间)及他获得的社会支持，比如是否有足够的金钱、住处、医疗、社会任务、宗教支持、文化娱乐。

3. 必须从根本上将年老的过程及最后的死亡视作是生命周期的自然进程，老人结束他们各自的寿数，为年轻人让路。

4. 老人一定要弄清自己毕生学习和适应的收获并加以利用，他们一定要在必要时，保持精力和物力，并创造性地使自己适应于衰老过程中必定会经历的变化与损失。

5. 老年时可以从一生积累形成的品格与经验中受益。

### 33

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

“The Child is Father of the Man,” wrote the English poet William Wordsworth. (1) Adults today are as aware as wordsworth of the importance of childhood experiences that a cherished and well-behaved child has a better chance of growing into a balanced , loving and law-abiding adult than an unloved one. The Children Act of 1989, created to give children much-needed protection against abuse, in the process legalized the ideology: the child comes first.

(2) But while the nurturing of self-esteem in children is now accepted as a requisite of their development, the social and economic demands on over-worked, harassed parents often prevent them from putting this theory into practice where it matters most in the home. Indeed, much of the time it seems that parents themselves are suffering a crisis of self-esteem.

Reports show that teenagers are increasingly obese and slothful. They watch on average between four and six hours of television a day. (3) No longer subject to the discipline of the evening family meal—the cradle of manners and civil behavior—one in three people eats his or her dinner in front of the television. The fashion industry is increasingly targeting guilty parents and their demanding children; it is not uncommon to see children wearing designer jeans and the latest trainers that they will soon grow out of.

(4) Pre-Christmas toy advertising is designed to strike terror into the hearts of parents and



make their children even more demanding and greedy. Every office in the land harbors parents who are exasperated especially by boys who are arrogant, rude, boastful and undisciplined. (5) Many parents are too guilt-ridden or too bewildered by conflicting child rearing advice to do anything other than wring their hands with worry. The language of civil rights has entered childhood. Children as young as six are now so keenly aware of their “rights” that they freely complain of “unfair” treatment by their elders.

### 【参考译文】

1. 如今的成年人和华兹华斯同样认识到孩童时期生活经历的重要性——备受关怀、举止良好的儿童比没有人疼爱的儿童有更多的机会成长为心态平衡、关心他人和遵纪守法的成人。

2. 但是，人们赞成把培养儿童自尊心作为儿童成长的必要条件时，社会和经济的要求又使得劳累过度、疲惫不堪的父母在家里经常不能把理论和实践相结合，而这两者在家里的结合是非常重要的。

3. 在家用晚餐（此即培养礼貌和文明举止的场合）时，青少年不再遵守规矩，三分之一的人一边吃饭，一边看电视。

4. 圣诞节前的玩具广告使得父母们心惊胆战，而使他们的孩子越发贪得无厌，要求越来越高。

5. 相互矛盾的养育孩子的忠告使得很多父母负疚太深，极度困惑，因而忧心忡忡，一筹莫展。

### 34

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) But there is a sphere of action in which society, as distinguished from the individual, has, if any, only an indirect interest, comprehending all that portion of a person's life and conduct which affects only himself, or if it also affects others, only with their free, voluntary, and undeceived consent and participation. When I say only himself, I mean directly, and in the first instance; for whatever affects himself, may affect others through himself; and the objection which may be grounded on the contingency will receive consideration in the sequel. This, then, is the appropriate region of human liberty. It comprises, first, the inward domain of consciousness; demanding liberty of conscience, in the most comprehensive sense; liberty of thought and feeling; absolute freedom of opinion and sentiment on all subjects, practical or speculative, scientific, moral, or theological. (2) The liberty of expressing and publishing opinions may seem to fall under a different principle; since it belongs to that part of the conduct of an individual which concerns other people; but, being almost of as much importance as the liberty of thought itself, and resting in great part on the same reasons, is practically inseparable from it. Secondly, the



principle requires liberty of tastes and pursuits; of framing the plan of our life to suit our own character; of doing as we like, subject to such consequences as may follow, without impediment from our fellow creatures, so long as what we do does not harm them, even though they should think our conduct foolish, perverse, or wrong. (3) Thirdly, from this liberty of each individual follows the liberty, with in the same limits, of combination among individuals; freedom to unite, for any purpose not involving harm to others; the persons combining being supposed to be of full age, and not forced or deceived.

(4) No society in which these liberties are not, on the whole, respected, is free, whatever may be its form of government, and none is completely free in which they do not exist absolute and unqualified. The only freedom which deserves the name, is that of pursuing our own good in our own way, so long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs, or impede their efforts to obtain it. (5) Each is the proper guardian of his own health, whether bodily or mental and spiritual. Mankind are great gainers by suffering each other to live as seems good to themselves, than by compelling each to live as seems good to the rest.

### 【参考译文】

1. 但是有一个行动范围，在其中，社会，有别于个人，即使有的话，也只有一种间接的利益：包括全部个人生活的那部分和只影响自身的行为。换言之，如果它也影响别人的话，仅仅以他们自动的、自愿的和醒悟的应允和参与为条件。

2. 言论与出版的自由似乎可以列入一种不同的原则，因为它属于涉及他人的个人行为的那部分；但是，（这种个人行为）由于与思想本身的自由几乎有着同样的重要性，而且在很大程度上根据同样的推理，实际上与言论和出版的自由是不可分的。

3. 第三，从每个人的这种自由继而产生在同样的范围中个人之间结社的自由；也就是说，以不含对他人造成伤害为目的进行联合的自由，结社人假定是成年人，而且也不是被迫或受骗的，受蒙蔽的。

4. 在任何社会中如果这些自由大体上得不到尊重的话，那么这个社会是不自由的，不论其政府有可能采取何种形式：在任何社会中如果这些自由的存在不是绝对的和无条件的话，那么这个社会是不完全自由的。

5. 每一个人都是他自身健康的真正的卫士/保护者，不论是肉体的健康还是智力的和精神的。人类是大大的受益者/获益者，因为，人们为了活着彼此容忍，这似乎对他们自己有益，而人们为了活着彼此胁迫，这似乎对其余的人有益。

35

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Forty years ago, a historic document was signed in Rome that was to change the economic outlook and the future of many countries in Europe. That document was the Treaty of Rome, and



this year, on March 25, 1997, the European Union celebrated the 40th anniversary of its signing. A revised draft treaty on European Union (The Maastricht Treaty) was presented in Rome on that date. (1) The revised Treaty is a continuation of the process towards integration of the countries of Europe that began in 1957.

(2) The Treaty of Rome was a historic milestone on the road to European integration, but the foundations had been laid almost ten years earlier. In the aftermath of world War II on May 9, 1950, Robert Schuman, Foreign Minister of France, proposed the pooling of coal and steel production as part of a Franco-German union.

Six founding countries signed the Treaty of Paris in 1951 to form the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). A single market in coal and steel was to be set up among signatory countries. (3) Within a few months, all customs and discriminatory practices were swept away. For the coal and steel industries at least, frontiers ceased to exist. The Schuman Plan, as it was known, was the first step towards a united Europe. The signatory countries—Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands—formed the building blocks of what know today as the European Union.

Six years later European leaders such as Konrad Adenauer, Paul-Henry Spaak and Jean Monnet thought it time to apply the same approach to the entire economies of the six members of the ECSC. (4) The Treaty of Rome established the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) in 1957 and, in effect, marked the “relaunching of Europe” after the devastating of World War II.

The EEC's immediate objectives were the establishment of a customs union to promote the four freedoms envisaged by the Treaty of Rome: the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital between the Member States. The Treaty also provided for a number of common policies in areas such as agriculture, external trade, transport and competition. (5) Its aim was to construct a common space in which national and common policies united to ensure stronger economic growth than was possible through the achievements of Member States acting individually.

A further advance took place in 1967, when the executives of the three communities were merged to form the European Community. The European Community was to be served by four main institutions—the European Commission, the Council of Ministers, the European Parliament and the European Court of Justice.

### 【参考译文】

1. 这个条约的修改草案是自 1957 年开始的欧洲各国一体化进程的继续。
2. 罗马条约是欧洲一体化道路上的一个里程碑，但其基础几乎在它签定前 10 年就已奠定。
3. 短短几个月，一切关税壁垒以及各种歧视做法都被一扫而光。
4. 1957 年，罗马条约建立了欧洲经济共同体和欧洲原子能共同体，这实际上标志着二战劫难后“欧洲重建”的开始。



5. 目的是建立一个共同的经济空间,以便各成员国在该经济空间中能够将各自的政策和成员国采取的共同政策合为一体,以确保成员国的经济比各国独自发展取得更为强劲的增长。

## 36

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) The onrush of cheap communications, powerful computers and the Internet all explain why many people feel that, nowadays, change is happening ever more rapidly as technological progress accelerates. Moore's law, that the power of microchips doubles every 18 months, has been tested and found correct. This is what gives people the sense of a world shifting beneath their feet.

(2) Yet the implication that rapid change is a new phenomenon is again misleading. If you measure the time it takes for a technology to become widely diffused, today's experience does not seem unusual. Take the car, the basic patent for an internal-combustion engine capable of powering a car was filed in 1877. By the late 1920s—50 years later—over half of all American households owned a car.

(3) The comparable dates for the computer are harder to tie down, but the first big computer, based on vacuum valves, was built in 1946. The transistor—the first semiconductor device—was invented at Bell laboratories in 1948. The first patent for an integrated circuit was filed in 1959. Now, in 1999—50 years after the first one was built—around half of American households own a computer. The pace of introduction has been similar to that of the car.

(4) You have to cheat, choosing only the date for the personal computer, say (mid-1970s), or the internet (ditto) to make it seem much more rapid.

Comparing its diffusion among private users is, you might say, unfair to the computer, for that machine's main use is in businesses. On that measure, the best historical analogy is with electrification, and the spread of the electric dynamo into factories.

(5) According to Paul David, a historian at Stanford University in California, the first electricity-generating stations had been installed in New York and London in 1881, but it was well into the 1920s before the dynamo became widely used and started to raise productivity. The adoption of the computer in business has also been slow, and failed to have any measurable impact on productivity until very recently.

## 【参考译文】

1. 今天,随着科技的飞速发展、通信的日益廉价、计算机功能的强大和因特网的不断涌现,人们的生活日新月异。

2. 但是把这种快速变化视为新现象是错误的。如果你算下一项技术从它产生到被广







泛应用所需要的时间，那么你对今天所发生的这些变化就不会觉得奇怪了。

3. 计算机究竟诞生于何时，我们已经很难弄清楚了。但第一台大型真空电子管计算机是在 1946 年产生的。

4. 如果你想它看起来的确比别的技术快得多，那么你就得蒙混过关了，你可以从个人计算机或者因特网的诞生算起，也就是 20 世纪 70 年代中期。

5. 根据斯坦福大学历史学家保罗·大卫的介绍，1881 年，第一批发电机被安装在纽约和伦敦，但直到 20 世纪 20 年代发电机才得到广泛的应用并提高了社会生产力。

37

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) The historical used in viewing a civilization, rather than a country, as the significant unit is of relatively recent origin. Since the Middle Ages, most European historians have adopted either a religious or national perspective. The religious viewpoint was predominant among European historians until the 18th century. Regarding the Christian revelation as the most momentous event in history, they viewed all history as either the prelude to or the aftermath of that event. The early historians of Europe had little occasion to study other cultures except as curiosities or as potential areas for missionary activity. The national viewpoint, as distinct from the religious one, developed in the early 16th century, largely on the basis of the political philosophy of the Italian statesman and historian Machiavelli, for whom the proper object of historical study was the state. (2) After that period, however, the many historians who chronicled the histories of the national states of Europe and America rarely dealt with societies beyond the realm of European culture except to describe the subjection of those societies by, in their view, the more progressive European powers.

(3) Early in the 19th century, philosophers and historians identified with the Romantic Movement criticized the 18th-century assumption that people were the same everywhere and at all times. The German philosophers Johann von Herder and G. W. F. Hegel emphasized the profound differences in the minds and works of humans in different cultures, thereby laying the foundation for the comparative study of civilizations.

According to modern historians of civilizations, it is impossible to write a fully intelligible history of any nation without taking into consideration the type of culture to which it belongs. (4) They maintain that much of the life of a nation is affected by its participation in a larger social entity, often composed of a number of nations or states sharing many distinctive characteristics that can be traced to a common origin. It is this larger social entity, cultural rather than political, that such historians consider the truly meaningful object of historical study. (5) In modern times, the existing civilizations have impinged more and more upon one another to the point that no one civilization pursues a separate destiny anymore and all may be considered participants in a



common world civilization.

### 【参考译文】

1. 把一种文明而不是一个国家看作一个重要单位来研究的历史观是近代的产物。中世纪以来, 大多数欧洲历史学家所采用的不是宗教观就是民族观。

2. 然而, 从那以后, 许多对欧洲及美洲民族国家进行编年史研究的历史学家很少关注欧洲文化以外的社会, 除了根据他们自己的观点来描述那些社会是如何被更进步的欧洲强国所征服的。

3. 早在 19 世纪, 认同浪漫主义运动的哲学家和历史学家们就对 18 世纪所提出的“各地和各个时代的人都一样”的设想进行了批判。

4. 他们主张, 一个民族的生命在很大程度上受它在一个更大的社会实体中参与行为的影响, 这一更大的社会实体由一些具有许多共同鲜明特征而且有着共同渊源的民族或国家组成。

5. 在现代, 现存的文明之间冲突不断加剧, 以至于任何一种文明都不能再追求其单独的命运, 而所有的文明都被认为是同一个世界文明的参与者。

38

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Nearly every society in human history has considered its own language finer, its own food tastier, its own manners more refined (or more honest), its own morals better (or more sensible), and its own religion the one true religion. (1) In smaller groups ethnocentrism takes the form of “team spirit”, “local pride”, and “company morale”. Taken to extremes, ethnocentrism easily leads to chauvinism (the glorification of one’s own group along with fear and hatred of others), racial and religious oppression, warfare, and even genocide. In moderate forms, however, ethnocentrism makes for high morale and effective cooperation within a group. (2) Whether in a football team before a big game or in a nation at war, ethnocentric feelings have the beneficial effect of mobilizing and uniting a threatened group against its enemy. Finally, ethnocentrism can provide satisfaction and comfort. People often make themselves feel better by believing in other’s inferiority. “At least I’m not a grind.” An important step in the uphill struggle of American blacks and women to win social equality was the increased self-esteem generated by such ethnocentric slogans as “Black is beautiful” and “Sisterhood is powerful”.

As soon as it became clear that ethnocentrism was a common phenomenon, social scientists realized that they themselves might be unfairly judging the behavior of different peoples according to their own cultural values. (3) To avoid any taint of ethnocentric prejudice, anthropologists began to adopt an attitude of cultural relativism; the view that human thoughts and deeds should be judged not by any outside standards but only by those of the society or group



in which they take place. Cultural relativism thus stood for scientific objectivity, fair-mindedness, and liberalism. It rapidly became the dominant view in anthropology and sociology.

At first, some anthropologists interpreted cultural relativism so rigidly that they refused to make any judgments whatever about human behavior. (4) In the 1930s the anthropologist Ruth Benedict maintained, for instance, that the cultures of the world were all equally valid patterns of life and nothing any people did was invalid if it was in harmony with the rest of their culture. Paradoxically, the extreme cultural relativists, who wanted to give all other peoples due respect and resist all tendencies toward ethnocentrism in themselves, were drawn to the logical conclusion that anything goes—infanticide, headhunting, slavery, torture, ritual mutilation—provided only that it is in accord with the culture in which it occurs.

History soon exposed the fallacy of this doctrine of total objectivity. Under Hitler, the Nazis enslaved millions and put millions more to death. (5) After the 1930s it was no longer possible for scholars to maintain the stance of total cultural relativism. While contemporary anthropologists and sociologists continue to believe that the practices of another people cannot be judged on the same terms as their own culture, they also believe that those practices can be judged in the light of universal values and basic human requirements. Thus, any cultural practice that conflicts with such universal human needs as emotional security, physical health, and self-preservation should not be deemed as valid as practices that serve those needs.

#### 【参考译文】

1. 民族中心主义在较小的群体中表现为“团队精神”、“地域主义”和“公司时期”等具体形式。

2. 民族中心主义情绪无论是在一场重大的足球比赛中还是在一个处于战争状态的国家中，都发挥着动员和联合一个受到威胁的群体起来对抗敌手的有益作用。

3. 人类学家们为了避免出现民族中心主义偏见的现象，开始采取一种文化相对主义的态度，文化相对主义认为，思想行为应该依照其发生的社会或团体的标准，而不是任何外来的标准。

4. 20 世纪 30 年代，例如，人类学家鲁斯·斑斌迪克特就坚持认为，世界上所有的文化都是具有同等法律效力的生活方式，只要与其文化中的其他事物相一致，无论人们做什么都是正当有效的。

5. 自 20 世纪 30 年代以后，学者们再也不可能坚持绝对的文化相对主义观点了。

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Being late is a habit—but no one can cure himself of it until he determines the cause of his tardiness. (1) Most people are continually attempting to crowd too many chores, amusements and



social or business engagements into an inexorable number of hours and minutes. Some people have stopwatch minds; some are sundial beings to whom time is a fuzzy thing, particularly after dark.

(2) There are others who are deliberately late, to make a dramatic entrance or to show an imagined superiority. In Hollywood, it's been said, everyone important is usually late for everything but studio conferences. At a party, each star arrives late—in order of status. The top box-office attraction is allotted the final arrival.

A psychiatrist tells me that sometimes tardiness is a form of subconscious sulking, an attempt to get even with another person. It is also a sign of immaturity. (3) People who are habitually late are in a sense still infants to whom time and the other person's convenience mean nothing.

Some unfortunates will always be incapable of being punctual. (4) A movie star noted for continually being late was invited to christen a destroyer, and pointedly informed that the Navy does things on time. She arrived promptly, then kept the admiral and his staff waiting while she spent almost an hour in the powder room. Subsequently she decided to undergo psychiatric treatment to correct her habitual lateness. But she had to give up the sessions. She was always too late for her appointments with the psychiatrist.

(5) Fortunately, being punctual, like being late, is also a habit—easy to cultivate once you have decided what has made you so careless of time in the past. It is a most rewarding habit; after you have attained it you will find how greatly it simplifies living.

### 【参考译文】

1. 大多数人不断试图把许多杂事、娱乐活动和社交或商务约会塞进不容变更的分分秒秒中。
2. 另一些故意迟到的人，是为了进场时引人注目，或为了表现一种自以为是的优越感。
3. 在某种意义上，习惯于迟到的人们有点像婴儿一样，时间和别人的便利对他们都毫无意义可言。
4. 一个因频频迟到而出名的电影明星，被邀为一艘驱逐舰举行命名仪式，并被直截了当地告知海军行动准时。
5. 幸运的是，准时像迟到一样，也是一种习惯——一旦你确定过去是什么使你不珍惜时间，就容易养成准时的习惯。

40

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) For me, scientific knowledge is divided into mathematical sciences, natural sciences or sciences dealing with the natural world (physical and biological sciences), and sciences dealing



with mankind (psychology, sociology, all the sciences of culture achievements, every kind of historical knowledge). Apart from these sciences is philosophy about which we will talk shortly. In the first place, all this is pure or theoretical knowledge, sought only for the purpose of understanding, in order to fulfill the need to understand that is intrinsic and consubstantial (一体的) to man. (2) What distinguishes man from animal is that he knows and needs to know if man did not know that the world existed, and that the world was of a certain kind, he wouldn't be man. (3) The technical aspects of applications of knowledge are equally necessary for man and are of the greatest importance, because they also contribute to defining him to pursue a life increasingly more truly human.

But even while enjoying the results of technical progress, he must defend the primacy and autonomy of pure knowledge. (4) Knowledge sought directly for its practical applications will have immediate and foreseeable success, but not the kind of important result whose revolutionary scope is in large part unforeseen, except by the imagination of the Utopians. Let me recall a well-known example. If the Greek mathematicians had not applied themselves to the investigation of conic (圆锥的) sections, zealously and without the least suspicion that it might someday be useful, it would not have been possible centuries later to navigate far from shore. The first men to study the nature of electricity could not imagine that their experiments, carried on because of mere intellectual curiosity, would eventually lead to modern electrical technology, without which we can scarcely conceive of contemporary life. (5) Pure knowledge is valuable for its own sake, because the human spirit cannot resign itself to ignorance. But, in addition, it is the foundation for practical results that would not have been reached if this knowledge had not been sought disinterestedly.

### 【参考译文】

1. 依我看，科学知识分为数学科学、自然科学或者说是处理自然世界（物理和生物科学）的科学，和处理人类（心理学、社会学，所有文化成就的科学，每一类历史知识）的科学。

2. 人与动物的区别在于，人知道而且需要知道，如果人不知道世界存在，并且世界是一特定种类的，人是处于世界中的，并且人自己是一特定种类的，那么他就不是人。

3. 知识应用的技术方面对于人同样必要而且最为重要，因为它们有助于界定人的定义并且允许人追求一种逐渐更为真实地具有人的特点的生活。

4. 实际应用直接探索的知识将获得直接且可预测的成功，但不是那种大部分领域不可预知的革命性的重要结果，除非这是乌托邦的幻想。

5. 纯粹的知识对于知识本身的寻求是有价值的，因为人性不甘于无知。但，另外，它又是应用的基础，如果没有间接地探索出纯粹的知识，将不可能达到应用。

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into





Chinese.

Do animals have rights? This is how the question is usually put. It sounds like a useful, ground-clearing way to start. (1) Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an agreed account of human rights, which is something the world does not have.

On one view of rights, to be sure, it necessarily follows that animals have done. (2) Some philosophers argue that rights exist only within a social contract, as part of an exchange of duties and entitlements. Therefore, animals cannot have rights. The idea of punishing a tiger that kills somebody is absurd, for exactly the same reason, so is the idea that tigers have rights. However, this is only one account, and by no means an uncontested one. It denies rights not only to animals but also to some people—for instance, to infants, the mentally incapable and future generations. In addition, it is unclear what force a contract can have for people who never consented to it: how do you reply to somebody who says “I don't like this contract”?

The point is this: without agreement on the rights of people, arguing about the rights of animals is fruitless. (3) It leads the discussion to extremes at the outset: it invites you to think that animals should be treated either with the consideration humans extend to other humans, or with no consideration at all. This is a false choice. Better to start with another, more fundamental question: is this the way we treat animals a moral issue at all?

Many deny it. (4) Arguing from the point of view that humans are different from animals in every relevant respect, extremists of this kind think that animals lie outside the area of moral choice. Any regard for the suffering of animals is seen as a mistake—a sentimental displacement of feeling that should properly be directed to other humans.

This view, which holds that torturing a monkey is morally equivalent to chopping wood, may seem bravely “logical”. In fact it is simply shallow: the confused center is right to reject it. The most elementary form of moral reasoning—the ethical equivalent of learning to crawl—is to weigh others' interests against one's own. This in turn requires sympathy and imagination: without which there is no capacity for moral thought. To see an animal in pain is enough, for most, to engage sympathy. (5) When that happens, it is not a mistake: it is mankind's instinct for moral reasoning in action, an instinct that should be encouraged rather than laughed at.

### 【参考译文】

1. 实际上并非如此，因为这种问法是以人们对人的权利有一种共识为基础的，而这个世界并不存在这种共识。

2. 有些哲学家论证说，权利仅存在于社会契约中，作为责任与应得的权利相互交换的一部分。

3. 它从一开始就将讨论引向两个极端，引导人们认为对待动物，要么像人对人那样关心体贴，要么就一点儿也不关心体贴。

4. 极端主义者依据人在各个有关方面有别于动物为理由，争辩说：应将动物排除于道德考虑之外。



5. 这种反应发生时,并不是一种错误,而是人类用道德观念进行推理的本能在起作用。这种本能应该受到鼓励,而不是嘲笑。

## 42

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Click to the Sixth Century BC. Hippasus of Metapontum stands on a boat in the Aegean, pondering his fate. Pythagoras himself sentences him to death for revealing a secret that undermined the Greek way of thinking.

Pythagoras is noted throughout the world for his famed theorem; the square of the hypotenuse of a right triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. The theorem makes the universe understandable. (1) Its ratios and proportions are keys to explaining mathematics, science, music, nature, harmony and beauty in a civilized society.

The problem is that Pythagoras had it wrong. To the Greeks the number zero does not exist. A ratio with zero in it defies nature, and thus the logic of the universe. But the math is incontrovertible. The Pythagoreans figure it out, responding by forming a brotherhood to deny the existence of zero, to preserve the mathematical laws that make them leaders in civilized society, and to protect their charismatic leader.

Hippos, a mathematician and member of the brotherhood, spills the secret about irrational numbers and an irrational universe. The Pythagoreans take him to sea, tossing him overboard for exposing a self-serving theory with an unpopular truth.

Click to present day. Washington Post executive editor Leonard Downie Jr. and former Post associate editor Robert Kaiser arrive to deliver “the news about the news.” (2) The Washington Post editors make an old argument for a new time: news is sinking to another new low. Downie and Kaiser blame consolidation, convergence, and proliferation of media for undermining good journalism and failing to inform society. They acknowledge that they come to their perspective from “the privileged perch” of The Washington Post. The view from the privileged perch is predictably Pythagorean.

As an interconnected society moves toward participating in the news, the Brotherhood of News seeks to protect its values and exert its control. (3) Just as zero changed the equation shaping humanity’s vision of the universe, accessible media changes the equation that shapes news and informs society. Everyone is a journalist in the age of access. But for most news organizations, collaboration with their audience is an irrational concept, a dangerous idea.

Click back to Pythagoras. The story unfolds like a video game. A health-conscious leader who believes indigestion causes all disease, Pythagoras especially fears beans because they cause flatulence in past, present and future lives. (4) His arrogance grows, his views become extreme, and soon his secret society crumbles. Enemies set out to kill him. A mob sets his house on fire.



Members of the brotherhood are slaughtered. Pythagoras flees, but he stops at a bean field, declaring that he'd rather be killed than cross the field. His pursuers oblige. They cut his throat. (5) Arrogance and eternal flatulence. Pythagoras dies for behaviors and beliefs that put him out of touch with the rest of the world.

### 【参考译文】

1. 毕达哥拉斯定理中的比例是解释文明社会中的数学，科学，音乐，自然，和谐和美丽的关键。

2. 《华盛顿邮报》的编辑用一句老话来解释新时代的现象：新闻业正在走向一个新的低谷。

3. 正如零改变了人类对宇宙的幻想，人们容易接触到的媒体也在改变着新闻以及社会对信息的获取。

4. 他变得骄傲自大，他的观点更加极端，很快他的秘密社团就瓦解了。

5. 傲慢、永远那么自负，毕达哥拉斯为了他那与世隔绝的行为和信仰而死。

### 43

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

On December 11, 2001, after 15 years of negotiations, the world's most populous country finally joined the world's most important trade body. Yet China's accession to the WTO, although hailed by some as signaling "a seismic shift in global marketing", should nudge perceptive observers to look beyond the rhetoric and focus on the actions that will be needed to prosper in China's complex market. Those who fail to do so will likely experience more pain than profit.

Far from being a signal that foreign companies can sweep into China and establish market dominance, WTO accession marks the first milestone in what promises to be a long and potentially grueling contest between foreign and local brands. (1) Foreign products were perceived to be inherently more desirable than local ones, even if they were less affordable. But a growing brand savvy among Chinese enterprises is rapidly eroding this perception, making it harder for foreign companies to establish and maintain leadership in China.

(2) Foreign companies will also have to adjust to the realities of being guests in a country undergoing profound social and economic stress. For the first time, Chinese enterprises will face full-blown international competition and closer regulatory scrutiny from entities located outside their own borders. (3) The huge tasks of restructuring state-owned enterprises and getting rid of the social welfare system of the past half century are certain to make the next 5 to 10 years difficult for many Chinese, no matter how smoothly the government manages the transition.

China represents a potential goldmine for the ambitious marketer. (4) In addition to having a large and growing number of middle-class consumers, it has shown a singular genius for





weathering the financial and economic storms that have attacked other countries in Asia and throughout the industrialized world. Many foreign companies are thriving here. Starbucks, Kentucky Fried Chicken, and McDonald's dot the maps of China's major cities, while technology companies such as IBM, Nokia, and Motorola are among the most successful brands in their categories. The growth extends into the financial and professional services sectors as well.

(5) Yet foreign brands face a serious challenge in China, and for those who care to read them, the warning signs are already visible: strong local brands, Chinese nationalism, and the readiness of local firms to compete according to the new rules of the game.

### 【参考译文】

1. 人们感觉国外产品总是比国内产品好，即使它们超过了人们的购买力。
2. 作为一个国家的来客，外国公司也得适应经受着深深的社会和经济的压力这个事实。
3. 无论政府多么平稳地处理这项过渡，重新改组国有企业、取消过去半个世纪社会福利体制的巨大任务对许多中国人来说，在未来的 5 至 10 年都是艰巨的。
4. 除了拥有一批人数不断增长的中产阶级消费者外，中国还显示出了非凡的经受住金融和经济风暴的能力。这场风暴袭击了亚洲其他国家以及整个工业社会。
5. 然而，外国品牌在中国面临着一个严峻的挑战，对于那些想看看这些挑战的人来说，预警的征兆已经显而易见：如很有竞争性的本地品牌，中国人的民族主义，国内公司按照新的游戏规则为竞争所做的准备。

### 44

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) When you are in the business of sending spacecraft to other planets, it is probably wise to do everything you can to keep your space-probes sterile (无菌的). NASA, America's space agency, certainly does so. After all, you would not want bugs from one planet to contaminate another where they might possibly thrive.

But according to Curt Mileikowsky, of the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, this may already have happened naturally billions of years ago when the solar system was young. For Dr Mileikowsky has taken a century-old idea called panspermia (有生源说), and shown that it is plausible.

(2) Panspermia is the theory that life does not start independently on each planet that has it (assuming that other planets do). Rather, it hops from place to place, "infecting" new worlds as it goes. Supported by experts in biology, geology and celestial mechanics, Dr Mileikowsky argued to the American Astronomical Society meeting in Atlanta that this is not as outlandish as it sounds.

(3) Bungling (笨手笨脚的) space organizations apart, the only mode of travel open to



microbes seems to be meteorites (流星). Most of these are small bits of junk from the asteroid (小行星) belt that have gone off course. But some are rocks that have been flung into space from the surfaces of planets as a result of those planets having been struck by even larger bits of rock-decent-sized asteroids or comets.

(4) If there is life on such a planet, microscopic forms of it will probably live deep inside rocks, as they do on earth. The acceleration of lift-off would not kill something that size.

(5) If a rock is large enough, the heat generated as it is thrown clear will be negligible except at its surface—where, if anything, melting may even produce an airtight skin to protect any microbes deeper down from the unpleasant vacuum of space.

### 【参考译文】

1. 如果你从事的是将宇宙飞船发射到其他行星上的工作，那你最好想方设法使你的航天探测器保持无菌状态。

2. 有生源说理论认为，生命并非独立起源于拥有生命的各个行星（假设别的行星上也有生命），而是从一个地方弹跳似地传播到另一个地方，每到一个新世界就将在那里“感染”。

3. 除了凌乱的太空组织以外，陨星似乎是微生物进行太空旅行的唯一方式。这些陨星大多是来自小行星带，是已脱离轨道的小块弃物。

4. 如果这类行星上存在生命的话，微生命形式很可能生活于岩石的深处，正如它们在地球上一样。岩石被抛离的加速度不会毁灭那么小的东西。

5. 如果岩石足够大的话，它被抛出去时产生的热量除了岩石表面上的，其余是可以忽略不计的。岩石表面的熔化甚至可以产生一层密闭的“皮肤”，把藏在深处的微生物保护起来，使其免受令其不适的太空真空状态的影响。

### 45

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) This is a skeptical age, but although our faith in many of the things in which our forefathers fervently believed has weakened, our confidence in the curative properties of the bottle of medicine remains the same as theirs. (2) This modern faith in medicines is proved by the fact that the annual drug bill of the Health Services is mounting to astronomical figures and shows no signs at present of ceasing to rise. The majority of the patients attending the medical out-patients departments of our hospitals feel that they have not received adequate treatment unless they are able to carry home with them some tangible remedy in the shape of a bottle of medicine, a box of pills, or a small jar of ointment, and the doctor in charge of the department is only too ready to provide them with these requirements. There is no quicker method of disposing of patients than by giving them what they are asking for, and since most medical men in the Health Services are overworked and have little time for offering time-consuming and



little-appreciated advice on such subjects as diet, fight living, and the need for abandoning bad habits, etc, the bottle, the box, and the jar are almost always granted them.

(3) Nor is it only the ignorant and ill-educated person who has such faith in the bottle of medicine, especially if it be wrapped in white paper and sealed with a dab of red sealing-wax by a clever chemist. It is recounted of Thomas Carlyle that when he heard of the illness of his friend, Henry Taylor, he went off immediately to visit him, carrying with him in his pocket what remained of a bottle of medicine formerly prescribed for an indisposition of Mrs. Carlyle's. Carlyle was entirely ignorant of what the bottle in his pocket contained, of the nature of the illness from which his friend was suffering, and of what had previously been wrong with his wife, (4) but a medicine that had worked so well in one form of illness would surely be of equal benefit in another, and comforted by the thought of the help he was bringing to his friend, he hastened to Henry Taylor's house. History does not relate whether his friend accepted his medical help, but in all probability he did. (5) The great advantage of taking medicine is that it makes no demands on the taker beyond that of putting up for a moment with a disgusting taste, and that is what all patients demand of their doctors—to be cured at no inconvenience to themselves.

#### 【参考译文】

1. 这是一个怀疑一切的时代，但是尽管我们对祖先所深信的许多事物都已信心削减了，但我们对装在瓶中的药物的疗效却仍然同我们的祖先一样确信不疑。

2. 现代人对药物的信任由这一事实得到证实，即卫生部门每年所支付的药费正在上升到天文数字，而且到目前为止还没有停止增长的迹象。

3. 不仅仅是那些无知的和没有受过良好教育的人才相信装在瓶中的药物，人们尤其相信由聪明的药剂师包在白纸里并轻涂红色火漆封口的药物。

4. 但是既然一种药对某一种疾病起过如此良好的作用，它对另一种疾病一定也会同样有效；当想到他将给朋友带去帮助时，他心里感到快慰，于是他急忙赶到亨利·泰勒的家里。

5. 服药的一大优点是，除了要求服药者在片刻时间里忍受可憎的味道外，别无其他的要求，而这也正是所有的病人对他们的医生提出的要求——在不给自己带来不便的情况下把病治好。

#### 46

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

On a cold and rainy day last February, Bruce Alberts wore a grim expression as he stepped up to the microphones to make his statement at the National Press Club in Washington, D. C. (1) The final results of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) had just been released, and America's high school seniors had placed near the back of the pack.



“There is no excuse for this,” President Bill Clinton had already chided. “These results are entirely unacceptable,” admonished the secretary of education. The head of the National Education Association declared U.S. schools to be in a state of crisis. And now Alberts, president of the National Academy of Sciences, said that he, too, saw in this report “all the elements of an education tragedy.”

“Americans have always risen to a crisis,” he added. “We see clearly that the future is threatened. (2) Let us act now to heed this important wake-up call.” And so, with editorial writers and educators across the country, obligingly sounding the alarm, American education lurched yet again into crisis mode.

It is a cyclical ritual, repeated in every decade since the 1940s, observes Gregory William of the University of Toledo. (3) The launch of Sputnik in 1957 set off an orgy of anxiety culminating in Admiral Hyman Rickover’s 1963 book American Education, A National Failure, in which he famously predicted that “the Russians will bury us” thanks to their more rigorous science and math courses. (4) Beginning with the 1983 publication of A Nation at Risk, one blue-ribbon panel after another warned that massive educational failure had ceded the United State’s technological lead to Japan and other competitors—a conclusion that proved premature.

(5) Although the particulars vary from one education crisis to the next, the episodes are connected by common threads. Each has surged into public discourse on an unrelenting torrent of angst flowing from the educational research profession, William says. Combing through the education literature of the past 30 years, he recently turned up more than 4,000 articles and books in which scholars declared some sort of crisis in the schools—but rarely bothered to spell out what cataclysm was imminent. Each episode has also eaten away at public confidence in schools, which fell 38 percent from 1973 to 1996, according to surveys by the National Opinion Research Center.

### 【参考译文】

1. 第三届国际数学和自然科学研究的最后结果揭晓，排在最后几位的是美国高中的高年级学生。

2. 让我们马上随着这重要的警报声行动起来。就这样，美国教育随着全国的专栏作家和教育家自觉地呼应这条警报，又一次徘徊着进入了危机模式。

3. 1957 年苏联人造地球卫星的发射引起了一阵肆意的恐慌，将之推到顶峰的是 1963 年海曼·里克欧傅尔的著作《美国教育：一个国家的失败》。这本书中有他著名的预言：苏联将依靠其严厉的自然科学和数学课程“埋葬”我们。

4. 一个接一个的第一流的专家座谈小组从 1983 年《国家处于危机之中》的出版开始就发出警告：大众教育的失败已经使美国把技术上的领先地位让给了日本和其他的竞争者——事实证明这是一个不成熟的结论。

5. 威廉姆说：“虽然每一次教育危机的细节之处不完全相同，但这些事件都可被共同的线索联系起来。那就是每一次都引发了激烈的公众舆论，就来自教育研究行业的无情的忧郁的洪流予以探讨。”



Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

St. Petersburg. The very name brings to mind some of Russia's greatest poets, writer and composers: Pushkin, Dostoevsky, Tchaikovsky. (1) The 19th century was a golden age for St. Petersburg's (圣彼得堡) wealthy classes. It was a world of ballets and balls, of art and literature, of tea and caviar (鱼子酱).

(2) The golden age ended with the advent of World War I. Working people were growing more and more discontented. In 1917, Communism came, promising peace and prosperity.

St. Petersburg had become Petrograd in 1914. People wanted a Russian name for their city. Ten years later, the city's name changed again, this time to Leningrad. Then in 1991, Leningraders voted to restore the city's original name. Some people opposed the name change altogether. (3) Others thought it was just too soon. Old, run-down Soviet Leningrad, they said, was not the St. Petersburg of 19th-century literature.

What, then, is St. Petersburg? In the confusing Post-Communist world, no one really knows. The quiet, if Soviet-Style, dignity is gone. The Communist sayings are down, and gaudy advertising up. Candy bars and cigarettes are sold from boxy, tasteless kiosks. And clothing? (4) Well, anything goes. Everyone wants to be a little different. But many people do not know the true meaning of freedom. Personal crime has gone up, up, up in the past few years.

Yet in spite of this, you can still find some of the city's grand past. Stand at the western tip of Vasilievsky Island. To the right is the elegant Winter Palace, former home of the czars. Its light blue sides and white classical columns make it perhaps St. Petersburg's most graceful building. It houses one of the world's most famous art museums: the Hermitage. Inside, 20km of galleries house thousands of works of art. (5) Look over your right shoulder, the massive golden dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral (圣以撒大教堂) rises above the skyline. You'll see, too, why St. Petersburg is called a "float city." Standing there, nearly surrounded by water, you can see four of the city's 42 islands.

### 【参考译文】

1. 19 世纪对圣彼得堡的富有阶级来说是段黄金岁月。那是一个充满了芭蕾舞和舞会、艺术和文学、茶和鱼子酱的世界。

2. 这段黄金岁月因为第一次世界大战的来临而结束。工人阶级的不满情绪越来越高涨。1917 年时，共产主义到来并向人民保证和平与繁荣。

3. 有些人认为名字改得太快了。他们说老旧的苏维埃列宁格勒已不再是 19 世纪的圣彼得堡了。

4. 嗯，任何样式都有。每个人都想要有点与众不同。但是许多人仍然不知道自由的真意为何。在过去数年里，个人犯罪率一直不断地上升。



5. 朝你右肩后方看去，伊萨基辅大教堂巨大的金制圆顶伸入了天空。你也会了解，为什么圣彼得堡又被称为“漂浮的城市”。站在那里，几乎完全被水环绕，你可以看见这城市42个岛屿中的4个。

48

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Instead of trying to reduce the discontent felt, try to raise the level or quality of the discontent. Perhaps the most that can be hoped for is to have high-order discontent in today's society, discontent about things that really matter. (1) Rather than evaluating programs in terms of how happy they make people, how satisfied those people become, programs must be evaluated in terms of the quality of the discontent they engender. For example, if consultant wants to assess, whether or not an organization is healthy, he doesn't ask "Is there an absence of complaints?" but rather, "What kinds of complaints are there?"

(2) Instead of trying to make gradual changes in small increments, make big changes. After all, big changes are relatively easier to make than are small ones. Some people assume that the way to bring about improvement is to make the change small enough so that nobody will notice it. This approach has never worked, and one can't help but wonder why such thinking continues. Everyone knows how to resist small changes, they do it all the time. If, however, the change is big enough, resistance can't be mobilized against it. (3) Management can make a sweeping organizational change, but just let a manager, try to change someone's desk from here to there, and see the great difficulty he encounters. All change is resisted, so the question is how can the changes be made big enough so that they have a chance of succeeding?

Buck Minster Fuller has said that instead of reforms society needs new forms, e.g., in order to reduce traffic accidents, improve automobiles and highways instead of trying to improve drivers. The same concept should be applied to human relations. There's a need to think in terms of social architecture, and to provide arrangements among people that evoke what they really want to see in themselves. (4) Mankind takes great pains with physical architecture, and is beginning to concern itself with the design of systems in which the human being is a component. But most of these designs are only for safety, efficiency, or productivity. System designs are not made to affect those aspects of life people care most about such as family life, romance, and esthetic experiences. (5) Social technology as well as physical technology need to be applied in making human arrangements that will transcend anything mankind has yet experienced. People need not be victimized by their environments, they can be fulfilled by them.

### 【参考译文】

1. 当评估一个方案时，不是看它们会使人们有多高兴，不是看人们会变得有多满足。





而要看这些方案会招致什么样的不满。

2. 不要想慢慢地一点点地变革，而要大变革。毕竟，大的变革比小的变革相对来说容易进行。

3. 管理部门能够大刀阔斧地进行全面的组织变动，但是你让一个经理把某个人的办公桌从这儿挪到那儿，看他会遭遇多么大的困难。所有变革都会遭到抵制，问题是怎样使变革尽量大一些，以使它们有获得成功的机会。

4. 人类从来都精心于有形的建筑，而现在开始关心起人作为其中组成部分的系统设计了。不过这些设计中的大部分，只是为了安全、效率和生产力。

5. 我们需要应用社会科学和自然科学的技术做出人际安排，这种安排将超越人类到现在为止的一切经验。人不应该成为其环境的牺牲品，人可以通过自身的环境实现其价值。

## 49

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Despite the web, we watch more television than ever.

In the chaos of today's media and technology brawl—iPod vs. Zune, Google vs. Yahoo, Windows vs. Linux, Intel vs. AMD—we can declare one unlikely winner. Standing tall in a field of new tech wonders, it's a geezer technology that are invented in the 1920s and commercialized in the 1940s, and it's still more powerful than any thing created since. (1) As you try to figure out where consumer infotech is going, and what it means for society, remember this big, central reality: People just want more television.

If you doubt it, look at today's biggest news in tech. It continually centers on new ways to bring consumers the thing they crave above all else. (2) Sony flooded the recent Consumer Electronics Show with products that put internet video on your TV set, as did almost every other consumer electronics company. At the simultaneous Macworld Expo, Apple chief Steve Jobs introduced Apple TV, which does the same thing. Verizon said it will soon offer live TV on cellphone screens. It will also sell full-length programs for viewing whenever you want. Put it all together, and we have achieved a nirvana that didn't exist even a year ago: unlimited television available 24/7 on every screen you own.

It's no surprise, of course. (3) Ever since the basic facts of steadily multiplying processor power and bandwidth became apparent, seers have confidently predicted this day. They just as confidently predicted what it would mean: traditional television's demise. Once the World Wide Web appeared in the mid-1990s, the future looked very clear. Boring old TV, the scheduled programs that come to you through a coaxial cable or satellite dish or antenna, would fade away.

(4) Which is exactly the opposite of what has happened. Despite many Net Age alternatives, we Americans today watch more boring old TV than ever, which is saying something. How can that be? My theory is the Two—Liter Coke Principle. The Coca-Cola company discovered long



ago that if it could get people to bring home bigger bottles of Coke, those people would drink more than they used to. Just getting more Coke in front of them increased their consumption. It seems to be the same with TV. Put more of it in front of people—over 100 channels in many homes—and people will watch more.

Seen from this perspective, the latest announcements of new TV—related technology look simply like additional ways to put more TV in front of American consumers. The supposed threat from the Internet was that we'd cut back on TV as we spent more time on MySpace or in Second Life. We may well spend more time on such new Net attractions, but we're unlikely to take that time away from video viewing. We're more likely to cut back on things we consider less important, like sleep.

(5) No one has evaluated TV better than the great New Yorker essayist E. B. White, who in 1938 wrote, "We shall stand or fall by television, of that I am sure." We still don't know which it will be, but his assessment looks truer than ever.

### 【参考译文】

1. 当你设法弄清消费信息技术将向何处发展以及这对社会意味着什么时, 要记住这个重要的核心事实: 人们只是想看更多的电视节目。

2. 就像其他每个消费电子产品公司做的那样, 索尼公司在最近的消费类电子产品展会上推出大量产品, 这些产品是用来把网络视频放到电视上。在同时举行的 Macworld 展会上, 苹果公司总裁史蒂夫·乔布斯推出具有同样功能的苹果电视。

3. 从那时到现在, 基本而明显的事实是处理器的功能不断提高和带宽的不断增大, 而预言家们已经自信地预测了这一天。正如他们自信地预言它的含义: 传统的电视节目会被替代。

4. 实际情况却正好相反。尽管网络时代有其他多种选择, 我们美国人如今看的无聊电视却比以往任何时候都多, 这就说明了问题。

5. 关于电视, 没有人比著名的《纽约人》杂志评论家 E.B.怀特评价得更恰当。他在 1938 年写道: “我们的好坏将取决于电视, 这一点我敢肯定。”

### 50

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

People all over the world today are beginning to hear and learn more and more about the problem of pollution. (1) Pollution is caused either by the released by man of completely new and often artificial substances into the environment, or by releasing greatly increased amounts of a natural substance, such as oil from tankers into the sea.

(2) The whole industrial process which makes many of the goods and machines we need and use in our daily lives, is bound to create a number of waste products to upset the environment







balance, or the ecological balance as it is also known. Many of these waste products can be prevented or disposed of sensibly, but clearly while more and more new goods are produced and made complex, there will be new, dangerous wastes to be disposed of, for example, the waste products from nuclear power stations. Many people, therefore, see pollution as only part of a larger and more complex problem, that is, the whole process of industrial production and consumption of goods. (3) Others again see the problem mainly in connection with agriculture, where new methods are helping farmers grow more and more on their land to feed our ever-increasing populations. However, the land itself is gradually becoming worn out as it is being used, in some cases, too heavily, and artificial fertilizers cannot restore the balance.

(4) Whatever its underlying reasons, there is no doubt that much of the pollution cause could be controlled if only companies, individuals and governments would make more efforts. In the home there is an obvious need to control litter and waste. Food comes wrapped up three or four times in packages that all have to be disposed of; drinks are increasingly sold in bottles or tins which cannot be reused. This not only causes a litter problem, but also is a great waste of resources. in terms of glass, metals and paper. (5) Advertising has helped this process by persuading many of us not only to buy things we neither want nor need, but also throw away much of what we do buy. Pollution and waste combine to be problem everyone call help to solve by cutting out unnecessary buying, excess consumption and careless disposal of the products we use in our daily lives.

### 【参考译文】

1. 污染的形成,是由于人类向环境中排放一些全新的、通常是人造的物质;或者是由于向环境中大量排放天然物质,如将油轮中的石油排放到海洋中。

2. 工业生产的整个过程制造出许多日常生活所需要和使用的东西,同时,必然产生大量的废弃物,从而破坏环境平衡,即人们常说的生态平衡。

3. 有的人则把环境污染问题主要看成是农业中的问题,农业中采用新的生产方式,使得农民能够从地里收获更多的粮食以养活不断增长的人口。

4. 不管形成污染的潜在原因是什么,只要公司、个人,以及政府做出进一步的努力,毫无疑问,许多污染问题都能够得到控制。

5. 广告助长了这种浪费,因为广告不但诱使人们购买他们既不要也不需要的东西,而且使人们扔掉许多已经买到手的東西。

### 51

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) The Banking Act of 1933, known as the Glass-Steagall Act (葛斯法案), separated commercial banking and investment banking, where the latter refers specifically to issuing,



underwriting, selling, or distributing stock or bond offerings of corporations.

Commercial banks had become deeply involved in the sale and distribution of new stock and bond offerings in the 1920s, not always with happy results.

(2) There were suspicions that banks on occasion dumped new offerings into trust funds that they managed because they couldn't sell them to anyone else.

(3) To avoid such conflicts of interest, the Banking Act of 1933 divorced commercial from investment banking. Banks involved in both areas were forced to choose one or the other.

Commercial banks were allowed to distribute new offerings of federal government securities and "full faith and credit" general obligations of state and local governments. (4) But Glass-Steagall provided that banks could not get involved in new offerings of corporate stocks or bonds or municipal revenue bonds.

Revenue bonds differ from general municipal obligations in that they are not backed by the full taxing power of the state or local government, bondholders have a claim only on the revenues of a specific project being financed, such as a toll road or a state university dormitory. (5) The Act was also interpreted as meaning that commercial banks could not offer mutual funds, including money market mutual funds. Commercial banks believe they are being discriminated against by the provisions of the Glass-Steagall Act.

#### 【参考译文】

1. 1933 年银行法案，即众所周知的葛斯法案，使商业银行和投资银行分离，对各自的业务范围分别做了规定，其中投资银行专门负责上市公司股票和债券的发行、包销、销售或分销。

2. 很多人怀疑，银行有时会把新股转化为其代理的信托基金，因为银行无力把股票卖掉。

3. 为了避免这种利益的冲突，1933 年银行法案把商业银行与投资银行的业务范围区分得泾渭分明，从而使涉足两个领域的银行不得不选择其一。

4. 但葛斯法案规定，银行不能参与新上市的公司股票与债券或市政收益性债券。

5. 对该法案也可以进行这样的理解，即商业银行不能出资从事共同基金，包括货币市场共同基金。商业银行认为他们被葛斯法案的规定条款排斥在外。

52

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

We have known for a long time that the organization of any particular society is influenced by the definition of the sexes and the distinctions drawn between them. (1) But we have realized only recently that the identity of each sex is not so easy to pin down, and that definitions evolve in accordance with the different types of culture known to us, scientific discoveries, and ideological revolutions. Our nature is not considered immutable, either socially or biologically.





As we approach the beginning of the 21st century, the substantial progress made in biology and genetics is radically challenging the roles, responsibilities, and specific characteristics attributed to each sex, and yet, scarcely twenty years ago, these were thought to be “beyond dispute”.

We can safely say, with a few minor exceptions, that the definition of the sexes and their respective functions remained unchanged in the West from the beginning of the 19th century to the 1960s. (2) The role distinction, raised in some cases to the status of uncompromising dualism on a strongly hierarchical model, lasted throughout this period, appealing for its justification to nature, religion, and customs alleged to have existed since the dawn of time. The woman bore children and took care of the home. The man set out to conquer the world and was responsible for the survival of his family, by satisfying their needs in peacetime and going to war when necessary. (3) The entire world order rested on the divergence of the sexes. Any overlapping or confusion between the roles was seen as a threat to the time—honored order of things. It was felt to be against nature, a deviation from the norm.

(4) The dawn of the third millennium is coinciding with an extraordinary reversal in the power structure. (5) Not only will the patriarchal system be dead and buried in most of the industrialized West, but we shall see the birth of a new imbalance in the relations between the sexes, this time exclusively to women's advantage.

### 【参考译文】

1. 但我们近年来才认识到, 确定男女各自的特征并不那么容易, 其界限是随着我们所知的各种文化的发展, 科学上的发现以及意识形态方面的革命而逐渐形成的。

2. 这段时期, 男女作用的不同始终存在, 有时还按照等级森严的模式把它提高到男女有别, 不可调和的程度。为了证明其合理性, 人们把这说成是据说自开天辟地以来即已存在的天性, 宗教和习俗使然。

3. 整个世界的秩序均建立在男女有别的基础之上。男女的作用若出现重叠或混淆现象, 人们会认为这是对由来已久的生活秩序的一种威胁, 是违背天性和离经叛道的行为。

4. 在第三个千禧年即将来临之际, 力量结构正在发生天翻地覆的变化。

5. 在大多数西方工业化国家, 不仅父权制将被埋葬掉, 而且我们还会看到男女之间的关系将产生新的不平衡, 而这一次将完全是有利于妇女的。

### 53

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) Every society, beginning with some slight inclination in one direction or another, carries its preference farther and farther, integrating itself more and more completely upon its chosen basis, and discarding those types of behavior that are uncongenial. Most of those organizations of personality that seem to us most uncontrovertible abnormal have been used by different



civilizations in the very foundations of their institutional life. Conversely the most valued traits of normal individuals have been looked on in differently organized cultures as aberrant. Normality, in short, within a very wide range, is culturally defined. (2) It is primarily a term for the socially elaborated segment of human behavior in any culture; and abnormality, is a term for the segment that particular civilization does not use. The very eyes with which we see the problem are conditioned by the long traditional habits of our own society.

It is a point that has been made more often in relation to ethics than in relation to psychiatry. We do not any longer make the mistake of deriving the morality of our locality and decade directly from the inevitable constitution of human nature. We do not elevate it to the dignity of a first principle. We recognize that morality differs in every society, and is a convenient term for socially approved habits. Mankind has always preferred to say “it is morally good” rather than “it is habitual,” and the fact of this preference is matter enough for a critical science of ethics. But historically the two phrases are synonymous.

The concept of the normal is properly a variant of the concept of the good. It is that which society has approved. A normal action is one which falls well within the limits of expected behavior for a particular society. (3) Its variability among different peoples is essentially a function of the variability of the behavior patterns that different societies have created for themselves, and can never be wholly divorced from a consideration of culturally institutionalized types of behavior. Each culture is a more or less elaborate working out of the potentialities of the segment it has chosen. (4) In so far as a civilization is well integrated and consistent within itself, it will tend to carry farther and farther, according to its nature, its initial impulse toward a particular type of action, and from the point of view of any other culture those elaborations may include more and more extreme and aberrant traits.

Each of these traits, in proportion as it reinforces the chosen behavior patterns of that culture, is for that culture, normal. Those individuals to whom it is congenial either congenitally, or as the result of childhood sets, are accorded prestige in that culture, and are not visited with the social contempt or disapproval which their traits would call down upon them in a society that was differently organized. (5) On the other hand, those individuals whose characteristics are not congenial to the selected type of human behavior in that community are considered the deviants, no matter how valued their personality traits may be in a different civilization.

### 【参考译文】

1. 开始时每个社会就有着向一定方向发展的微弱的趋势，(随着社会的发展)，这个趋势会逐渐地加强，社会也会在自己选择的基础上摒弃那些不和谐的行为方式，使自己越来越趋向完全的一体化。

2. (正常) 主要是一个用来形容任何文化中被社会化地阐释的那部分人类行为的术语；但不正常则是一个形容特定的文明中不被人们所采用的那部分行为的术语。

3. 从本质上说，正常行为在不同民族中的可变性是由不同社会出于自身需要而创造的行为模式的可变性所致，其完全不能在全部脱离文化的、制度化了的行为类型的情况下单

独加以考虑。

4. 一个文明只要在其内部是完整的和和谐的，它就会根据其本性，推动自身朝着最初确定的那个行为模式不断前进。而在其他任何文明看来，这些苦心经营的结果也许包含着越来越多极端和异常的特征。

5. 另一方面，那些行为特征与社会所选择的行为方式不相符的个人，无论他们的个性特征在另外一种文明中有多么受尊重，在这个社会中也会被认为是不正常。

54

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

March 27, 1997, dawned as a normal day at the Collins' home. By the middle of the morning, Jack Collins was at his desk, writing checks, paying bills the way he always had: on time.

Then the phone rang, and the nightmare began.

(1) An investigator for a bank was the line, asking in a severe voice why Collins, a university physicist, was late on payments for a \$27000 car bought in Virginia the previous year.

"I don't have a car like this," Collins protested. The last time he had set foot in Virginia was as an officer at a submarine base, three decades ago. But his name was on the contract, and so was his Social Security Number.

During the months that ensued, he and his wife learned that someone had bought four more cars and 28 other items—worth \$113 000 in an—in their name. Their hitherto good credit record had been destroyed. (2) "After a lifetime of being honest," says Collins, "all of a sudden I was basically being accused of stealing and treated like a criminal."

This is what it means to fall prey to a nonviolent but frightening and fast-growing crime: identity theft.

It happens to at least 500000 new victims each year, according to government figures.

(3) And it happens very easily because every identification number you have—Social Security, credit cards, driver's license, telephone—"is a key that unlocks some storage of money or goods," says a fraud (欺诈) program manager of the US Postal Service. "So if you throw away your credit card receipt and I get it and use the number on it, I'm not becoming you, but to the credit card company I've become your account."

(4) One major problem, experts say, is that the Social Security Number(SSN)—originally meant only for retirement benefit and tax purposes—has become the universal way to identify people. It is used as identification by the military, colleges and in billions of commercial transactions.

Yet a shrewd thief can easily snatch your SSN, not only by stealing your wallet, but also by taking mail from your box, going through your trash for discarded receipts and bills or asking for it over the phone on some pretext.

Using your SSN, the thief applies for a credit card in your name, asking that it be sent to a



different address than yours, and uses it for multiple purchases. A couple of months later the credit card company, or its debt collection agency, presses you for payment.

You don't have to pay the debt, but you must clean up your damaged credit record. (5) That means getting a police report and copy of the erroneous contract, and then using them to clear the fraud from your credit report, which is held by a credit bureau. Each step can require a huge amount of effort.

### 【参考译文】

1. 打电话的是一家银行的调查员，他用严厉的口吻质问柯林斯——一位在大学里工作的物理学家——为何去年在弗吉尼亚买了一辆价值 2.7 万美元的汽车，至今仍拖欠车款。

2. “我一辈子老老实实做人，”柯林斯说，“突然一下被指控偷窃，大家像对待罪犯似的对待我。”

3. 而这类事很容易发生，因为你所持有的每一种证件号码，譬如社会福利登记号、信用卡、驾照以及电话号码，“都是开启你存储钱物的密码”，美国邮政总局的一位负责诈骗案的主管说。

4. 专家们认为，主要问题在于社会福利登记号现在已经成了确认身份的普遍方式，而原来只用于领取退休养老金和供纳税用。

5. 这就意味着你必须得到一份警方报告单和假冒合同的复印件，然后拿着这些材料去信用管理局，将欺诈记录从你的信用报告中消除掉。

### 55

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) Real estate, in broad definition, is land and everything made permanently a part thereof, and the nature and extent of one's interest therein. In law, the word real, as it relates to property, means land as distinguished from personal property; and estate is defined as the interest one has in property.

Real estate may be acquired, owned, and conveyed (or transferred) by individuals; business corporations; charitable, religious, educational, fraternal, and various other nonprofit corporations; fiduciaries, such as trustees and executors; partnerships; and generally by any legal entity as determined and defined by the laws of the various states of the US. Limitations are established in connection with sales of real estate by minors, incompetents, and certain types of corporations, and generally in cases involving some form of legal disability or lack of capacity.

(2) In such instances, it is necessary in some jurisdictions to make application to the courts for permission to sell, in other jurisdictions such transfers are governed by statute.

(3) Real property is generally acquired by purchase, by descent and devise, or by gift. When acquired by purchase, a deed is given by the seller, or grantor, to the purchaser, or grantee.





The deed contains a legal description of the property conveyed. It must be drawn, executed, and acknowledged in proper form to be entitled to record. (4) It is customary for the seller and the purchaser to enter into a contract, at which time the purchaser makes a deposit on account of the purchase price.

(5) The purchaser engages an attorney or a title company to search the title to the property. The title company ensures that the seller can convey clear title, the transaction is then closed.

### 【参考译文】

1. 从广义上讲，不动产是土地和土地上所有固定不变的东西以及人们在其中拥有产权的性质和程度。

2. 在这些情况下，有些管辖区的人们向法院申请出售许可，在另一些管辖区内，这样的转让由法规控制。

3. 不动产一般通过购买、（遗产）继承、遗赠和赠送等方式而获得。购买时，卖方或授予人向买方或受让人提供契据。

4. 按照惯例卖方和买方要签订合同，同时买方按购价交押金。

5. 买方聘请律师或产权公司查究财产产权。产权公司确定卖方已转让全部产权以后，交易结束。

## 56

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

I was visiting New York last week and noticed something I'd never thought I'd say about the city. Yes, nightlife is pretty much dead (and I'm in no way the first to notice that). But daylife was also a little different. It was quieter.

As I looked across the throngs on the pavements, I began to see why. There were little white wires hanging down from their ears, or tucked into pockets, purses or jackets. The eyes were a little vacant. (1) Each was in his or her own musical world, walking to their soundtrack, stars in their own music video, almost oblivious to the world around them. These are the iPod people.

Even without the white wires you can tell who they are. (2) They walk down the street in their own MP3 cocoon, bumping into others, deaf to small social cues, shutting out anyone not in their bubble.

(3) Every now and again some start unconsciously emitting strange tuneless squawks, like a badly tuned radio, and their fingers snap or their arms twitch to some strange soundless rhythm. When others say "Excuse me" there's no response; "Hi", ditto. It's strange to be among so many people and hear so little. Except that each one is hearing so much.

Yes, I might as well own up. I'm one of them. I witnessed the glazed New York looks through my own glazed pupils, my white wires peeping out of my ears. I joined the cult a few



years ago: the sect of the little white box worshippers.

What was once an occasional musical diversion became a compulsive obsession. (4) And, like all addictive cults, it's spreading. Get on a subway and you're surrounded by a bunch of commuters staring into mid-space as if anaesthetized by technology. Don't ask, don't tell, don't overhear, don't observe. Just tune in and tune out. It wouldn't be so worrying if it weren't part of something even bigger. Americans are beginning to narrow their live. (5) Technology has given us a universe for ourselves—where the serendipity of meeting a new stranger, hearing a piece of music we would never choose for ourselves an opinion that might force us to change our mind about something are all effectively banished. Society without the social, others who are chosen—not met at random. Human beings have never lived this before.

### 【参考译文】

1. 每个人都沉浸在他或她自己的音乐世界里，他们伴随着自己音乐广播中的音带和明星前行，几乎忘却了周围的世界。

2. 他们沉浸在自己的 MP3 世界中沿街走着，会撞到其他人，对一些小的社会标记充耳不闻，把所有和他们幻想不一样的人都拒之门外。

3. 时不时地一些人开始无意识地发出不和谐的，奇怪的叫声，就像一台未调好的广播。他们的手指会发出噼啪声，或者他们的胳膊会随着一些奇怪的，无声的节奏而扭动。

4. 就像所有上瘾的信徒，这种局势还在蔓延。上了地铁你会被一群凝视着中间空地的人们包围着，他们仿佛被科技麻痹了。

5. 科技为我们创造了一个自我世界，在这一自我世界中，结识陌生人或听见一首我们永远不会自己选择的音乐，或者导致我们改变对某些事物看法的观点都被有效地排除了。

57

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

The aim of education or culture is merely the development of good taste in knowledge and good form in conduct. The cultured man or the ideal educated man is not necessarily one who is well-read or learned, but one who likes and dislikes the right things. To know what to love and what to hate is to have taste in knowledge. (1) I have met such persons, and found that there was no topic that might come up in the course of the conversation concerning which they did not have some facts or figures to produce, but whose points of view were appalling. Such persons have erudition (the quality of being knowledgeable), but no discernment, or taste. Erudition is a mere matter of cramming of facts or information, while taste or discernment is a matter of artistic judgment. (2) In speaking of a scholar, the Chinese generally distinguish between a man's scholarship, conduct, and taste or discernment. This is particularly so with regard to historians; a book of history may be written with the most fastidious scholarship, yet be totally lacking in





insight or discernment, and in the judgment or interpretation of persons and events in history, the author may show no originality or depth of understanding. Such a person, we say, has no taste in knowledge. To be well-informed, or to accumulate facts and details, is the easiest of all things. (3) There are many facts in a given historical period that can be easily stuffed into our mind, but discernment in the selection of significant facts is a vastly more difficult thing and depends upon one's point of view.

An educated man, therefore, is one who has the right loves and hatreds. This we call taste, and with taste comes charm. (4) Now to have taste or discernment requires a capacity for thinking things through to the bottom, an independence of judgment, and an unwillingness to be knocked down by any form of fraud, social, political, literary, artistic, or academic. There is no doubt that we are surrounded in our adult life with a wealth of frauds: fame frauds, wealth frauds, patriotic frauds, political frauds, religious frauds and fraud poets, fraud artists, fraud dictators and frauds psychologists. When a psychoanalyst tells us that the performing of the functions of the bowels during childhood has a definite connection or that constipation leads to stinginess of character, all that a man with taste can do is to feel amused. (5) When a man is wrong, he is wrong, and there is no need for one to be impressed and overawed by a great name or by the number of books that he has read and we haven't.

#### 【参考译文】

1. 从前遇见过很多这样的人，他们能够针对谈话中涉及的任何话题列举事实或数据，但他们对事物的看法却使人觉得惊愕。
2. 谈及有学问的人，中国人通常都把一个人的学识、行为举止和其对事物的鉴赏力区分开来谈。
3. 我们的大脑非常容易存储很多关于一个特定历史时期的史实，可是如何选择和鉴别有价值的史实却是一件难得多的事情，它决定于我们对事物的看法。
4. 那么，要具备鉴别力，必须能够对事物进行全面彻底的思考，独立地做出判断，绝不被任何形式的欺骗所击败，不管它是社会方面的、政治方面的、文学方面的、艺术方面的，还是学术方面的。
5. 一个人做错了时，他就是错了，我们没必要被他的名气所吓住，或者因为他读过而我们没读过那么多书所慑服。

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

The standardized educational or psychological tests that are widely used to aid in selecting, classifying, assigning, or promoting students, employees, and military personnel have been the target of recent attacks on books, magazines, the daily press, and even in Congress. (1) The target



is wrong, for in attacking the tests, critics divert attention from the fault that lies with ill-informed or incompetent users. The tests themselves are merely tools, with characteristics that can be measured with reasonable precision under specified conditions. Whether the results will be valuable, meaningless, or even misleading depends partly upon the tool itself but largely upon the user.

All informed predictions of future performance are based upon some knowledge of relevant past performance: school grades, research productivity, sales records, or whatever is appropriate. (2) How well the predictions will be validated by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted. Anyone who keeps careful score knows that the information available is always incomplete and that the predictions are always subject to error.

Standardized tests should be considered in this context. They provide a quick, objective method of getting some kinds of information about what a person learned, the skills he has developed, or the kind of person he is. The information so obtained has, qualitatively, the same advantages and shortcomings as other kinds of information. (3) Whether to use tests, other kinds of information, or both in a particular situation depends, therefore, upon the evidence from experience concerning comparative validity and upon such factors as cost and availability.

(4) In general, the tests work most effectively when the qualities to be measured can be most precisely defined and least effectively when what is to be measured or predicted can not be well defined. Properly used, they provide a rapid means of getting comparable information about many people. Sometimes they identify students whose high potential has not been previously recognized, but there are many things they do not do. (5) For example, they do not compensate for gross social inequality, and thus do not tell how able an underprivileged youngster might have been had he grown up under more favorable circumstances.

### 【参考译文】

1. 把标准化测试作为抨击的目标是错误的，因为在抨击这类测试时，批评者没有注意到测试的弊病在于使用测试的人对测试不甚了解或使用不当。

2. 这些测试在多大程度上为后来的表现所证实，这取决于所采用信息的数量、可靠性和适用性，以及解释这些信息的技能和才智。

3. 因此，在某一特定情况下，究竟是采用测试还是其他种类的信息，或是两者兼用，需凭有关相对效度的经验依据而定，也取决于诸如费用和实用性等因素。

4. 一般来说，当所要测定的特征能很精确地界定时，测试最为有效；而当所要测定或预测的东西不能明确地界定时，测试的效果最差。

5. 例如，测试并不弥补明显的社会不公，因此它们不能说明一个物质条件差的年轻人，如果在较好的环境下成长的话，会有多大才干。

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.





(1) Major breakthroughs were made in the reform aimed at establishing a socialist market economy; a framework for the new macro-control system was erected preliminarily and the fundamental role of the market in the allocation of resources was notably bolstered. During the past five years, in accordance with the reform objectives defined by the 14th National Congress of the CPC, the government took strides in promoting reform of the finance, taxation, banking, foreign exchange, planning, pricing and investment and fund-raising systems. New financial and taxation systems have been established and are functioning smoothly. The financial resources of both the central government and local governments have increased considerably. (2) Non-commercial banking has been preliminarily separated from commercial banking, and the central bank is playing an increasingly important role in financial control, supervision and management. (3) A single exchange rate for the RMB was successfully introduced; the exchange rate of the RMB remained stable; and the RMB was made convertible under current accounts. As planning regulations which were carried out mainly in the form of guidance plans constantly improved, and as the control over prices further relaxed, prices of an overwhelming majority of consumer goods and means of production are now being set by the market. As a result, the market is playing an increasingly evident role in augmenting supply, regulating demand and enriching people's lives. (4) In the reform of investment and fund-raising, we introduced a system whereby a legal person is held responsible for projects, a capital system and public bidding system. Safeguards against investment risks were gradually strengthened and enterprises had more channels through which to raise funds. The reform of state-owned enterprises has been intensified and is progressing steadily through conscientious experimentation. (5) The direction, objectives, guiding policies and priorities of the reform have been defined. We have explored many means and have accumulated valuable experience in tackling difficult points.

### 【参考译文】

1. 以建立社会主义市场经济体制为目标的改革取得重大突破，新的宏观调控体系框架初步建立，市场在资源配置中的基础性作用显著增强。
2. 政策性金融和商业性金融初步分开，中央银行的调控和监管职能开始增强。
3. 人民币汇率顺利并轨，汇价保持稳定，实现了在经常项目下的可兑换。
4. 在投融资领域进行了改革，推行项目法人责任制，资本金制度和指标制度。
5. 改革的方向、目标、方针和重点已经明确，我们对解决难点问题进行了多方面的探索，积累了宝贵的经验。

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.





Although truth and justice may be the most powerful impulses to show moral courage, there are others. Compassion is one of these. Tentatively it can be suggested that this is the main influence upon those who urge the abolition of capital punishment. (1) It is recognition of compassion's part that leads the upholders of capital punishment to accuse the abolitionists of sentimentality in being more sorry for the murderer than for his victim. This is nonsense but with it some organs of the popular press played upon the emotions of their readers so successfully that many candidates for parliament were afraid to support abolition for fear of losing votes and the result was the muddle-headed Homicide Act of 1957 which made murder with robbery a capital crime and allowed the poisoner to escape the gallows. That illogical qualification shows how flimsy is the argument that capital punishment is a deterrent to murder. (2) The poisoner always works on a calculated plan of action and therefore is able to consider whether or not his taking another's life is worth the risk of his own; the violent thief is usually at the mercy of an instant emotion. The only arguable plea for capital punishment is the right of society to retribution in this world with the prospect of life in another, but since what used to seem to the great majority of civilized humanity the assurance of another life beyond the grave has come to seem to more and more people less certain, a feeling for the value of human life has become deeper and more widespread. This may seem a paradoxical claim to make at a time when mankind is so much preoccupied with weapons of destruction. (3) Nevertheless, it is a claim that can be sustained and if compassion animates those who urge the abolition of the death penalty it is not a sentimental compassion for the mental agony inflicted upon a condemned man but a dread of destroying the miracle of life.

(4) When in the eighteenth century offences against the law that today would not earn a month in prison were punished with the death penalty, the severity of the penal code had no serious effect on the prevalence of crime. When it made no difference to the fate of a highwayman whether he had killed his victim or merely robbed him of a few pieces of silver, there were no more murders than there were when men like Sir Francis Burdett succeeded in lightening the excessive severity of the penal laws. (5) In those days the sacredness of life on earth was not greatly regarded because a life in the world to come was taken for granted except by a comparatively small minority of philosophers.

### 【参考译文】

1. 正是由于认识到怜悯的作用，才使主张死刑的人指责提倡废除死刑的人感情用事，说他们为杀人犯惋惜胜于为受害者惋惜。

2. 投毒者总是按照周密的行动计划行事，因此他能够考虑是否值得冒自己的生命危险去干掉别人；而行凶的窃贼则通常是受一时冲动所支配。

3. 尽管如此，这却是一个可以得到认可的主张；如果说怜悯之心使那些极力要求废除死刑的人感到激动，这并不是对死刑囚犯所受精神痛苦感情用事的怜悯，而是对毁灭奇迹般的生命感到恐惧。

4. 今天不足以判处一个月监禁的触犯法律的行为，在 18 世纪却被判处死刑，刑法的





严峻对犯罪行为的猖獗并无重大影响。

5. 那个时代并不十分重视生命的神圣, 因为除了相当少的一部分哲学家外, 人们都理所当然地认为来世还有生命。

## 61

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Some new technologies are frightening from the start, and the need to establish political controls over their development and use is obvious to all. (1) When the first atomic bomb was detonated at Alamogordo, New Mexico, in the summer of 1945, not one of the witnesses to this event failed to understand that a terrible new potential for destruction had been created. (2) Nuclear weapons were thus from the very beginning ringed with political controls: individuals could not freely develop nuclear technology or traffic in the parts necessary to create atomic bombs, and in time, nations that became signatories to the 1968 nonproliferation treaty agreed to control international trade in nuclear technology.

Other new technologies appear to be much more benign, and are consequently subject to little or no regulation. Personal computers and the Internet, for example, promised to create wealth, increase access to information, and foster community among their users. People have had to look hard for downsides to the information revolution. What they have found to date are issues like the so-called “digital divide” (i.e., inequality of access to information technology) and threats to privacy, neither of which qualify as earth-shaking matters of justice or morality. (3) Despite occasional efforts on the part of the world’s more statist societies to try to control the use of information technology, it has blossomed in recent years.

Biotechnology falls somewhere between these extremes. Transgenic crops and human genetic engineering make people far more uneasy than do personal computers or the Internet. But biotechnology also promises important benefits for human health and well-being. (4) When presented with an advance like the ability to cure diabetes, it is hard for people to articulate reasons why their unease with the technology should stand in the way of progress. It is easiest to object to a new biotechnology if its development leads to a botched clinical trial or to a deadly allergic reaction to a genetically modified food. (5) But the real threat of biotechnology lies in the possibilities of human cloning, “designer babies”—eugenic selection for intelligence, sex, and eventually, the end of the human species as such.

## 【参考译文】

1. 1945年夏, 当首枚原子弹在新墨西哥州的阿拉莫戈都市引爆时, 目击人员无不认识到, 一种糟糕的新型毁灭可能出现了。

2. 核武器因而从一开始就受到政治的控制: 个人不能随意私自开发核技术, 不能买卖



制造原子弹必需的零件。尔后,《1968 年核不扩散条约》签约成员国同意控制核技术领域的国际贸易。

3. 尽管世界上某些中央集权制的社会偶尔企图控制信息技术的应用,但近来信息技术还是获得了飞跃发展。

4. 如果技术进步有可能治愈糖尿病,那么人们很难说出他们对新技术的忧虑会成为阻碍该技术发展的原因。

5. 不过,生物技术的真正威胁在于克隆人类,称为“基因工程婴儿”,即智力、性别和人格经过优生学选择的婴儿,而最终,生物技术将导致人类物种的终结。

## 62

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) Simplicity is an uprightness of soul that has no reference to self; it is different from sincerity, and it is a still higher virtue. We see many people who are sincere, without being simple; they only wish to pass for what they are, and they are unwilling to appear what they are not; they are always thinking of themselves, measuring their words and recalling their thoughts, and reviewing their actions from the fear that they have done too much or too little. These persons are sincere, but they are not simple; they are not at ease with others, and others are not at ease with them; they are not free, ingenuous, natural. we prefer people who are less correct, less perfect, and who are less artificial. This is the decision of man, and it is the judgment of God, who would not have us so occupied with ourselves and this, as it were, always arranging our features in a mirror.

(2) To be wholly occupied with others, never to look within, is the state of blindness of those who are entirely engrossed by what is present and addressed to their senses, this is the very reverse of simplicity. To be absorbed in self and in whatever engages us, whether we are laboring for our fellow beings or for God, to be wise in our own eyes reserved, and full of ourselves, troubled at the least things that disturbs ourself—complacency, is the opposite extreme. This is false wisdom, which, with all its glory, is but little less absurd than that folly, which pursues only pleasure. The one is intoxicated with all it sees around it; the other with all that it imagines it has within; but it is delirium in both. (3) To be absorbed in the contemplation of our own minds is really worse than to be engrossed by outward things, because it appears like wisdom and yet is not, we do not think of cuing it, we pride ourselves upon it, we approve of it, it gives us an unnatural strength, it is a sort of frenzy, we are not conscious of it, we are dying, and we think ourselves in health.

(4) Simplicity consists in a just medium, in which we are neither too much excited, nor too composed. The soul is not carried away by outward things, so that it cannot make all necessary reflections, neither does it make those continual references to self that a jealous freedom sense of



its own excellence multiplies to infinity. (5) That freedom of the soul, which looks straight onward in its path, losing no time to reason upon its steps, to study them, or to contemplate those that it has already taken, is true simplicity.

### 【参考译文】

1. 质朴是一种不考虑自我的正直的精神。和真诚不同，质朴具有更高尚的美德。我们看到很多真诚但不质朴的人。他们只希望人们看到他们美好的一面，而不希望暴露出他们的缺点。他们总是反省自我，权衡自己的话语，回想自己的想法并回顾自己的行为，唯恐做得过多或过少。

2. 一味顾忌他人而从不反省自我，专注于眼前，又集中于感官，这就是那种处于一种盲目愚昧状态的人。这和质朴完全背道而驰。

3. 沉浸于我们自己内心中的反省冥思比起忙于身外的世俗事务更糟糕，因为这看起来似乎明智然而却不是。我们不以此为过，却因此而骄傲，我们沉醉于其中，而这一状态又给了我们一种虚假的力量。它是一种癫狂，我们没有意识到我们正因它而病入膏肓，却以为自己身心健康。

4. 质朴存在于适度之中，身在其中我们既不会过于激动，也不会过于镇静。因此我们的灵魂既不会被外部的事务所诱惑，而不能做出所有的必要的思考；也不会总是顾及自我，而使维护自身完美的戒备心理趋于无限膨胀。

5. 真正的质朴具有那种在前进的道路上勇往直前的精神，并且不会浪费时间去推断和研究具体步骤，或者去斟酌和顾及已经采取的行动。

### 63

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) The agreement is overseen by the Committee on Agriculture which reviews progress in the implementation of commitments, and is required to monitor the follow-up on the Ministerial decision relating to the least-developed countries and net-food importing developing countries. “Peace” provisions within the agreement aim to reduce the likelihood of serious disputes or challenges on agricultural subsidies over a period of nine years.

(2) The agreement was conceived as part of a continuing process with the long-term objective of securing substantial progressive reductions in support and protection in agriculture. It calls for further negotiations to be initiated before the end of the fifth year of implementation.

(3) The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (植物检疫的) Measures concerns the application of food safety and animal and plant health regulations.

It recognizes governments' rights to take sanitary and phytosanitary measures but stipulates that they must be based on science, should be applied only to the extent necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health and should not arbitrarily or unjustifiably discriminate



between members where identical or similar conditions prevail.

Members are encouraged to base their measures on international standards, guidelines and recommendations where they exist. (4) However, members may maintain or introduce measures which result in higher standards if there is scientific justification or as a consequence of consistent risk decisions based on an appropriate risk assessment.

(5) It is expected that members will accept the sanitary and phytosanitary measures of others as equivalent if the exporting country demonstrates to the importing country that its measures achieve the importing country's appropriate level of health protection.

### 【参考译文】

1. 该协议由农产品委员会监督。该委员会负责审查承诺的执行情况，并监督执行最不发达国家和粮食净进口的发展中国家的部长决定的后续工作。

2. 该协议的设想，是作为逐步大幅度削减农业支持和保护措施的目标的持续进程中的组成部分。

3. 有关卫生和植物检疫措施协议涉及食品安全以及动植物的卫生规章。

4. 但是，如果有科学的理由或者经适当风险评估符合要求的，各成员可以保持或引入更高标准的措施。

5. 如果出口国向进口国证明它的标准已经达到进口国相应的健康保护水平，则协议成员有义务接受其他国家同等的卫生和植物检疫标准。

64

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) To explain why some countries grow more rapidly than others or why a country may grow more rapidly during one period of history than another, economists have found it convenient to think in terms of a "production function". This is a mathematical way of relating some measure of output, such as GNP, to the inputs required to produce it. For example, it is possible to relate GNP to the size of the labor force measured in man-hours, to capital stock measured in dollars, and to various other inputs that are considered important. An equation can be written that states that the rate of growth of GNP depends upon the rates of growth of the labor force, the capital stock, and other variables. (2) A common procedure is to assume that the influence of the separate inputs is additive—i.e., that the increase in the growth of output caused by increasing the rate of growth of, say, capital is independent of the rate of growth of the labor force. This is the starting point of a great deal of current empirical work that attempts to quantify the importance of different inputs.

(3) Under certain assumptions, some reasonable and some patently false, it is possible to conclude that what labor and capital receive in the form of wages, profits, and interest is a fair





measure of what they contribute to the productive process. Thus in the United States in the period following World War II the share of output going to labor was approximately 79 percent, while the share of output distributed as “profits” was 21 percent. (4) If we assume that these proportions determine how much we should weight the rate of growth of the labor force and of capital respectively in determining their contribution to the rate of growth of output. we must conclude that the relative contribution of capital is slight. (5) Alternatively, we may say that some given percentage increase in the rate of growth of the labor force will have a much larger influence on the rate of growth of output than the same percentage increase in the rate of growth of capital. This is a puzzling result and can be traced to the assumption that the influence of separate inputs is additive.

### 【参考译文】

1. 经济学家们发现，通过对“生产函数”这一概念进行考察，来解释一些国家比其他国家经济增长迅速的原因或是在一段时期内一国比他国经济增长迅速的原因，十分方便。
2. 通常，我们都会假设投入所产生的影响是可以累计相加的，比如，资本增长率的提高所导致的产出率上升和劳动力增长率所导致的产出率上升是相互独立的。
3. 根据这些假设——（有些假设合理，有些假设显然荒谬）——很可能得出这样的结论：以工资、利润和利息形式表现的劳动力和资本所得是衡量它们在生产过程中的贡献大小的公平尺度。
4. 如果我们以这些比例来衡量劳动力增长率和资本增长率各自对产出增长率的贡献大小，那我们一定会得出资本的贡献较小的结论。
5. 相反，我们会说，一定量的劳动力增长率对于产出增长率产生的影响比等量的资本增长率对产出增长率产生的影响更大。

65

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Ancient people made clay pottery because they needed it for their survival. They used the pots they made for cooking, storing food, and carrying things from place to place. (1) Pottery was so important to early cultures that scientists now study it to learn more about ancient civilizations. The more advanced the pottery in terms of decorations, materials, glazes and manufacture, the more advanced the culture itself.

(2) The artisan who makes pottery in North America today utilizes his or her skill and imagination to create items that are beautiful as well as functional, transforming something ordinary into something special and unique.

The potter uses one of the Earth's most basic materials, clay. Clay can be found almost anywhere. Good pottery clay must be free from all small stones and other hard materials that



would make the potting process difficult. (3) Most North American artisan potters now purchase commercially processed clay, but some find the clay they need right in the earth close to where they work.

(4) The most important tools potters use are their own hands; however, they also use wire loop tools, wooden modeling tools, plain wire and sponges. Plain wire is used to cut away the finished pot from its base on the potter's wheel.

After a finished pot is dried of all its moisture in the open air, it is placed in a kiln and fired. The first firing hardens the pottery, and it is then ready to be glazed and fired again.

(5) For areas where they do not want any glaze, such as the bottom of the pot, artisans paint on melted wax that will later burn off in the kiln. They then pour on the liquid glaze and let it run over the clay surface, making any kind of decorative pattern that they want.

### 【参考译文】

1. 陶器在早期文化中占据了如此重要的地位，以至科学家们现在通过研究陶器来获取对古代文明的更多了解。陶器的装饰、材料、釉彩、制作等工艺越进步，就说明这种文明越进步。

2. 今天，北美的陶匠运用他们的技艺和想像力制作出既美观又实用的陶艺制品，把普通的用品变为独特的艺术品。

3. 现在，大多数北美陶匠购买现成的专用黏土，也有些陶匠在自己作坊附近就能挖到所需的黏土。

4. 制作陶器最重要的工具是工匠们自己的双手，但有时他们也用些别的工具，如绳圈、木模具、光面钢丝、海绵等。

5. 陶器上有些地方不需要上釉彩，像罐子底部，匠人们就在这些部位涂上蜡，一加热就会融化掉。

66

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) In large part as a consequence of the feminist movement, historians have focused a great deal of attention in recent years on determining more accurately the status of women in various periods. Although much has been accomplished for the modern period, premodern cultures have proved more difficult: sources are restricted in number, fragmentary, difficult to interpret, and often contradictory. (2) Thus it is not particularly surprising that some earlier scholarship concerning such cultures has so far gone unchallenged. An example is Johann Bachofen's 1861 treatise on Amazons, women-ruled societies of questionable existence contemporary with ancient Greece.

Starting from the premise that mythology and legend preserve at least a nucleus of historical



fact, Bachofen argued that women were dominant in many ancient societies. (3) His work was based on a comprehensive survey of references in the ancient sources to Amazonian and other societies with such customs—societies in which family relationship and property rights are traced through the female line. Some support for his theory can be found in evidence such as that drawn from Herodotus, the Greek “historian” of the fifth century B.C., who speaks of an Amazonian society, the Sauromatae, where the women hunted and fought in wars. A woman in this society was not allowed to marry until she had killed a person in battle.

Nonetheless, this assumption that the first recorders of ancient myths have preserved facts is problematic. (4) If one begins by examining why ancients refer to Amazons, it becomes clear that ancient Greek descriptions of such societies were meant not so much to represent observed historical fact—real Amazonian societies—but rather to offer “moral lessons” on the supposed outcome of women’s rule in their own society. The Amazons were often characterized, for example, as the equivalents of giants and centaurs, enemies to be slain by Greek heroes. Their customs were presented not as those of a respectable society, but as the very antitheses of ordinary Greek practices.

Thus, I would argue, the purpose of accounts of the Amazons for their male Greek recorders was didactic, to teach both male and female Greeks that all-female groups, formed by withdrawal from traditional society, are destructive and dangerous. Myths about the Amazons were used as arguments for the male-dominated status quo, in which groups composed exclusively of either sex were not permitted to segregate themselves permanently from society. Bachofen was thus misled in his reliance on myths for information about the status of women. The sources that will probably tell contemporary historians most about women in the ancient world are such social documents as gravestones, wills, and marriage contracts. (5) Studies of such documents have already begun to show how mistaken we are when we try to derive our picture of the ancient world exclusively from literary sources, especially myths.

### 【参考译文】

1. 在很大程度上，由于女权主义运动的缘故，史学家近年来大为关注这一举动，即更为准确地确定妇女在各个历史时期的地位。

2. 因此，有关这些古代文化的早期学术研究迄今为止任凭其流传而未遭到质疑，这并不特别令人惊讶。

3. 他的研究所依据的是对古代史料来源中的参考材料进行的综合调查，而这些参考材料则涉及亚马逊和其他带有此类习俗的社会——在这些社会中家庭关系和财产所有权均经由女性这条线来追溯。

4. 如果人们首先做一番审视，古人为什么会提及亚马逊人，显而易见的是，即古希腊对这些社会所作的描述，与其说意欲再现亲眼目睹的历史事实——真正的亚马逊社会——还不如说是要针对女性在他们自己的社会中实行统治所可能产生的后果而提供“道德训导”。

5. 对这类文献资料的研究早已开始证明，当人们试图仅仅从文学来源，尤其是神话中，获得对古代世界的想像，是多么的失误。



People in business can use foresight to identify new products and services, as well as markets for those products and services. An increase in minority populations in a neighborhood would prompt a grocer with foresight to stock more foods linked to ethnic tastes. (1) An art museum director with foresight might follow trends in computer graphics to make exhibits more appealing to younger visitors.

Foresight may reveal potential threats that we can prepare to deal with before they become crises. (2) For instance, a capable corporate manager might see an alarming rise in local housing prices that could affect the availability of skilled workers in the region. The public's changing values and priorities, as well as emerging technologies, demographic shifts, economic constraints (or opportunities), and environmental and resource concerns are all parts of the increasingly complex world system in which leaders must lead. (3) People in government also need foresight to keep systems running smoothly, to plan budgets, and to prevent wars. Government leaders today must deal with a host of new problems emerging from rapid advances in technology. Even at the community level, foresight is critical; school officials, for example, need foresight to assess numbers of students to accommodate, numbers of teachers to hire, new educational technologies to deploy, and new skills for students (and their teachers) to develop. (4) Many of the best-known techniques for foresight were developed by government planners, especially in the military, "thinking about the unthinkable". Pioneering futurists at the RAND Corporation (the first "think tank") began seriously considering what new technologies might emerge in the future and how these might affect US security. These pioneering futurists at RAND, along with others elsewhere, refined a variety of new ways for thinking about the future.

(5) The futurists recognized that the future world is continuous with the present world, so we can learn a great deal about what may happen in the future by looking systematically at what is happening now.

### 【参考译文】

1. 富有远见的艺术馆馆长可能会顺应计算机制图的潮流，使展出更加吸引年轻的参观者。
2. 比如说，能干的公司主管可能会从当地房价飞速上涨这一现象中敏锐地观察到一丝迹象，从而判断出涨价将不利于该地区吸引熟练工前来就职。
3. 在政府部门就职的人也需要有远见，以保证各部门运转顺利，灵活地制定预算，并防止战争爆发。
4. 许多广为人知的培养远见的方法都是由政府的规划人员首创的。特别是在军队中，这种人大有人在，他们常常思考一些不可思议的事情。
5. 未来学家们意识到未来世界与现实世界是息息相关的。我们通过系统地观察现有世界中。

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) Roger Rosenblatt's book Black Fiction, in attempting to apply literary rather than sociopolitical criteria to its subject, successfully alters the approach taken by most previous studies. As Rosenblatt notes, criticism of Black writing has often served as a pretext for expounding on Black history. Addison Gayle's recent work, for example, judges the value of Black fiction by overly political standards, rating each work according to the notions of Black identity which it introduces.

(2) Although fiction assuredly springs from political circumstances, its authors react to those circumstances in ways other than ideological, and talking about novels and stories primarily as instruments of ideology outwits much of the fictional enterprise. Rosenblatt's literary analysis discloses affinities and connections among works of Black fiction which solely political studies have overlooked or ignored.

Writing acceptable criticism of Black fiction, however, presupposes giving satisfactory answers to a number of questions. First of all, is there a sufficient reason, other than the racial identity of the authors, to group together works by Black authors? Second, how does Black fiction make itself distinct from other modern fiction with which it is largely contemporaneous? Rosenblatt shows that Black fiction constitutes a distinct body of writing that has an identifiable, coherent literary tradition. Looking at novels written by Blacks over the last eighty years, he discovers recurring concerns and designs independent of chronology. (3) These structures are thematic, and they spring, not surprisingly, from the central fact that the Black characters in these novels exist in a predominantly White culture. Whether they try to conform to that culture or rebel against it.

Black Fiction does leave some aesthetic questions open. Rosenblatt's thematic analysis permits considerable objectivity; (4) he even explicitly states that it is not his intention to judge the merit of the various works, yet his reluctance seems misplaced, especially since an attempt to appraise might have led to interesting results. For instance, some of the novels appear to be structurally diffuse. Is this a defect, or are the authors working out of, or trying to forge, a different kind of aesthetic? In addition, the style of some Black novels, like Jean Toomer's *Cane*, verges on expressionism or surrealism; does this technique provide a counterpoint to the prevalent theme that portrays the fate against which Black heroes are pitted, a theme usually conveyed by more naturalistic modes of expression?

In spite of such omissions, what Rosenblatt does include in his discussion makes for an astute and worthwhile study. (5) Black Fiction surveys a wide variety of novels, bringing to our attention in the process some fascinating and little-known works like James Weldon Johnson's



Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man. Its argument is tightly constructed, and its forthright, lucid style exemplifies levelheaded and penetrating criticism.

### 【参考译文】

1. 罗杰·罗森布拉特 (Roger Rosenblatt) 的著作《黑人小说》，通过将文学的而非社会政治的标准运用于其研究题材的尝试，成功地改变了大多数此前的研究所采用的方法。

2. 虽然小说无疑起源于政治环境，但其作者却是以非意识形态的方式对这些政治环境做出反应的。而将小说和故事主要当作意识形态的工具来探讨，会在相当程度上阻碍小说事业。

3. 这些结构与主题相关，它们并不令人吃惊地源于这样一个重要事实，即这些小说中的人物都生存在一个以白人为主导的文化环境中，无论他们试图去遵从这种文化，抑或奋起反叛。

4. 他甚至还直言不讳地声称，他无意对各种作品孰优孰劣做出评判——然而，他的这种不情愿似乎显得不合时宜，尤其是试图做出一番评判可能早已带来某些有趣的结果。

5. 《黑人小说》考察了极为广泛的一系列小说。在此过程中让我们注意到了某些引人入胜但却鲜为人知的作品，如詹姆斯·韦尔登·约翰逊 (James Weldon Johnson) 的《一个曾经是有色人的自传》。

### 69

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

We've come to a turning point, a moment for hard decision. I have asked that Cabinet and my staff a question and now I put the same question to all of you. If not us, who? And if not now, when? (1) It must be done by all of us going forward with a program aimed at reaching a balanced budget. We can then begin reducing the national debt.

I will shortly submit a budget to the Congress aimed at freezing government program spending for the next year. (2) Beyond this, we must take further steps to permanently control government's power to tax and spend.

We must act now to protect future generations from government's desire to spend its citizens' money and tax them into servitude when the bills come due. (3) Let us make it unconstitutional for the Federal Government to spend more than the Federal Government takes in.

We have already started returning to the people and to state and local governments responsibilities better handled by them. Now, there is a place for the Federal Government in matters of social compassion. (4) But our fundamental goals must be to reduce dependency and upgrade the dignity of those who are infirm or disadvantaged. And here a growing economy and support from family and community offer our best chance for a society where compassion is a way of life, where the old and infirm are cared for, the young and, yes the unborn, protected, and



the unfortunate looked after and made self-sufficient.

Now there is another area where the Federal Government can play a part. As an older American, I remember a time when people of different race, creed or ethnic origin in our land found hatred and prejudice installed in social custom and, yes, in law. There's no story more heartening in our history than the progress that we've made toward the brotherhood of man that God intended for us. (5) Let us resolve: there will be no turning back or hesitation on the road to an America rich in dignity and abundant with opportunity for all our citizens.

### 【参考译文】

1. 我们所有人必须首先完成旨在实现平衡预算的计划，然后方可着手减少国家债务。
2. 此外，我们必须进一步采取措施，永久性地控制政府税收和开支的权力。
3. 我们应当规定，联邦政府的开支额如果超出收入额，就属于违反宪法的行为。
4. 然而，我们的基本目标是要减少依赖性，并提高弱者和被剥夺了基本权利的人的自尊心。
5. 在建立一个美国全体公民都具有高度的尊严和各种机会的道路上，我们决心不会出现倒退或犹豫。

70

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

(1) Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? (2) The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree? Newton did because he was not trying to predict anything. He was just wondering his mind was ready for the unpredictable. Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research. (3) If you don't have unpredictable things, you don't have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought. I've attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing



a certain experiment. The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said “The data are still inconclusive.” “We know that,” the men from the budget office have said, “but what do you think? Is it worthwhile going on? What do you think we might expect?” The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate.

What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings. (4) He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but has convinced industrial and business management that they are true. If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. (5) Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the “odd balls” among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who “work well with the team”.

#### 【参考译文】

1. 在实践中,科学与其说依靠事先准备的实践,不如说依靠实验观察者有所准备的头脑。
2. 苹果向下落到地上而不是向上飞到树上这一事实回答了牛顿长期以来对月球和行星所存有的疑问。月球和行星是苍天中更大的果实。
3. 如果没有不可预测的现象,就用不着研究了。科学家们在为科学杂志撰写千篇一律的报告时往往忘记了这一点,但是历史上却充满了这样的实例。
4. 他们对实验结果所下的断言是如此不容质疑、如此一致,以至于不仅令他们自己,而且也让工商管理部门相信其预测的准确性。
5. 假如像他们的论文所反映的那样,科学家们也想看到规律性和与某种标准模式的一致性。那么,如果管理者们歧视研究者中的“怪人”,而喜欢“善于合作”的具有传统思维模式的人,这也是无可指责的。



## 附录

### 考研英语翻译词汇积累

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| aboard         | <i>prep.</i> 在(到)船(车、飞机)上                         |
| abandon        | <i>v.</i> 放弃; 抛弃                                  |
| abide          | <i>v.</i> (by) 坚持, 遵守                             |
| abound         | <i>v.</i> 富于, 充满                                  |
| abstract       | <i>n.</i> 摘要; <i>adj.</i> 抽象的                     |
| abundance      | <i>n.</i> 丰富, 充裕                                  |
| access         | <i>n. v.</i> 道路, 进入; 接近, 进出                       |
| activist       | <i>n.</i> 激进主义分子                                  |
| adopt          | <i>v.</i> 采用, 采纳; 收养                              |
| affinity       | <i>n.</i> 密切的关系; 姻亲关系; 爱好; 亲近感                    |
| affirm         | <i>v.</i> 断言, 肯定                                  |
| aim            | <i>v.</i> (at) 目的在于, 旨在; 瞄准, 针对; <i>n.</i> 目标, 目的 |
| amazing        | <i>adj.</i> 令人惊奇的                                 |
| ambassador     | <i>n.</i> 大使, 使节                                  |
| analogy        | <i>n.</i> 类似, 类推                                  |
| anew           | <i>adv.</i> 重新, 再                                 |
| announce       | <i>v.</i> 宣布, 发表; 宣告……的来到; 预告                     |
| anthropology   | <i>n.</i> 人类学                                     |
| antigravity    | <i>n.</i> [物]反重力                                  |
| apparatus      | <i>n.</i> 器械, 仪器, 装置; 机构, 组织; 器官                  |
| appliance      | <i>n.</i> 用具, 器具                                  |
| application    | <i>n.</i> 请求, 申请(书, 表); 应用, 运用; 施用, 敷用            |
| appropriate    | <i>adj.</i> 适当的                                   |
| arbitrary      | <i>adj.</i> 任意的, 专断的                              |
| arrest         | <i>n.</i> 逮捕                                      |
| assess         | <i>v.</i> 估价, 评价                                  |
| assign         | <i>v.</i> 分配, 委派; 指定(时间、地点等)                      |
| assimilate     | <i>v.</i> 吸收                                      |
| assume         | <i>vt.</i> 假定, 设想; 采取, 呈现; 承担, 担任                 |
| astrophysicist | <i>n.</i> 天体物理学家                                  |
| attempt        | <i>vt.</i> 尝试, 试图; <i>n.</i> (at) 企图, 努力          |
| attitude       | <i>n.</i> (to, towards) 态度, 看法; 姿势, 姿态            |
| authorities    | <i>n.</i> (复) 当局                                  |



|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| average                   | <i>n.</i> 平均, 平均水平, 平均数; <i>adj.</i> 一般的, 通常的, 平均的; <i>vt.</i> 算出……的平均数; 均分, 平均为 |
| aware                     | <i>adj.</i> (of) 知道的, 意识到的   |
| babble                    | <i>v.</i> 含糊不清地说话  |
| ban                       | <i>n./vt.</i> 禁止   |
| bargain                   | <i>n.</i> 廉价货; (买卖等双方的) 协议; <i>v.</i> 议价, 成交; 谈判                                 |
| behavior                  | <i>n.</i> 举止, 行为   |
| belt                      | <i>n.</i> (皮) 带, 腰带; 地带  |
| benefit                   | <i>n.</i> 利益, 好处, 恩惠; <i>v.</i> 有益于; (from, by) 受益                               |
| block                     | <i>n.</i> 大块 (木料、石料、金属等); 一排房屋, 街区; 阻塞, 拦阻, 封锁; 妨碍                               |
| boast                     | <i>n.</i> 自夸; 值得夸耀的事物 <i>v.</i> 自夸, 以有……而自豪                                      |
| bold                      | <i>adj.</i> 大胆的, 勇敢的; 冒失的; 粗体的   |
| bomb                      | <i>n.</i> 炸弹 <i>v.</i> 轰炸  |
| bore                      | <i>v.</i> 钻 (孔), 挖 (洞), 打眼; 烦扰, 使厌烦; <i>n.</i> 讨厌的人, 麻烦事                         |
| bound                     | <i>v./n.</i> 跳 (跃); <i>adj.</i> 被束缚的; 理应……的, 必定的, 一定的; 准备 (或正在) 到……去的, 开往……的     |
| brake                     | <i>n.</i> 制动器, 闸, 刹车; <i>v.</i> 刹车; 阻碍   |
| budget                    | <i>n.</i> 预算 <i>v.</i> 编列预算; 分配, 分摊; 安排 (时间、费用等)                                 |
| bypass                    | <i>n.</i> 旁路, 小道   |
| cabinet                   | <i>n.</i> 内阁; 壁柜, 厨柜   |
| cache                     | <i>n.</i> 藏物处; 隐藏处; <i>v.</i> 贮藏   |
| campaign                  | <i>n.</i> 运动; 选举   |
| candidate                 | <i>n.</i> 候选人, 选手  |
| capable                   | <i>adj.</i> 有本领的, 有能力的; (of) 可以……的, 能……的   |
| capitalism                | <i>n.</i> 资本主义   |
| capture                   | <i>n.</i> 捕获, 俘虏; <i>v.</i> 捕获, 俘虏; 夺得, 攻占                                       |
| casual                    | <i>adj.</i> 偶然的, 碰巧的; 临时的; 非正式的; 随便的   |
| casualty                  | <i>n.</i> (事故、战争等的) 死伤者; 意外事件, 灾难  |
| cease                     | <i>v./n.</i> 停止, 中止  |
| cease-fire                | <i>n.</i> 停火   |
| channel                   | <i>n.</i> 海峡, 水道; 信道, 波道; 路线, 途径   |
| chief                     | <i>n.</i> 首领, 长官   |
| chop                      | <i>v.</i> 砍, 劈, 斩 <i>n.</i> 排骨, 肉块   |
| civilization/civilization | <i>n.</i> 文明; 文明国家 (或民族); 文化   |
| clash                     | <i>v.</i> 冲撞, 撞击, 冲突   |



|              |                                      |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| classify     | v. 分类, 分等(级)                         |
| cluster      | n. 丛, 群, 串 v. 群集, 丛生                 |
| cohabit      | v. 同居                                |
| collapse     | n./v. 倒塌; 崩溃                         |
| command      | n. 命令, 指令; 指挥(权); 掌握, 运用能力 v. 命令; 指挥 |
| commission   | n. 委员会; 委任, 委托(书); 佣金 v. 委任, 委托      |
| commit       | v. 把……托付给; 犯(错误), 干(坏事); 使承诺, 使承担义务  |
| comparative  | adj. 比较的; 相对的                        |
| compensate   | v. (for) 补偿, 赔偿                      |
| competition  | n. 比赛; 竞争                            |
| concern      | vt. 涉及, 关系到 n. (利害)关系; 关心, 关注; 所关心的事 |
| condemn      | v. 谴责; 宣告……有罪, 判刑                    |
| confess      | v. 供认, 承认, 坦白; 忏悔                    |
| confirm      | v. 证实; 确认; 批准; 巩固, 加强                |
| conform      | v. (to) 遵守, 依照; (with, to) 符合, 一致    |
| consent      | v. /n. (to) 同意, 赞成, 准许               |
| consequence  | n. 结果; [逻辑]推理, 推论; 因果关系; 重要性         |
| consequently | adv. 因此, 所以                          |
| consist      | v. (in) 在于, 存在于; (of) 由……组成, 由……构成   |
| construct    | v. 建设, 建造; 创立                        |
| contemporary | adj. 现代的, 当代的; 同时代的                  |
| contract     | n. 契约, 合同; 婚约; v. 缩小, 缩短; 订(约)       |
| contradict   | v. 反驳; 同……矛盾, 同……抵触                  |
| contribute   | v. (to) 贡献, 捐助, 捐献; 投稿               |
| conventional | adj. 惯例的, 常规的, 习俗的, 传统的              |
| convince     | v. (of) 使信服, 使确信                     |
| cope         | v. (with) 竞争, 对抗; 对付, 应付, 妥善处理       |
| corruption   | n. 腐败; 堕落; 腐烂                        |
| cosmos       | n. 宇宙                                |
| craft        | n. 工艺, 手艺; 飞机, 飞船                    |
| crash        | v. 撞击, 坠毁                            |
| critical     | adj. 批评的, 评论的; 危急的, 紧要的; 关键性的        |
| crucial      | adj. 至关重要的, 决定性的                     |
| cycle        | n. 自行车; 周期, 循环; v. 骑自行车; 循环          |
| decent       | adj. 合适的, 体面的                        |
| decay        | v. n. 腐朽, 腐烂, 衰减                     |



|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| defective    | <i>adj.</i> 有缺陷的, 有欠缺的                        |
| deficit      | <i>n.</i> 赤字, 亏损(额), 亏空                       |
| define       | <i>v.</i> 给……下定义; 限定, 规定                      |
| definition   | <i>n.</i> 定义, 解释                              |
| delay        | <i>v./n.</i> 耽搁, 延迟                           |
| delivery     | <i>n.</i> 传递, 传送; 交付                          |
| demonstrate  | <i>v.</i> 论证, 证实; 演示, 说明; 显示; 举行示威游行(或集会)     |
| demote       | <i>v.</i> 降级, 降格                              |
| deny         | <i>v.</i> 否认, 否定; 拒绝                          |
| depress      | <i>v.</i> 使沮丧, 使消沉, 压下                        |
| derive       | <i>v.</i> 取得; 追溯……的起源; 衍生                     |
| desert       | <i>n.</i> 沙漠, 不毛之地; <i>v.</i> 抛弃, 遗弃; 擅离, 开小差 |
| detect       | <i>vt.</i> 察觉, 发觉; 侦查; 探测                     |
| devote       | <i>v.</i> (to) 奉献; 致力于                        |
| differ       | <i>v.</i> (from) 与……不同; (with) 与……意见不同        |
| digit        | <i>n.</i> 阿拉伯数字; 手指或足趾                        |
| disadvantage | <i>n.</i> 不利, 不利条件, 不利地位                      |
| disbelief    | <i>n.</i> 不信, 怀疑                              |
| discard      | <i>vt.</i> 丢弃, 抛弃                             |
| discovery    | <i>n.</i> 发现; 被发现的事物                          |
| dispassion   | <i>n.</i> 冷静, 公平                              |
| distinction  | <i>n.</i> 差别, 区分; 优秀, 杰出                      |
| distinguish  | <i>v.</i> (from) 区别, 辨别; 辨认出; 使杰出             |
| distort      | <i>v.</i> 歪曲, 扭曲; 变形                          |
| distract     | <i>v.</i> 分散, 打扰; 迷惑, 扰乱                      |
| diverse      | <i>adj.</i> 不同的; 多种多样的                        |
| diversion    | <i>n.</i> 转向, 转移; 消遣, 娱乐                      |
| diversity    | <i>n.</i> 差异, 多样性                             |
| dominant     | <i>adj.</i> 有统治权的, 占优势的, 支配的; [生物]显性的         |
| dramatically | <i>adv.</i> 戏剧性地, 引人注目地                       |
| dull         | <i>adj.</i> 单调的; 迟钝的, 愚笨的; 不锋利的               |
| economic     | <i>adj.</i> 经济(上)的, 经济学的                      |
| elaborate    | <i>adj.</i> 详尽的, 精心的 <i>v.</i> 精心制作, 详细说明     |
| elapse       | <i>vi.</i> (时间) 消逝, 过去                        |
| election     | <i>n.</i> 选举; 当选                              |
| eliminate    | <i>v.</i> 消除, 排除; (比赛中) 淘汰                    |
| embassy      | <i>n.</i> 大使馆; 大使馆全体人员                        |
| emphasize    | <i>vt.</i> 强调, 着重; 唤起对……的注意; 使突出              |





|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| encounter            | <i>n. /v.</i> 遇到, 遭遇                                     |
| endure               | <i>v.</i> 忍受; 持久, 持续                                     |
| enhance              | <i>v.</i> 提高, 增强   |
| enlighten            | <i>v.</i> 启发, 启蒙, 教导                                     |
| enrich               | <i>v.</i> 使富足; 使肥沃; 充实                                   |
| ensure               | <i>v.</i> 确保, 保证   |
| entirely             | <i>adv.</i> 完全地, 全然地                                     |
| entitle              | <i>v.</i> 给以权利(或资格); 给……以称号; 给……题名                       |
| entrench             | <i>v.</i> 以壕沟防护; 确立                                      |
| equate               | <i>vt.</i> 使相等; [数]用方程式列出 <i>vi.</i> 等同                  |
| evidence             | <i>n.</i> 证据; 迹象   |
| evolve               | <i>v.</i> (使)发展, (使)进化                                   |
| exceed               | <i>v.</i> 超过, 胜过; 越出                                     |
| exception            | <i>n.</i> 例外, 除外   |
| exhaust              | <i>v.</i> 使筋疲力尽, 耗尽; 抽完, 汲干 <i>n.</i> 排气装置; 废气           |
| expel                | <i>v.</i> 驱逐, 放逐   |
| explosion            | <i>n.</i> 爆炸, 爆发   |
| export               | <i>n.</i> 出口(物); 输出(物)                                   |
| expose               | <i>v.</i> (to)使暴露, 使处于……作用之下; 使曝光                        |
| exposure             | <i>n.</i> 暴露, 揭露; (to)受到                                 |
| fable                | <i>n.</i> 寓言, 神话, 传说                                     |
| fabricate            | <i>vt.</i> 制作, 构成; 捏造, 伪造, 虚构                            |
| fallacy              | <i>n.</i> 谬误, 谬论   |
| fatal                | <i>adj.</i> 致命的, 毁灭性的                                    |
| favorable/favourable | <i>adj.</i> 赞成的, 称许的; 有利的, 顺利的                           |
| feature              | <i>n.</i> 特征, 特色; 特写; 面貌                                 |
| federal              | <i>adj.</i> 联邦的  |
| fertile              | <i>adj.</i> 肥沃的, 富饶的; 有繁殖力的; 多产的                         |
| fiction              | <i>n.</i> 虚构, 编造; 小说                                     |
| fix                  | <i>v.</i> 修理, 校准; 使固定, 安装; 确定, 决定                        |
| flat                 | <i>adj.</i> 平坦的; 扁平的; 平淡的, 乏味的 <i>n.</i> 一套房间; 平面; 平坦的部分 |
| fluctuate            | <i>v.</i> (使)波动, (使)起伏                                   |
| focus                | <i>n.</i> 焦点; (活动, 兴趣等的)中心 <i>v.</i> (on) (使)聚集, 集中      |
| forecaster           | <i>n.</i> 预报员  |
| formulate            | <i>vt.</i> 用公式表示; 明确地表达, 作简洁陈述                           |
| frame                | <i>n.</i> 框架, 骨架 <i>v.</i> 给……镶框; 制定                     |
| function             | <i>n.</i> 功能, 作用; (pl.) 职务, 职责; 函数执起作用                   |



|                |                                      |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| further        | adv. /adj. 更远, 更往前; 进一步 v. 促进, 增进    |
| futurologist   | n. 未来学家                              |
| galaxy         | n. 星系, 银河; 一群 (显赫的人); 一系列 (光彩夺目的东西)  |
| generate       | v. 产生; 引起, 导致                        |
| giant          | n. 巨人 adj. 巨大的                       |
| govern         | v. 统治, 管理; 决定, 支配                    |
| grateful       | adj. 感激的, 感谢的                        |
| gravity        | n. 重力, 引力; 严肃, 庄重                    |
| gross          | adj. 总的; (草木) 茂密的; 粗鲁的, 粗俗的 n. 总额    |
| guarantee      | n. 保证, 保证书 v. 保证, 担保                 |
| guilty         | adj. 有罪的; 内疚的                        |
| habitable      | adj. 适于居住的                           |
| habitual       | adj. 习惯的, 惯常的                        |
| hijack         | v. 劫机                                |
| horizon        | n. 地平线; 眼界, 见识                       |
| host           | n. 主人; 旅店老板; 节目主持人; 一大群, 许多          |
| household      | n. 户, 家庭, 全家人 adj. 家庭的; 家喻户晓的        |
| hypothesis     | n. 假设, 前提                            |
| idle           | adj. /v. 空闲的, 懒惰的; 闲逛, 空闲            |
| ignorant       | adj. 无知的, 愚昧的; 不知道的                  |
| illustrate     | vt. 举例说明, 图解                         |
| immense        | adj. 广大的, 巨大的                        |
| immune         | adj. 免疫的, 有免疫力的; 不受影响的; 免除的, 豁免的     |
| impact         | n. /v. 冲击, 碰撞; 作用, 影响                |
| implementation | n. 执行, 实施                            |
| impose         | v. 征 (税); (on) 把……强加给                |
| imprison       | vt. 监禁, 关押                           |
| impulse        | n. 推动; 冲动; 刺激                        |
| inappropriate  | adj. 不适当的, 不相称的                      |
| incredible     | adj. 不可相信的, 惊人的, 不可思议的               |
| independence   | n. 独立                                |
| indicate       | v. 指出, 指示; 表明, 暗示                    |
| induce         | vt. 引诱, 劝使; 引起, 导致; 感应               |
| industrialized | adj. 工业化的                            |
| infer          | v. 推论, 推断                            |
| inferior       | adj. (to) 下等的, 下级的; 差的, 次的 n. 下级, 晚辈 |
| inflation      | n. 通货膨胀                              |



|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| inflationary    | <i>adj.</i> 通货膨胀的, 引起通货膨胀的  |
| initiate        | <i>v.</i> 开始, 发动  |
| insight         | <i>n.</i> 洞察力, 见识   |
| inspire         | <i>v.</i> 鼓舞, 激励; 使产生灵感   |
| integration     | <i>n.</i> 综合  |
| intellectual    | <i>n.</i> 知识分子; <i>adj.</i> 智力的; 理智的; 聪明的                         |
| interaction     | <i>n.</i> 交互作用  |
| interfere       | <i>v.</i> (in) 干涉, 干预; (with) 妨碍, 打扰                              |
| interior        | <i>adj.</i> 内部的, 里面的 <i>n.</i> 内部; 内地                             |
| interpret       | <i>v.</i> 解释, 说明; 口译  |
| invalid         | <i>n.</i> 病人, 病弱者, 伤残人 <i>adj.</i> 有病的, 伤残的; 供病人用的; 无效的           |
| invest          | <i>v.</i> 投资  |
| investment      | <i>n.</i> 投资  |
| irritate        | <i>v.</i> 激怒, 使急躁; 刺激   |
| isolate         | <i>v.</i> 隔离, 孤立  |
| jab             | <i>v.</i> (用尖物) 戳; 猛击   |
| jam             | <i>n.</i> 阻塞; 果酱 <i>v.</i> (使) 阻塞, 塞进                             |
| joint           | <i>adj.</i> 共同的   |
| jury            | <i>n.</i> 陪审团; 全体评审员  |
| justify         | <i>v.</i> 证明……是正当的  |
| knack           | <i>n.</i> 窍门, 技巧  |
| knot            | <i>n.</i> (绳) 结; (树) 节 <i>v.</i> 打结                               |
| label           | <i>n.</i> 标签; 标记, 符号 <i>v.</i> 贴标签于……, 把……称为                      |
| lame            | <i>v.</i> / <i>adj.</i> 瘸行; 跛足的                                   |
| landmark        | <i>n.</i> (航海) 陆标; 界标; 里程碑, 划时代的事                                 |
| latitude        | <i>n.</i> 纬度  |
| launch          | <i>v.</i> 发射 (火箭等); 使 (船) 下水; 发动, 开展 <i>n.</i> (火箭等的) 发射; (船的) 下水 |
| liability       | <i>n.</i> 责任, 义务; (pl.) 债务  |
| license/licence | <i>n.</i> 许可证, 执照 <i>v.</i> 准许, 认可                                |
| likewise        | <i>adv.</i> 同样地, 照样地; 又, 也, 而且                                    |
| lump            | <i>n.</i> 团, 块 <i>v.</i> (使) 成团, (使) 成块                           |
| magical         | <i>adj.</i> 神奇的, 不可思议的  |
| magnitude       | <i>n.</i> 大小; 规模; 重大  |
| manifest        | <i>v.</i> 表明, 证明, 显示; <i>adj.</i> 明白的, 明了的                        |
| manpower        | <i>n.</i> 人力  |
| match           | <i>n.</i> 火柴; 比赛, 竞赛; 对手 <i>v.</i> 匹配, 相配                         |
| mayor           | <i>n.</i> 市长, 镇长  |



|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| medical     | <i>adj.</i> 医学的, 医疗的, 医药的; 内科的   |
| mend        | <i>v.</i> 修理, 缝补; 改正, 改进   |
| mental      | <i>adj.</i> 精神的; 智力的   |
| method      | <i>n.</i> 方法; 秩序, 条理   |
| methodology | <i>n.</i> 方法学, 方法论   |
| mild        | <i>adj.</i> (人、态度等) 温暖的, 暖和的; (气候等) 温和的; (疾病、惩罚等) 轻微的; (味道, 香气等) 味淡的         |
| monetary    | <i>adj.</i> 货币的, 金钱的   |
| moral       | <i>adj.</i> 道德的; 出自道义的; <i>n.</i> 道德, 品行; 寓意                                 |
| motive      | <i>n.</i> 动机, 目的 <i>adj.</i> 发动的, 运动的  |
| move        | <i>n.</i> 移动, 迁移; 手段, 步骤; <i>v.</i> 移动; 搬家, 迁移                               |
| multitude   | <i>n.</i> 众多, 大量; 民众   |
| mutual      | <i>adj.</i> 相互的; 共同的   |
| mysterious  | <i>adj.</i> 神秘的, 可疑的, 难理解的   |
| negligible  | <i>adj.</i> 可以忽略的, 无关紧要的   |
| notion      | <i>n.</i> 概念, 观点, 想法; 意图, 看法   |
| notorious   | <i>adj.</i> 臭名昭著的  |
| nuclear     | <i>adj.</i> 核心的, 中心的; 原子核的, 核子的  |
| object      | <i>n.</i> 物体; 目标; 宾语; 对象 <i>v.</i> 反对  |
| obscure     | <i>adj.</i> 微暗的; 模糊的   |
| observation | <i>n.</i> 观察, 观测, 监视; (pl.) 观察结果或记录; 言论, 评论                                  |
| offend      | <i>v.</i> 犯罪; 冒犯, 得罪   |
| orient      | <i>vt.</i> 使适应, 确定方向   |
| orient      | <i>n.</i> 亚洲, 东方   |
| originate   | <i>v.</i> (in, from) 起源, 发端; 创造出   |
| outward     | <i>adj.</i> 外面的, 外表的; 向外的, 外出的; <i>adv.</i> 向外, 在外, 显而易见地 <i>n.</i> 外表, 周围世界 |
| overthrow   | <i>v.</i> 打倒, 推翻; 终止, 摒弃   |
| panel       | <i>n.</i> 面板, 嵌板; 仪表板; 座谈小组; 全体陪审员; <i>vt.</i> 嵌镶板                           |
| parliament  | <i>n.</i> 国会, 议会   |
| partial     | <i>adj.</i> 部分的, 局部的; 偏袒的, 偏爱的   |
| partisan    | <i>n.</i> 游击队; 游击队员  |
| pattern     | <i>n.</i> 模范; 式样; 模型; 样品; 图案; <i>vt.</i> 仿造; 以图案装饰 <i>vi.</i> 形成图案           |
| peculiar    | <i>adj.</i> 奇特的, 罕见的; 独特的; 特殊的 <i>n.</i> 专有财产, 特权                            |
| Pentagon    | <i>n.</i> 五角大楼 (美国国防部办公楼)  |





|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| perceive       | v. 察觉, 感知; 理解, 领悟                             |
| perform        | v. 履行, 执行, 做; 表演, 演出                          |
| personality    | n. 个性; 独有的特性; 人物                              |
| plausible      | adj. (话、辩解等) 好像有道理的, 表面上讲得通的                  |
| policy         | n. 方针, 政策; 计谋, 办法; 保险单                        |
| poll           | n. 投票; 民意测验                                   |
| precise        | adj. 精确的, 准确的; 严密的                            |
| prescientific  | adj. 科学发展以前的; 近代科学出现前的                        |
| president      | n. 总统, 主席; 大学校长; 总裁; 董事长                      |
| primary        | adj. 最初的, 初级的; 首要的, 主要的; 基本的                  |
| primitive      | adj. 原始的, 远古的, 早期的; 粗糙的, 简单的                  |
| privilege      | n. 特权, 优惠, 特许; v. 给予优惠, 给予特权                  |
| promote        | v. 促进, 发扬; 提升, 提拔; 增进, 促进                     |
| prompt         | adj. 敏捷的, 迅速的, 即刻的; v. 激起, 促进, 推动             |
| propel         | vt. 推进, 驱使                                    |
| property       | n. 财产, 资产, 所有物; 性质, 特性                        |
| proportion     | n. 比例; 部分, 份儿; 均衡, 相称                         |
| proposal       | n. 提议, 提案                                     |
| propose        | v. 提议, 建议; 提名, 推荐; 求婚                         |
| proposition    | n. 主张, 建议; 陈述; 命题                             |
| protest        | n. /v. 抗议; 申明                                 |
| proved         | adj. 被证实的                                     |
| provision      | n. 供应, (一批) 供应品; 准备, 预备; 条款, 规定; [pl.] 给养, 口粮 |
| radical        | adj. 基本的, 重要的; 激进的, 极端的                       |
| rational       | adj. 理性的; 合理的                                 |
| recession      | n. 经济萧条                                       |
| reference      | n. 提及, 涉及; 参考, 引文出处; 证明书 (人); 介绍 (人)          |
| regional       | adj. 区域的                                      |
| register       | v. 登记, 注册; (仪表等) 指示; (把邮件) 挂号; n. 登记, 注册      |
| remain         | vi. 保持; 逗留; 剩余                                |
| remarkable     | adj. 值得注意的; 显著的, 异常的, 非凡的                     |
| responsibility | n. 责任, 职责                                     |
| restrict       | v. 限制, 约束                                     |
| restriction    | n. 限制, 约束                                     |
| reveal         | v. 显露, 揭示, 揭露, 告诉, 泄露                         |
| revenue        | n. 收入; (政府的) 税收, 岁入                           |



|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| revolve               | v. (使) 旋转   |
| sacrifice             | n. 牺牲, 献身, 牺牲品; 祭品, 供物; v. 牺牲, 献出; 献祭   |
| satisfactory          | a. 令人满意的, 符合要求的, 合适的  |
| scatter               | v. 分散, 驱散; 散布, 散播   |
| seasonable            | a. 合时令的, 适合季节的  |
| security              | n. 安全; 抵押品; [pl.] 证券  |
| seed                  | n. 种子; 萌芽, 开端 v. 播种; 结实, 结籽   |
| senior                | adj. 年长的; 资格老的, 地位较高的; n. (大学) 四年级学生  |
| sensation             | n. 感觉, 知觉; 激动, 轰动, 轰动一时的事情  |
| significant           | adj. 意义重大的, 重要的   |
| similar               | adj. 相似的, 类似的   |
| slack                 | n. 松弛; 静止; 淡季; adj. 松弛的; 松懈的; 宽松的; 软弱无力的; 懒散的; vt. 使松弛, 使缓慢, 马虎从事; vi. 松懈, 减弱, 松弛 |
| slip                  | v. 滑, 滑倒; 滑落; 溜走; n. 疏忽, 不经心的错误   |
| solar                 | adj. 太阳的, 日光的   |
| somewhat              | adv. 稍微, 有点; n. 某种程度; 某些部分; 某些数量  |
| specialization        | n. 特殊化, 专门化   |
| specialize/specialize | v. (in) 专攻, 专门研究; 专业化   |
| spread                | n. 宽度; 伸展; 传播, 蔓延; v. 伸展, 展开; 铺, 涂, 敷; 传播, 散布                                     |
| spy                   | n. 间谍   |
| statistics            | n. 统计 (学)   |
| steering              | n. 掌舵; 操纵; 指导   |
| stimulate             | v. 刺激, 使兴奋; 激励, 鼓舞  |
| strategy              | n. 战略, 策略   |
| strikingly            | adv. 醒目地, 引人侧目地   |
| strip                 | vt. 剥, 剥去; n. 条, 带  |
| submicroscopic        | adj. 亚微观的   |
| substantial           | adj. 实质的, 真实的; 坚固的, 结实的; 大量的  |
| suicide               | n. 自杀   |
| summit                | n. 高峰会议   |
| surplus               | n. 过剩, 剩余; adj. 过剩的, 剩余的  |
| survey                | n. 概论; 调查, 实地勘察; 测量图; v. 眺望, 俯瞰; 调查; 概述   |
| survivor              | n. 生还者  |
| suspicion             | n. 猜疑, 怀疑   |





|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| sympathy    | <i>n.</i> 同情, 同情心; 赞同                       |
| synthetic   | <i>adj.</i> 综合的; 合成的, 人造的                   |
| tasteful    | <i>a.</i> 有鉴赏力的, 品味高雅的                      |
| tendency    | <i>n.</i> 趋向, 趋势                            |
| terrorism   | <i>n.</i> 恐怖主义                              |
| thrilling   | <i>adj.</i> 令人震颤的; 颤动的, 发抖的                 |
| tiresome    | <i>a.</i> 令人疲乏的, 无聊的                        |
| transfer    | <i>v.</i> 使转移; 改变; 调动; 转乘; 让渡               |
| transform   | <i>v.</i> 使改变; 变压                           |
| transmit    | <i>v.</i> 传播, 发射; 传递, 传导                    |
| trapped     | <i>adj.</i> 被困的                             |
| treaty      | <i>n.</i> 协议, 条约                            |
| typhoon     | <i>n.</i> 台风                                |
| unbearable  | <i>a.</i> 不堪忍受的                             |
| undergo     | <i>vt.</i> 经历, 遭受, 忍受                       |
| unique      | <i>adj.</i> 唯一的, 独特的                        |
| unrest      | <i>n.</i> 动荡                                |
| utilization | <i>n.</i> 利用, 应用                            |
| utilize     | <i>vt.</i> 利用, 应用                           |
| vague       | <i>a.</i> 模糊的                               |
| valid       | <i>adj.</i> 有效的; 合理的, 有根据的                  |
| vanish      | <i>vi.</i> 消失, 消散                           |
| variable    | <i>a.</i> 可变的, 不定的                          |
| verify      | <i>v.</i> 查证, 确认; 证实, 证明                    |
| via         | <i>prep.</i> 经由, 通过                         |
| victim      | <i>n.</i> 受害人, 牺牲者; 牺牲品                     |
| violence    | <i>n.</i> 剧烈, 猛烈; 暴力                        |
| vote        | <i>n.</i> 投票; 选票; 选票数; <i>v.</i> 投票, 表决     |
| welfare     | <i>n.</i> 福利, 安宁, 幸福; 福利事业; <i>adj.</i> 福利的 |
| whereas     | <i>conj.</i> 而, 却, 反之                       |



## 二、考研英语翻译短语积累

### 1. 动词类短语

|                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| adapt for             | 使适合于, 为……改编(改写) |
| adapt oneself/sth. to | 使……适应/适合……      |
| add up to             | 合计, 总计          |
| adhere to             | 胶着, 坚持          |
| agree on/upon         | 取得一致意见          |



|                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| apologize(to sb.)for sth. | 道歉, 认错        |
| ask for                   | 要价, 请求, 寻找    |
| assure sb. of sth.        | 使某人对某事放心      |
| be friends with           | 与……交上朋友       |
| bear/keep in mind         | 记住            |
| break away from           | 从……脱离         |
| break away(from)          | 脱离, 逃跑        |
| break down                | 损坏, 分解, 瓦解    |
| break in                  | 闯入, 打断, 插嘴    |
| break into tears(cheers)  | 突然大哭(欢呼)起来    |
| break out                 | 逃出, 突然发生, 爆发  |
| bring to                  | 使恢复知觉         |
| burn up                   | 烧起来, 烧完       |
| bring/carry into practice | 实施, 实行        |
| bring out                 | 使出现, 公布, 出版   |
| bring to mind             | 使人想起          |
| call at                   | 访问            |
| call for                  | 邀请, 要求, 需求    |
| call forth                | 唤起, 引起, 振作起   |
| call off                  | 放弃, 取消        |
| call on/upon              | 访问, 拜访        |
| call up                   | 召集, 动员, 打电话   |
| carry about               | 随身携带          |
| carry/bring into effect   | 使生效, 使起作用     |
| carry off                 | 夺去, 建立, 锻炼    |
| carry on                  | 继续下去, 从事, 经营  |
| carry out                 | 贯彻, 执行, 实现    |
| carry through             | 完成            |
| catch at                  | 抓住(东西)        |
| catch one's breath        | 屏息, 歇口气       |
| catch one's eye           | 发现, 突然看见      |
| catch on                  | 理解, 明白        |
| catch up with             | 追上, 赶上        |
| cheek in                  | 办理登记手续        |
| check out                 | 结账后离开, 检验, 检查 |
| check up(on)              | 校对, 检查, 检验    |
| cheer up                  | 使高兴, 使振奋      |
| clear away                | 清除, 消失        |
| clear up                  | 收拾, 澄清, 放晴    |



|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| cling to               | 黏住, 依附, 坚持       |
| collide with           | 抵触, 冲突           |
| come after             | 赶上, 提出           |
| come/go into force     | 生产, 实施           |
| come/go into operation | 使运转, 使投入生产       |
| come off               | 实现, 成功, 奏效       |
| come on                | 开始, 出场, 上演       |
| come out               | 出版, 出现, 显露, 结果是  |
| come round(around)     | 来访, 前来, 苏醒, 复原   |
| come up                | 走近, 上来           |
| come to the point      | 说到要点, 扼要地说       |
| come to                | 依靠, 期待, 指望       |
| come to a conclusion   | 得出结论             |
| come to stay           | 扎根下来             |
| come true              | 实现, 达到           |
| come up with           | 赶上, 提出           |
| compensate for         | 补偿, 赔偿           |
| comply with            | 照做, 遵照           |
| conceive of            | 设想, 构思, 以为       |
| concern with           | 关心, 挂念, 从事于      |
| conform to             | 遵守, 依照, 符合, 顺应   |
| consult with           | 商量, 商议           |
| cooperate with         | 合作, 协作, 相配合      |
| cope with              | 妥善处理             |
| count up               | 把……相加            |
| cover up               | 掩饰, 掩盖           |
| cross out              | 删去, 取消           |
| cure sb. of            | 治好某人……(病)        |
| cut across             | 走捷径, 抄近路, 超越     |
| cut back               | 削减, 减少, 急忙返回, 倒叙 |
| cut down               | 削减, 降低           |
| cut out                | 删除               |
| cut short              | 截短, 打断, 制止       |
| deal with              | 处理, 对付, 安排       |
| decline invitation     | 辞谢邀请             |
| deduce from            | 演绎, 推断           |
| derive from            | 导出, 由……而来        |
| die down               | 渐渐消失, 平息         |
| die out                | 消失, 灭绝           |



|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| dispose for            | 布置, 安排          |
| die away               | (渐渐) 消失         |
| die off                | 死去, 凋谢          |
| do/try one's best      | 尽力, 努力          |
| do away with           | 废除, 去掉          |
| do without             | 没有……也行          |
| draw in                | (火车、汽车) 到站      |
| draw up                | 写上, 画上, 草拟, 停住  |
| drop by/in             | 顺便来访            |
| drop down              | 落下              |
| drop off               | 减弱, 减少          |
| drop out               | 退出, 离队          |
| dry out                | 干透, 使干          |
| dry up                 | 干涸, 枯竭          |
| dwell on               | 凝思, 详述          |
| entitle sb.(to do)sth. | 给予某人(干)某事的权利    |
| entrust sb.with sth.   | 委托某人某事          |
| fall away              | 背离              |
| fall back on           | 求助于, 转而依靠       |
| fall behind            | 落后              |
| fall in with           | 符合, 同意          |
| fall off               | 下降, 衰退, 离开      |
| fall out               | 争吵, 结果是         |
| fall through           | 落空, 失败          |
| feed in                | 输入              |
| fill in/out            | 填充, 填写          |
| find fault             | 埋怨, 挑剔          |
| find out               | 查明              |
| get at                 | 得到, 接近, 意思是     |
| get across             | 解释清楚, 使人了解      |
| get away               | 逃脱, 离开          |
| get around/round       | 走动, 旅行, (消息) 传开 |
| get along/on with      | 有进展, 有进步        |
| get out of             | 逃避, 改掉          |
| get the better of      | 占上风, 胜过         |
| get by                 | 通过, 经过          |
| get down               | 从……下来, 写下       |
| get down to            | 开始, 着手          |
| get hold of            | 抓住, 掌握          |



|                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| get in          | 进入, 收获, 收集               |
| get into        | 进入, 陷入                   |
| get off         | 从……下来, 离开, 动身, 开始        |
| get over        | 克服, (从病中) 恢复过来           |
| get the best of | 胜过                       |
| get through     | 结束, 完成, 接通电话             |
| get together    | 聚合, 聚集                   |
| get used to     | 习惯于                      |
| get rid of      | 摆脱, 除掉                   |
| give in         | 交上, 投降, 屈服               |
| give off        | 放出, 释放                   |
| give out        | 分发, 放出                   |
| give up         | 停止, 放弃                   |
| give rise to    | 引起, 使发生                  |
| give reason to  | 对……进行解释                  |
| give oneself up | 自首, 投降, 投案               |
| give way        | 让路, 让步                   |
| give way to     | 给……让路, 对……让步, 被……代替      |
| glance at       | 瞥见, 一瞥                   |
| go after        | 追求                       |
| go ahead        | 开始, 前进, 领先               |
| go by           | 过去                       |
| go down         | 下降, 降低, 被载入, 传下          |
| go for          | 竭力想取得, 喜爱, 支持            |
| go into         | 进入, 研究, 调查               |
| go on the stage | 当演员                      |
| go off          | 爆炸, 发射, 动身, 离开           |
| go out          | 外出, 熄灭                   |
| go over         | 检查, 审查, 复习, 重温           |
| go round/around | (病、消息) 流行/流传, 顺便走访, 四处走动 |
| go through      | 通过, 审查, 完成, 经历, 经受       |
| go under        | 下沉, 沉没, 失败, 破产           |
| go up           | 上升, 增加, 建起               |
| go with         | 伴随, 与……协调                |
| go without      | 没有……也行                   |
| go blank        | (头脑) 变成空白                |
| go along with   | 陪同前往, 随行                 |
| go back on      | 违背                       |
| go before       | 居前                       |



|                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| go in for                  | 从事, 致力于, 追求       |
| go on strike               | 罢工                |
| hand down                  | 传下来, 传给, 往下传      |
| hand in                    | 上交, 递交            |
| hand on                    | 传下来, 依次传递         |
| hand out                   | 分发, 散发, 发给        |
| hand over                  | 交出, 移交, 让与        |
| hang on                    | 抓紧不放, 继续下去        |
| hang up                    | 挂断(电话)            |
| hang about                 | 犹豫, 踌躇, 畏缩        |
| have/gain access to        | 可以获得, 能够进入        |
| have in mind               | 记住, 背诵            |
| have back                  | 要回, 收回            |
| have got to(do)            | 不得不, 必须           |
| have on                    | 穿着, 戴着            |
| have desire to do sth.     | 想做某事              |
| have no desire for         | 对……没有欲望           |
| have not the least idea of | 不知道               |
| have nothing to do with    | 和……毫无关系           |
| have intention of          | 有意, 打算            |
| have something to do with  | 和……有关             |
| hang on to                 | 紧握住, 坚持下去         |
| hear of                    | 听到, 听说            |
| help oneself               | 自取所需(食物)          |
| hinder from                | 阻止, 妨碍            |
| hold on to                 | 紧紧抓住, 坚持          |
| hold back                  | 踌躇, 阻止, 抑制, 隐瞒    |
| hold on                    | 继续, 握住不放, 不挂断, 停止 |
| hold up                    | 举起, 阻挡, 使停止, 拦截   |
| hurry up                   | (使)赶快, 迅速完成       |
| improve on                 | 改进                |
| impose on                  | 强加给, 利用, 欺骗       |
| intervene in               | 干涉, 干预, 插入        |
| keep an eye on             | 留意, 照看            |
| keep back                  | 阻止, 阻挡, 隐瞒, 保留    |
| keep company with          | 与……交往             |
| keep down                  | 控制, 压制, 镇压, 压低    |
| keep/hold pace with        | 跟上, 与……同步         |
| keep house                 | 管理家务              |





|                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| keep in touch          | 保持联系           |
| keep off               | 不接近, 避开        |
| keep one's head        | 保持镇静           |
| keep one's word        | 遵守诺言           |
| keep to                | 保持, 坚持         |
| keep track             | 通晓事态, 注意动向     |
| keep on with           | 坚持             |
| keep out with          | 躲开, 置身……之外     |
| keep up                | 保持, 维持, 继续, 坚持 |
| keep up with           | 向……看齐, 跟上……    |
| lay up                 | 搁置, 贮存         |
| lend itself to         | 适用于, 对……有用     |
| let alone              | 不干涉, 更不用说      |
| let go                 | 放开, 松手         |
| let loose              | 放松, 释放         |
| let down               | 放下, 降低, 使失望    |
| let in                 | 让……进入, 放……进来   |
| let off                | 放(炮、烟火), 开(枪)  |
| let out                | 放掉, 放出, 发出     |
| lie in                 | 在于             |
| lie up                 | 躺着休息           |
| line up                | 排队, 使排成一行      |
| live on/by             | 靠……生活, 以……为食   |
| live through           | 度过, 经受过        |
| live up to             | 不辜负            |
| look after             | 照管, 照料         |
| look at                | 看望, 注视         |
| look back              | 回顾, 回头看        |
| look into              | 调查, 观察, 过问, 窥视 |
| look in                | 顺便看望           |
| look on                | 旁观, 观看, 看待, 视作 |
| look out               | 留神, 注意, 提防, 警惕 |
| look over              | 检查, 查看, 调查     |
| look through           | 仔细查看, 浏览, 温习   |
| look up                | 查阅, 查寻, 尊敬, 仰望 |
| look down on           | 看不起, 轻视        |
| make a name of oneself | 出名, 扬名         |
| make an attempt        | 试图             |
| make believe           | 假装             |



|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| make a/the difference | 有影响, 很重要               |
| make friends          | 交友, 友好相处               |
| make for              | 走向, 驶向, 有助于            |
| make it clear that    | 弄清楚                    |
| make out              | 辨认, 区分                 |
| make out of           | 用……做, 从……得出            |
| make the best of      | 充分利用, 妥善处理             |
| make up               | 弥补, 捏造, 虚构, 化妆, 和解     |
| make up for           | 补偿, 弥补                 |
| mix up                | 混淆, 混合, 搞糊涂            |
| occur to              | 被想到, 被想起               |
| originate in/form     | 起源, 发生, 自创, 创造         |
| participate in        | 参与, 参加, 分享             |
| pass away             | 度过, 消磨时间, 消失, 死亡       |
| pass by               | 从……旁边经过, 漠视, 不理睬       |
| pass through          | 通过, 经过, 经历             |
| pass over             | 不注意, 忽视, 去世            |
| pass off              | 完成, 停止, 克服, 置之不理       |
| pass out              | 不复存在, 昏过去, 毕业, 分送(发)   |
| pass to               | 转到, 讨论, 传到             |
| pay attention to      | 注意                     |
| pay back              | 偿还, 回报                 |
| pay down              | 即时交付, 用现金支付            |
| pay off               | 还清(债)                  |
| pay up                | 全部付清                   |
| pave the way for      | 为……铺平道路                |
| play a part           | 起作用                    |
| play with             | 以……为消遣, 玩弄             |
| pick out              | 挑出, 挑选                 |
| pick up               | 捡起, (偶然)得/学到, 车船中途拾(人) |
| preside at/over       | 主持                     |
| prevail over/against  | 取胜, 占优势, 流行, 盛行        |
| present sb. with sth. | 送给某人礼物                 |
| pull back             | 撤退                     |
| pull round            | 复原                     |
| pull on               | 穿, 戴, 继续拉              |
| pull out              | 拔出, 抽出, (车船)驶出         |
| pull together         | 齐心协力                   |
| pull up               | (使)停下, 拔掉              |



|                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| put across           | 解释清楚, 说明                 |
| put aside            | 储存, 保留                   |
| put down             | 记下, 放下, 镇压, 平定           |
| put forward          | 提出                       |
| put in order         | 整理, 检修                   |
| put into effect      | 执行, 生效                   |
| put on               | 举起, 提(价), 为……提供(膳)宿      |
| put out              | 熄灭, 关(灯), 出版, 发布         |
| put to use           | 使用, 利用                   |
| put in for           | 申请                       |
| put into practice    | 落实, 实施                   |
| put out              | 扑灭                       |
| put sb. through      | 为某人接通电话                  |
| put right            | 使恢复正常, 纠正错误              |
| put up               | 穿, 戴上, 上演, 增加(体重)        |
| put up with          | 容忍, 忍受                   |
| reconcile to/with    | 使一致                      |
| refresh one's memory | 使人记起                     |
| refer to             | 参考, 查阅, 涉及, 提到           |
| refer to...as        | 把……称做, 把……当做             |
| ring off             | 挂断电话                     |
| rub out              | 擦掉, 拭去                   |
| rule out             | 排斥                       |
| run down             | 跑下, 用完, 停止, 撞倒, 追溯, 逐渐恶化 |
| run for              | 竞选                       |
| run into             | 撞上, 偶然碰见                 |
| run off              | 逃跑, 让流出, 复印              |
| run over             | 流出, 溢出, 辗过, 浏览, 匆匆复习     |
| sacrifice for/to     | 牺牲, 献出, 献祭               |
| scrape through       | 擦过, 勉强通过                 |
| set a limit to       | 限制                       |
| serve right          | 活该, 罪有应得                 |
| set in               | 来临, 流行                   |
| set out              | 打算, 着手                   |
| side by side         | 肩并肩, 一个挨一个               |
| see back             | 推迟, 延缓, 阻碍               |
| see off              | 给……送行                    |
| see through          | 看穿, 识破, 干完, 干到底          |
| see to               | 注意, 负责, 照料, 修理           |



|                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| send for                  | 派人去请, 照料, 修理       |
| serve as                  | 作为, 作用             |
| set aside                 | 挑出, 拔出, 留出, 拒绝     |
| set down                  | 卸下, 放正, 记下, 记入     |
| set forth                 | 阐明, 陈述             |
| set off                   | 出发, 动身, 引起, 使发生    |
| set out                   | 陈列, 显示, 动身, 启程, 制定 |
| set up                    | 创立, 建立, 树立, 资助, 扶持 |
| show in                   | 领人                 |
| show off                  | 炫耀, 卖弄             |
| shut up                   | 使醒目, 出席, 出现        |
| sit for                   | 参加                 |
| sit in                    | 参加静坐抗议, 列席, 旁听     |
| speed out                 | 突出, 显眼             |
| specialize in             | 专攻, 专门研究           |
| stand against             | 反抗, 抵抗             |
| stand by                  | 支持, 帮助, 袖手旁观       |
| stand for                 | 代替, 代表, 意味着        |
| stand up                  | 站起来, 耐用            |
| stand up for              | 为……辩护, 维护          |
| stand up to               | 面对, 坚决抵抗, 经得起      |
| stay by                   | 守在一边               |
| step into                 | 插入, 干涉             |
| step by step              | 逐步                 |
| step in                   | 插入, 介入             |
| step up                   | 提高, 加速, 加紧         |
| stick out                 | 突出, 坚持到底, 继续       |
| stick to                  | 坚持, 忠于, 信守         |
| take...as                 | 把……作为              |
| take interest in          | 对……发生兴趣            |
| take(make)a stand against | 反对                 |
| take(make)a stand for     | 捍卫                 |
| take pains to do sth.     | 费尽心思做某事            |
| take a chance             | 冒险一次               |
| take advantage of         | 利用, 趁……之机          |
| take after                | 与……相像              |
| take charge of            | 担任, 负责             |
| take care                 | 小心, 当心             |
| take care of              | 照顾, 照料             |



|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| take delight in     | 以……为乐           |
| take effect         | 生效, 起作用         |
| take for            | 把……认为是, 把……看成   |
| take in             | 接受, 吸收, 了解, 理解  |
| take...into account | 考虑              |
| take one's time     | 不急不忙, 从容进行      |
| take place          | 发生, 进行          |
| take the place of   | 代替              |
| take away           | 拿走, 夺去          |
| take off            | 拿走, 脱下, 起飞      |
| take on             | 呈现, 接纳, 承担, 从事  |
| take over           | 接管, 接办          |
| take to             | 喜欢, 开始, 照料, 求助于 |
| take up             | 占据, 开始, 拿起, 接收  |
| take up with        | 和……交往, 忍受, 采用   |
| think over          | 仔细考虑            |
| think better of     | 改变主意, 重新考虑      |
| think of...as       | 把……看做, 以为……是    |
| throw about         | 乱丢(东西), 乱花(钱)   |
| throw down          | 推倒              |
| throw away          | 扔掉, 抛弃          |
| throw/cast light on | 关系到, 涉及         |
| touch to            | 使明白, 阐明         |
| touch up            | 润色, 改进          |
| turn down           | 关小, 调低, 拒绝      |
| turn in             | 交出, 上缴, 转身进入    |
| turn into           | 变成              |
| turn away           | 转变方向, 拒绝        |
| turn off            | 关上, 生产, 解雇      |
| turn on             | 接通, 打开          |
| turn out            | 制造, 生产, 结果是     |
| turn over           | 翻过来, 移交, 转交     |
| turn to             | 变成, 求助于, 借助于    |
| turn up             | 开大, 出现          |
| use up              | 用完, 花完          |
| warm up             | 变热, 激动          |
| wear off            | 逐渐消失            |
| wear out            | 用破, 耗尽, 使筋疲力尽   |
| wipe out            | 擦去, 抹去, 消灭, 毁灭  |



|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| work out            | 解决, 算出, 弄懂, 制定出 |
| work on             | 从事于, 努力做        |
| work up             | 引起, 激起, 逐渐上升    |
| write off           | 报废, 勾销, 注销      |
| 2. 形容词类短语           |                 |
| be about to do      | 即将, 正要          |
| be absent from      | 缺勤, 缺课          |
| be abundant in      | 富于, 富有          |
| be accustomed to    | 习惯于             |
| be active in        | 积极于             |
| be acquainted with  | 与……相识, 熟悉       |
| be advantageous to  | 对……有利           |
| be alive to         | 发觉, 感觉, 对……敏感   |
| be angry at         | 因某事生气           |
| be angry with       | 对……发怒           |
| be anxious about    | 担心, 为……担忧       |
| be answerable for   | 应……对负责          |
| be assigned to      | 被分配给            |
| be attached to      | 附属于             |
| be beneficial to    | 对……有益           |
| be different from   | 与……不同           |
| be bored to         | 烦死了             |
| be born of          | 出生于…… (家庭)      |
| be born with        | 生来具有            |
| be careful of       | 爱惜, 注意          |
| be careful to(do)   | 务必注意 (做)        |
| be capable of       | 能够              |
| be certain to(do)   | 一定 (做), 必然      |
| be characterized by | 以……为特征          |
| be clever at        | 擅长于             |
| be confident in     | 对……有信心          |
| be coupled with     | 与……配合           |
| be confident of     | 确信, 相信          |
| be covered with     | 被……覆盖           |
| be crowded with     | 挤满, 拥塞          |
| be combined with    | 与……结合           |
| be composed of      | 由……组成           |
| be concerned about  | 关心, 挂念          |
| be connected with   | 与……有关           |

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| be derived from       | 由……得到          |
| be determined to(do)  | 决心(做)          |
| be different from     | 与……不同          |
| be divided into       | 被……除以, 被分成     |
| be eager for          | 渴望             |
| be eager to(do)       | 决心             |
| be engaged in         | 忙于, 从事于        |
| be equal to           | 等于             |
| be fed up             | 厌烦             |
| be filled with        | 充满             |
| be fit for            | 适合, 胜任         |
| be free from          | 没有……的, 不受……影响的 |
| be friendly to        | 对……友好          |
| be frightened at      | 受……惊吓          |
| be famous for         | 以……著名          |
| be good at(doing)     | 善于, 擅长         |
| be grateful to        | 感谢, 感激         |
| be independent of     | 脱离……而独立, 与……无关 |
| be indifferent to     | 对……不在乎         |
| be indispensable for  | 对……必不可少的       |
| be involved in        | 包括……中, 被卷入, 专心 |
| be involved with      | 涉及             |
| be kind enough to(do) | 承……好意, 恳请      |
| be known as           | 被称做……, 以……著称   |
| be lacking in         | 缺乏             |
| be late for           | 迟到             |
| be likely to(do)      | 可能要, 像是要       |
| be lost in thought    | 沉思             |
| be mad about          | 迷恋             |
| be made from          | 由……制成          |
| be mixed up           | 混杂, 混在一起       |
| be obliged to do      | 被迫(做某事)        |
| be particular about   | 讲究, 挑剔         |
| be popular with       | 得人心, 受……欢迎     |
| be possessed of       | 具有, 拥有         |
| be prepared for       | 做……打算, 对……做好准备 |
| be proud of           | 以……自豪, 因……感到满意 |
| be pleased with       | 对……感到满意        |
| be pleased to(do)     | 乐于             |



|                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| be provided with     | 装备有         |
| be ready to(do)      | 准备好(做), 乐意做 |
| be ready for         | 为……准备好      |
| be rich in           | 富于          |
| be regarded as       | 被认为是, 被当作是  |
| be satisfied of      | 相信          |
| be sick for          | 渴望          |
| be sick of           | 对……厌恶, 厌倦   |
| be second to         | 次于          |
| be suited to         | 适于          |
| be short for         | 是……的缩写(简称)  |
| be short of          | 短缺          |
| be subjected to      | 遭受          |
| be supposed to(do)   | 应该, 非……不可   |
| be sure of           | 坚信, 确信      |
| be sure to(do)       | 一定, 必定      |
| be surprised at      | 对……感到惊奇     |
| be terrified at      | 被……吓了一跳     |
| be through with      | 结束          |
| be tired from        | 因……而疲乏      |
| be tired of          | 厌烦, 对……厌倦   |
| be tired out         | 疲倦极了        |
| be torn open         | 被撕开         |
| be taken by surprise | 被突袭         |
| be true of           | 适用于……, 符合于  |
| be unconscious of    | 不知道……       |
| be unequal to        | 不适合, 不胜任    |
| be united as one     | 团结一致        |
| be used to           | 习惯于         |
| be useful to         | 对……有用       |
| be well off          | 生活富裕        |
| be well up in        | 精通, 熟悉      |
| be willing to(do)    | 乐意……        |
| be worried about     | 为……而担心      |
| be worse off         | 处境较坏, 情况恶化  |
| be wrong with        | 有点毛病, 有些不舒服 |
| be wild with joy     | 欣喜若狂        |